GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 75**

ANSWERED ON 04.02.2026

## CITY ACCELERATOR PROGRAMME

*75. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO
SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of objectives, implementation framework and major achievements of the City Accelerator Programme launched to promote rooftop solar energy adoption in urban areas;
(b) the criteria for the selection of first thirty cities from ten States and the roles of urban local bodies, Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and State nodal agencies defined under this programme;
(c) the extent to which technical assistance, capacity building and policy support including deployment of dedicated teams is proposed to be provided to the participating cities;
(d) whether the North-Eastern States have also been given priority under the said programme and if so, the details thereof;
(e) whether any cities from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have also been included among the first thirty cities selected; and
(f) if so, the details of the progress made so far in Madhya Pradesh under the said programme, district-wise?

## ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS, & FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

**(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)**

(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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**STATEMENT**

**Statement referred to in reply of parts (a) to (f) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 75 to be answered on 04.02.2026 regarding City Accelerator Programme**

(a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in collaboration with the Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation has launched the City Accelerator Program (CAP) in June 2025, with the main objective to fast-track rooftop solar (RTS) deployment under PM–Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) across 100 cities nationwide in two phases. In the initial phase 30 cities across 10 States have been selected based on criteria including:

- Urban population size and applications received on the PMSG Portal;
- Rooftop solar potential and existing adoption levels;
- Readiness and capacity of DISCOMs and State Nodal Agencies (SNAs); and
- Willingness of States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to actively participate and support implementation.

The implementation framework follows a three-tier coordinated structure, wherein the MNRE, provides overall programme design, coordination and monitoring; State Governments and SNAs facilitate adoption through policy support and coordination with DISCOMs; and ULBs drive city-level awareness, facilitation and capacity-building activities on the ground.

The CAP is designed to address city-specific barriers to rooftop solar adoption through targeted interventions, including establishment of dedicated City Accelerator Cells, strengthened stakeholder coordination with DISCOMs, SNAs, vendors and ULBs, regular capacity-building programmes and awareness drives, and improved facilitation and grievance redressal mechanisms.

(d): Three cities of Assam namely Guwahati, Barpeta and Dibrugarh have been covered in the initial first 30 cities of the CAP.

(e): For the state of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Jabalapur, Satna and Indore have been covered, while no city of the state of Chhattisgarh has been covered in the initial first 30 cities of the CAP.

(f) Under the CAP in the state of Madhya Pradesh, the City Accelerator Cells conducted structured engagements with Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, DISCOMs of the State, ULBs, Banks, RTS vendors, and other stakeholders to support implementation of PMSG: MBY. These activities focus on sensitisation on scheme guidelines, roles, and processes, improving inter-agency coordination, and identifying implementation bottlenecks through meetings and field visits.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2068**
ANSWERED ON 10.03.2026

## PM SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

2068. SHRI SAMIRUL ISLAM

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of application received and installation done since the inception of the scheme, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and
(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised for PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana since inception, Year-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), launched in February 2024, is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of Rooftop Solar systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

Under the scheme, a total of 63,26,125 applications have been received on the National Portal and a total of 25,02,217 rooftop solar systems have been installed, as on 05.03.2026. The State/UT-wise and year-wise details are given at **Annexure.**

(b) Under the PMSG: MBY, the year-wise details of funds allocated and utilised are as follows: -

| Year | Revised Estimate (Rs in Cr) | Expenditure (Rs in Cr) |
|---|---|---|
| 2024-25 | 11,100 | 7,822.92 |
| 2025-26 | 17,000 | 14585.29 (as on 05.03.2026) |

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**ANNEXURE**

**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2068 to be answered on 10.03.2026 regarding PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**

The State/UT-wise and year-wise details of applications received and rooftop solar systems installed under the scheme (as on 05.03.2026)

| | | 13.02.2024 to 31.12.2024 | | 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 | | 01.01.2026 to 05.03.2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | State/UT | No. of Applications | No. of Installations | No. of Applications | No. of Installations | No. of Applications | No. of Installations |
| 1 | Maharashtra | 1,77,839 | 1,04,085 | 3,94,080 | 2,87,785 | 1,04,462 | 79,639 |
| 2 | Gujarat | 3,03,685 | 2,43,708 | 3,00,422 | 2,71,339 | 71,407 | 63,277 |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 3,94,339 | 59,779 | 6,33,059 | 2,66,603 | 1,43,471 | 71,910 |
| 4 | Kerala | 97,746 | 55,331 | 1,40,687 | 1,22,055 | 38,028 | 24,948 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | 63,635 | 22,479 | 1,77,104 | 96,551 | 62,693 | 31,099 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 1,83,370 | 8,419 | 7,83,850 | 76,199 | 4,08,988 | 22,885 |
| 7 | Assam | 2,70,668 | 4,314 | 1,98,463 | 67,587 | 53,171 | 23,784 |
| 8 | Madhya Pradesh | 35,226 | 20,706 | 1,00,467 | 62,955 | 24,904 | 16,460 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 25,704 | 11,564 | 67,389 | 46,997 | 15,515 | 10,548 |
| 10 | Haryana | 41,462 | 10,807 | 59,501 | 37,338 | 25,283 | 11,732 |
| 11 | Tamil Nadu | 27,051 | 17,858 | 37,288 | 33,368 | 8,347 | 6,962 |
| 12 | Odisha | 58,715 | 1,395 | 97,385 | 26,218 | 38,838 | 16,464 |
| 13 | Chhattisgarh | 15,639 | 996 | 1,01,575 | 20,369 | 39,869 | 15,022 |
| 14 | Telangana | 21,030 | 6,066 | 48,033 | 19,206 | 9,909 | 5,264 |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | 7,097 | 560 | 76,146 | 17,939 | 14,017 | 6,661 |
| 16 | Bihar | 18,173 | 2,531 | 36,715 | 11,745 | 6,911 | 1,820 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 94,365 | 5,178 | 48,567 | 9,904 | 12,996 | 1,661 |
| 18 | Punjab | 6,392 | 3,963 | 12,200 | 6,808 | 2,138 | 866 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | 2,321 | 665 | 7,932 | 5,357 | 2,328 | 1,481 |
| 20 | NCT Of Delhi | 3,504 | 1,060 | 12,652 | 4,374 | 10,222 | 1,107 |
| 21 | Tripura | 520 | 99 | 7,182 | 1,749 | 1,058 | 592 |
| 22 | Puducherry | 797 | 512 | 2,338 | 1,709 | 632 | 444 |
| 23 | Jharkhand | 1,282 | 98 | 6,393 | 1,362 | 1,271 | 380 |
| 24 | Ladakh | 362 | 193 | 1,168 | 1,021 | 202 | 218 |
| 25 | Goa | 727 | 397 | 1,885 | 1,018 | 855 | 484 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 5,911 | 320 | 6,130 | 811 | 995 | 192 |
| 27 | Mizoram | 111 | 64 | 817 | 710 | 154 | 163 |
| 28 | Manipur | 313 | 97 | 1,116 | 615 | 334 | 158 |
| 29 | Lakshadweep | 258 | 144 | 858 | 578 | 186 | 174 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 870 | 506 | 600 | 483 | 118 | 96 |
| 31 | DNH & DD | 161 | 35 | 1,765 | 457 | 186 | 124 |
| 32 | A &N Islands | 89 | 1 | 542 | 170 | 68 | 47 |
| 33 | Nagaland | 49 | 7 | 492 | 125 | 65 | 41 |
| 34 | Sikkim | 24 | 1 | 228 | 25 | 4 | 3 |
| 35 | Meghalaya | 116 | 15 | 1,803 | 19 | 35 | 8 |
| 36 | Arunachal Pradesh | 24 | - | 55 | 1 | 3 | - |
| | **Total** | **18,59,575** | **5,83,953** | **33,66,887** | **15,01,550** | **10,99,663** | **4,16,714** |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2069**
ANSWERED ON 10.03.2026

## PROGRESS OF PMSGMBY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

2069. SHRI SAT PAUL SHARMA

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for rooftop solar installations under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY) in J&K since its launch;
(b) the number of rooftop solar systems commissioned under the scheme during 2024 and 2025, year-wise;
(c) the details of central financial assistance allocated and disbursed to J&K under the scheme so far;
(d) whether any review has been undertaken to assess fund utilisation and implementation progress in relation to applications received under the scheme;
(e) if so, the details thereof; and
(f) the measures being taken to accelerate implementation, improve fund utilisation and meet the increasing public demand for rooftop solar adoption in the region?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (f) The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), launched in February 2024, is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country, including the UT of Jammu & Kashmir, having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of Rooftop Solar systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

Under the scheme, a total of 97,260 applications have been received on the National Portal and a total of 25,160 rooftop solar systems have been installed in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir, as on 05.03.2026. Further, an amount of Rs. 182.21 crore has been disbursed as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the beneficiaries of the scheme in the UT. The year-wise detail is given at **Annexure.**

The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress of the scheme at different levels including with DISCOMs. In addition, regional review meetings have been conducted from time to time. Further, MNRE and REC ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

The Ministry has taken following measures to accelerate implementation of the scheme to promote rooftop solar adoption across the country, including the UT of Jammu & Kashmir: -

- Online process from application to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 5.75% per annum for the present, with tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Included RESCO/ Utility led Aggregation (ULA) Models.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

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**Annexure**

**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (f) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2069 to be answered on 10.03.2026 regarding Progress of PMSGMBY in Jammu and Kashmir**

Year-wise details of applications received, rooftop solar systems installed and Central Financial Assistance (CFA) disbursed in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir under the PMSG: MBY (as on 05.03.2026)

| 13.02.2024 to 31.12.2024 | | | 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025 | | | 01.01.2026 to 05.03.2026 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. of Applications** | **No. of Installations** | **Amount of CFA Released (Rs in Cr)** | **No. of Applications** | **No. of Installations** | **Amount of CFA Released (Rs in Cr)** | **No. of Applications** | **No. of Installations** | **Amount of CFA Released (Rs in Cr)** |
| 7,097 | 560 | 2.53 | 76,146 | 17,939 | 128.23 | 14,017 | 6,661 | 51.45 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2865**
ANSWERED ON 17.03.2026

## PM SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

2865. SMT. SAGARIKA GHOSE

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the allotted ₹65,000 crore under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana released as subsidies till date;
(b) the average time taken for the approval process of subsidy applications under the scheme;
(c) the average price difference between DCR-compliant solar modules and imported variants; and
(d) the measures undertaken by Government to reduce this price difference to make large scale residential rooftop solar installations more economical?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) Since the launch of PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February 2024, an amount of Rs 17885.97 crore, which is more than 27% of the total Central Financial Assistance (CFA) outlay under the scheme, has been disbursed as CFA to the beneficiaries of the scheme as on 11.03.2026.

(b) Under the PMSG: MBY, the entire process from application to CFA disbursal is online through the National Portal. With all credentials are entered correctly on the National portal, the average time taken in processing the CFA is around 15 days after redemption request made by the consumer.

(c) & (d) The price of solar PV modules manufactured in the country using domestically manufactured solar PV cells are generally higher than those of solar PV modules manufactured in the country using imported solar PV cells. However, the price difference between the two depends upon several factors including but not limited to: technology used, performance parameters, sourcing of raw materials, economies of scale, utility costs, financing costs, quantity, and delivery schedule of the solar PV modules, etc. As a result, prices may vary from manufacturer to manufacturer as well as from one model of solar PV module to another model of solar PV module.

However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies to encourage domestic manufacturing capacity for solar cells and modules, which, inter alia, include those mentioned at **Annexure**. These steps are aimed, inter alia, at facilitating manufacturers in scaling up their capacities and reducing the cost differential between the prices of solar PV modules manufactured in the country.

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**Annexure referred to in reply of part (c) & (d) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2865 to be answered on 17.03.2026 regarding PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**

**The details of Initiatives taken by the MNRE to encourage domestic solar manufacturing, inter-alia, include:**

**(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:** The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. Under the Scheme, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 MW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

**(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR**): Under some of the current schemes of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B & C, and PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.

**(iii) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells and modules:** The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells and solar PV modules.

**(iv) Exemption of Custom Duty on capital goods for manufacture of Solar Cells and Modules:** The Government has exempted customs duty on import of the goods specified in List 18 of the notification No. 45/2025-Customs dated 24.10.2025, for the manufacturer of solar PV cells and modules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3065**
ANSWERED ON 11.03.2026

# TARGETS SET UNDER PM-SGMBY

3065. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the details of targets set under the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM SGMBY) during the last three years;
(b) the total number of households received benefits out of this yojana in the country during the last three years;
(c) the details of subsidy applicable under the said Yojana; and
(d) the details of services available after the installation of solar panels under the said Yojana?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) & (b): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) since February 2024 with an aim to achieve rooftop solar (RTS) installations in one crore households in the residential sector by FY 2026-27.

The PMSG: MBY is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country, having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of RTS systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 31,12,850 households have been benefitted with installation of RTS systems as on 06.03.2026.

(c) The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) available for residential sector under the scheme is as follows: -

- For individual households, the CFA is Rs. 30,000/- per kWp for the first 2 kWp and Rs. 18,000/- per kWp for the additional one kWp. The subsidy is capped at 3 kWp rooftop solar plant capacity for individual household.
- For Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA), the CFA is Rs. 18,000/- per kWp with rooftop solar plant capacity limit of 500 kWp.
- In case of special category states/UTs including Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Ladakh, States in the North East Region, UTs of A&N and Lakshadweep, the CFA is 10% higher.

(d) Under the PMSG: MBY, registered vendors are required to maintain the RTS plants installed for 5 years from the date of commissioning. Further, the respective OEMs provide warranties on the system components.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3102**
ANSWERED ON 11.03.2026

## PM-SGMBY IN UTTAR PRADESH

3102. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL

WILL THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) the details of number of applications received under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) since the inception in Uttar Pradesh particularly the Domariyaganj Lok Sabha Constituency;
(b) the quantity of electricity demand from Government-owned power grids under this yojana is expected to offset; and
(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the yojana beyond the Financial Year 2026 - 27 and if so, the details thereof?

## ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), launched in February 2024, is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.
Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 11,72,448 applications have been received on the National Portal in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 06.03.2026. These include 5,632 applications from the Domariyaganj Lok Sabha Constituency.

(b) Under the PMSG: MBY, it has been estimated that RTS installation in one crore households will produce renewable electricity of 1,000 billion units.

(c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to expand the PMSG: MBY beyond the Financial Year 2026 - 27.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3155**
ANSWERED ON 11.03.2026

# ROOFTOP SOLAR CAPACITY IN UTTAR PRADESH

3155. DR. BHOLA SINGH

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households covered under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) since its launch, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;
(b) the rooftop solar capacity added under the PM-SGMBY in Uttar Pradesh;
(c) the details of implementation status of the PM-SGMBY in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise including Bulandshahr; and
(d) the details of employment generated in manufacturing, installation and maintenance of rooftop solar systems?

## ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), launched in February 2024, is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of Rooftop Solar (RTS) systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

Under the scheme, since its launch in February 2024, a total of 31,12,850 households have been benefitted with installation of RTS systems across the country, including in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 06.03.2026. The State/UT-wise details are given at **Annexure-I.**

(b) Under the PMSG: MBY, a total of 1,362.53 MW RTS capacity has been added in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 06.03.2026.

(c) Under the PMSG: MBY, a total of 3,99,096 RTS plants have been installed benefitting 4,03,698 households in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 06.03.2026. District-wise detail is given at **Annexure II.**

(d) With the implementation of PMSG: MBY, it has been estimated that around 17 lakh jobs will be created in manufacturing, logistics, supply chain, sales and installations, O&M services, financial services, etc.

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**Annexure-I referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3155 to be answered on 11.03.2026 regarding Rooftop Solar Capacity in Uttar Pradesh**

State/UT- wise details of households benefitted under the PMSG: MBY (as on 06.03.2026)

| S No. | State/UT | Households Benefitted (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gujarat | 8,36,137 |
| 2 | Maharashtra | 7,51,387 |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 4,03,697 |
| 4 | Kerala | 2,08,167 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | 1,55,641 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 1,11,056 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,04,273 |
| 8 | Assam | 96,644 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 70,199 |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 68,514 |
| 11 | Haryana | 67,383 |
| 12 | Odisha | 44,803 |
| 13 | Chhattisgarh | 37,907 |
| 14 | Telangana | 42,353 |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | 25,294 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 25,883 |
| 17 | Bihar | 16,763 |
| 18 | Punjab | 11,783 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | 7,540 |
| 20 | NCT of Delhi | 10,436 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 2,684 |
| 22 | Tripura | 2,460 |
| 23 | Jharkhand | 1,847 |
| 24 | Goa | 2,270 |
| 25 | Ladakh | 1,435 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 1,391 |
| 27 | Chandigarh | 1,087 |
| 28 | Mizoram | 938 |
| 29 | Lakshadweep | 907 |
| 30 | Manipur | 869 |
| 31 | DNH & DD | 616 |
| 32 | A & N Islands | 238 |
| 33 | Nagaland | 175 |
| 34 | Meghalaya | 43 |
| 35 | Sikkim | 29 |
| 36 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| | **Total** | **31,12,850** |

**Annexure-II referred to in reply of part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3155 to be answered on 11.03.2026 regarding Rooftop Solar Capacity in Uttar Pradesh**

District- wise details of RTS plants installed and households benefitted in the state of Uttar Pradesh under the PMSG: MBY (as on 06.03.2026)

| S No. | Districts | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agra | 14,346 | 14,408 |
| 2 | Aligarh | 5,956 | 6,062 |
| 3 | Ambedkar Nagar | 3,484 | 3,484 |
| 4 | Amethi | 2,989 | 2,989 |
| 5 | Amroha | 994 | 994 |
| 6 | Auraiya | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| 7 | Ayodhya | 4,954 | 4,954 |
| 8 | Azamgarh | 2,558 | 2,558 |
| 9 | Baghpat | 1,073 | 1,073 |
| 10 | Bahraich | 2,656 | 2,656 |
| 11 | Ballia | 1,121 | 1,121 |
| 12 | Balrampur | 1,012 | 1,012 |
| 13 | Banda | 1,762 | 1,762 |
| 14 | Bara Banki | 8,064 | 8,064 |
| 15 | Bareilly | 17,078 | 17,078 |
| 16 | Basti | 2,155 | 2,155 |
| 17 | Bhadohi | 1,179 | 1,179 |
| 18 | Bijnor | 3,679 | 3,765 |
| 19 | Budaun | 1,309 | 1,309 |
| 20 | Bulandshahr | 2,076 | 2,076 |
| 21 | Chandauli | 2,958 | 2,958 |
| 22 | Chitrakoot | 990 | 990 |
| 23 | Deoria | 1,547 | 1,547 |
| 24 | Etah | 1,456 | 1,456 |
| 25 | Etawah | 3,831 | 3,831 |
| 26 | Farrukhabad | 3,239 | 3,398 |
| 27 | Fatehpur | 2,642 | 2,642 |
| 28 | Firozabad | 3,755 | 3,755 |
| 29 | Gautam Buddha Nagar | 2,363 | 2,363 |
| 30 | Ghaziabad | 5,207 | 5,334 |
| 31 | Ghazipur | 2,420 | 2,420 |
| 32 | Gonda | 1,536 | 1,536 |
| 33 | Gorakhpur | 8,042 | 8,042 |
| 34 | Hamirpur | 1,610 | 1,610 |
| 35 | Hapur | 1,831 | 1,831 |
| 36 | Hardoi | 3,655 | 3,655 |
| 37 | Hathras | 1,890 | 1,890 |
| 38 | Jalaun | 2,501 | 2,501 |
| 39 | Jaunpur | 2,503 | 2,669 |
| 40 | Jhansi | 10,597 | 10,597 |

| S No. | Districts | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Kannauj | 1,333 | 1,333 |
| 42 | Kanpur Dehat | 558 | 558 |
| 43 | Kanpur Nagar | 24,728 | 24,728 |
| 44 | Kasganj | 920 | 920 |
| 45 | Kaushambi | 1,236 | 1,236 |
| 46 | Kheri | 4,537 | 4,537 |
| 47 | Kushinagar | 892 | 1,039 |
| 48 | Lalitpur | 3,020 | 3,020 |
| 49 | Lucknow | 77,130 | 79,586 |
| 50 | Mahoba | 1,162 | 1,162 |
| 51 | Mahrajganj | 1,692 | 1,692 |
| 52 | Mainpuri | 1,691 | 1,691 |
| 53 | Mathura | 3,819 | 3,819 |
| 54 | Mau | 1,798 | 1,798 |
| 55 | Meerut | 7,119 | 7,119 |
| 56 | Mirzapur | 4,368 | 4,368 |
| 57 | Moradabad | 3,838 | 3,838 |
| 58 | Muzaffarnagar | 7,974 | 7,974 |
| 59 | Pilibhit | 4,364 | 4,589 |
| 60 | Pratapgarh | 2,721 | 2,721 |
| 61 | Prayagraj | 13,302 | 13,521 |
| 62 | Rae Bareli | 11,042 | 11,042 |
| 63 | Rampur | 4,690 | 4,712 |
| 64 | Saharanpur | 6,216 | 6,216 |
| 65 | Sambhal | 1,638 | 1,638 |
| 66 | Sant Kabir Nagar | 654 | 654 |
| 67 | Shahjahanpur | 6,635 | 6,636 |
| 68 | Shamli | 2,713 | 2,713 |
| 69 | Shrawasti | 705 | 705 |
| 70 | Siddharthnagar | 1,342 | 1,342 |
| 71 | Sitapur | 6,753 | 6,986 |
| 72 | Sonbhadra | 2,017 | 2,017 |
| 73 | Sultanpur | 2,777 | 3,311 |
| 74 | Unnao | 6,494 | 6,494 |
| 75 | Varanasi | 32,130 | 32,189 |
| | **Total** | **3,99,096** | **4,03,698** |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3657**
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2026

## IMPLEMENTATION GAPS IN PM SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

3657. SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rooftop solar installations completed under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana against the target of one crore households by FY 2026-27, State-wise;
(b) whether the Ministry has addressed public grievance regarding high upfront cost for economically weaker sections (EWS), and status of the Utility Led Aggregation model meant to subsidise these consumers;
(c) the average time taken by DISCOMs (Distribution Companies) to approve net-metering applications and release central subsidy to the consumer's bank account; and
(d) the status of the National Green Hydrogen Mission hubs in Kandla, Paradip and Tuticorin and the total quantum of green ammonia supply contracts awarded as of February 2026?

## ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) Under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), since its launch in February 2024, a total of 26,19,879 rooftop solar (RTS) systems have been installed across the country, as on 19.03.2026. These installations are benefitting 32,38,992 households. The state/UT wise details are given at **Annexure.**

(b) To facilitate adoption of RTS system for economically weaker sections under the PMSG: MBY, following steps have been taken by the ministry: -

(i) Availability of collateral-free loan from nationalized banks at a concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps, i.e., 5.75% per annum for the present, with a tenure of 10 years.
(ii) Included RESCO/Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) Models.

Under the ULA model of the PMSG: MBY, MNRE has sanctioned 12.58 lakh RTS installations in 10 States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, DNH & DD, Telangana, Bihar and Tripura.

(c) Under the PMSG: MBY, the Government has simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW. Also, the Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
Further, the entire process from application to Central Financial Assistance (CFA) disbursal is online through the National Portal. With all credentials are entered correctly on the National portal, the average time taken in releasing the CFA is around 15 days after redemption request made by the consumer.
(d) Deendayal Port (Kandla, Gujarat), V. O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu) and Paradip Port (Odisha) have been recognised as green hydrogen hubs under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM).

Prices have been discovered by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for the production and supply of 7,24,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to 13 fertilizer units across the country.

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**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3657 to be answered on 24.03.2026 regarding Implementation gaps in PM Surya Ghar:Muft Bijli Yojana**

**State/UT wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY (as on 19.03.2026)**

| S. No. | State/UT | No. of Installations | No. of Households Benefitted |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gujarat | 594,899 | 856,946 |
| 2 | Maharashtra | 490,489 | 779,007 |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 420,823 | 425,425 |
| 4 | Kerala | 209,641 | 214,966 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | 159,566 | 164,002 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 114,302 | 117,442 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 104,458 | 108,049 |
| 8 | Assam | 102,187 | 102,752 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 71,758 | 72,693 |
| 10 | Haryana | 63,914 | 71,689 |
| 11 | Tamil Nadu | 60,142 | 70,535 |
| 12 | Odisha | 50,208 | 50,556 |
| 13 | Chhattisgarh | 39,982 | 41,442 |
| 14 | Telangana | 32,646 | 44,344 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 26,857 | 26,865 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 17,207 | 26,393 |
| 17 | Bihar | 16,648 | 17,281 |
| 18 | Punjab | 12,008 | 12,118 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | 7,940 | 7,941 |
| 20 | NCT of Delhi | 6,822 | 10,704 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 2,809 | 2,809 |
| 22 | Tripura | 2,651 | 2,662 |
| 23 | Goa | 2,096 | 2,459 |
| 24 | Jharkhand | 1,939 | 1,941 |
| 25 | Ladakh | 1,486 | 1,486 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 1,352 | 1,415 |
| 27 | Chandigarh | 1,111 | 1,111 |
| 28 | Mizoram | 977 | 979 |
| 29 | Lakshadweep | 932 | 932 |
| 30 | Manipur | 911 | 911 |
| 31 | DNH & DD | 627 | 627 |
| 32 | A&N Islands | 229 | 248 |
| 33 | Nagaland | 186 | 186 |
| 34 | Meghalaya | 46 | 46 |
| 35 | Sikkim | 29 | 29 |
| 36 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 |
| | **Total** | **26,19,879** | **32,38,992** |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279**
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2026

# SOLAR ENERGY GENERATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4279. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total quantity of solar energy generated during the last five years across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
(b) the total area covered by solar panel grids at present across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
(c) whether the Government has undertaken any schemes, initiatives and programme to increase solar grid panel infrastructure in rural areas of the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;
(d) if so, the details thereof along with the regions in Andhra Pradesh identified to have high irradiance, district-wise including Eluru district; and
(e) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for increasing solar power grid infrastructure across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru?

## ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) As per the information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the total Solar Energy Generated across the country during last five financial years and current financial year up to January 2026 is at **Annexure-I.**

(b) The total installed solar energy capacity in the country as on 28.02.2026 is ~143.60 GW. The details are at **Annexure-II.**

The area covered by solar power project is 3 to 5 acre per MW.

(c) & (d) The Government is implementing various schemes to increase solar grid panel infrastructure in the rural areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh. The details of schemes are given at **Annexure-III.**

As per the information received from National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), the Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) in Andhra Pradesh ranges between 4.22-5.56 kWh/m$^2$/ day. The Eluru district records a GHI in the range of 5.02-5.2 kWh/m$^2$ / day.

(e) The Government has been implementing the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme to facilitate integration of large-scale renewable generation capacity in the country. The transmission system under the Intra-State Transmission System GEC Phase-I (InSTS GEC-I) is being implemented through the State Transmission Utilities of eight Renewable Energy (RE)-rich States with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) amounting to 40% of the estimated project cost, i.e., Rs. 3164.70 crore. Out of this, Rs. 2839.10 crore has been released as on 28.02.2026.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the implementing agency is the Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTRANSCO). The eligible grant for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 361.25 crore, out of which Rs. 302.48 crore has been released to APTRANSCO. All the projects under GEC-I in Andhra Pradesh have been completed.

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**ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279 FOR 18.03.2026**

**Total Solar Energy Generated across the country during last five financial years and current financial year up to January 2026**

| Name of State/UT | Solar Energy (in Million Units) |
|---|---|
| Chandigarh | 64.05 |
| Delhi | 1237.13 |
| Haryana | 5037.63 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 467.97 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 11.13 |
| Ladakh | 0.00 |
| Punjab | 10776.86 |
| Rajasthan | 198370.95 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 21612.51 |
| Uttarakhand | 1903.14 |
| Chhattisgarh | 5382.10 |
| Gujarat | 75233.13 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29842.47 |
| Maharashtra | 32485.07 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu | 201.79 |
| Goa | 196.95 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 45912.84 |
| Telangana | 39061.23 |
| Karnataka | 86086.47 |
| Kerala | 6424.68 |
| Tamil Nadu | 65944.26 |
| Lakshadweep | 1.12 |
| Puducherry | 65.55 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 136.18 |
| Bihar | 1277.90 |
| Jharkhand | 105.05 |
| Orissa | 4069.62 |
| Sikkim | 0.00 |
| West Bengal | 1123.99 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 30.94 |
| Assam | 1202.30 |
| Manipur | 46.18 |
| Meghalaya | 0.47 |
| Mizoram | 61.41 |
| Nagaland | 0.00 |
| Tripura | 39.65 |
| **Total** | **634412.72** |

**ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279 FOR 18.03.2026**

**State-wise installed Solar Energy Capacity as on 28.02.2026**

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Solar Energy Capacity (MW) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 7208.18 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.44 |
| 3 | Assam | 533.47 |
| 4 | Bihar | 435.34 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1755.40 |
| 6 | Goa | 76.24 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 27486.26 |
| 8 | Haryana | 2584.78 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 346.29 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 79.48 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 242.39 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 11029.94 |
| 13 | Kerala | 2150.25 |
| 14 | Ladakh | 12.02 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 5893.83 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 19364.16 |
| 17 | Manipur | 17.52 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 4.28 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 33.69 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 3.34 |
| 21 | Odisha | 779.32 |
| 22 | Punjab | 1566.91 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 38728.22 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 7.56 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 12352.50 |
| 26 | Telangana | 5065.10 |
| 27 | Tripura | 35.41 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 3846.45 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 837.89 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 320.62 |
| 31 | Andaman & Nicobar | 32.12 |
| 32 | Chandigarh | 78.85 |
| 33 | DD & DNH | 134.90 |
| 34 | Delhi | 413.90 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 6.57 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 80.71 |
| 37 | Other-NABARD | 45.01 |
| **Total** | | **143604.37** |

**ANNEXURE-III REFFERED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279 FOR 18.03.2026**

**Details of various schemes being implemented to increase Solar Grid panel infrastructure in the country including rural areas**

<table>
<tr><th>Schemes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td>a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana Yojana for installing rooftop solar and providing free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households.</td><td>1. Under the PMSG: MBY, the CFA for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Type of Residential Segment</th><th>CFA</th><th>CFA (Special Category States/UTs)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.30,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.33,000/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)</td><td>No additional CFA</td><td>No additional CFA</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
</table>
2. The PMSG: MBY scheme includes the provision for incentive to DISCOMs to motivate and help them in activities such as create conducive regulatory and administrative mechanisms, achieve targets for implementation. The incentive is pegged at 5% of applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved above 10% and less than 15% of installed base capacity; 10% of the applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved beyond 15% of installed base capacity.<br><br>3. To push the deployment of residential rooftop solar system (RTS) and undertake local mobilization efforts, the PMSG: MBY scheme also includes the provision for incentive to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and</td></tr>
</table>

| Schemes | Incentives presently available as per the Scheme |
|---|---|
| | Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), at the rate of Rs.1000 for every installation of RTS in residential segment in the jurisdiction of ULB/PRI, for which CFA has been transferred to consumer.<br><br>Further, a fund of Rs. 800 crores have been provisioned for developing a Model Solar Village in each district of the country, with an assistance of Rs 1 crore per Model Solar Village under PMSG: MBY scheme. |
| b) PM-KUSUM scheme for setting up decentralized solar or other renewable energy power plants, installation of stand-alone solar agriculture pumps, and solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, including feeder-level solarization. The scheme benefits not only farmers but also the States and DISCOMs. | **Component A**: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants<br><br>Benefits available: Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power under this scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW.<br><br>**Component B**: Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps<br><br>Benefits available: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided. Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.<br><br>**Component C:** Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps including through Feeder Level Solarisation<br><br>Benefits available:<br><br>(a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. Component C (IPS) can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.<br><br>(b) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS): Agriculture feeders can be solarized by the State Government in CAPEX or RESCO mode with CFA of Rs. 1.05 Crore per MW as provided by MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided. |

<table>
<tr><th>Schemes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td>c) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) with a provision for providing off-grid Solar Lighting where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Components</th><th>Central Share (100%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Provision of 0.3 kW Solar off-grid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs</td><td>Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas (under PM JANMAN component only)</td><td>Rs. 1 lakh per MPC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems (under DA JGUA component only)</td><td>Rs 1 lakh per kW with maximum solar PV capacity of 20 kW per public institution</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279**
ANSWERED ON 18.03.2026

# SOLAR ENERGY GENERATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4279. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total quantity of solar energy generated during the last five years across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
(b) the total area covered by solar panel grids at present across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
(c) whether the Government has undertaken any schemes, initiatives and programme to increase solar grid panel infrastructure in rural areas of the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;
(d) if so, the details thereof along with the regions in Andhra Pradesh identified to have high irradiance, district-wise including Eluru district; and
(e) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for increasing solar power grid infrastructure across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru?

## ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) As per the information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the total Solar Energy Generated across the country during last five financial years and current financial year up to January 2026 is at **Annexure-I.**

(b) The total installed solar energy capacity in the country as on 28.02.2026 is ~143.60 GW. The details are at **Annexure-II.**

The area covered by solar power project is 3 to 5 acre per MW.

(c) & (d) The Government is implementing various schemes to increase solar grid panel infrastructure in the rural areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh. The details of schemes are given at **Annexure-III.**

As per the information received from National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), the Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) in Andhra Pradesh ranges between 4.22-5.56 kWh/m$^2$/ day. The Eluru district records a GHI in the range of 5.02-5.2 kWh/m$^2$ / day.

(e) The Government has been implementing the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme to facilitate integration of large-scale renewable generation capacity in the country. The transmission system under the Intra-State Transmission System GEC Phase-I (InSTS GEC-I) is being implemented through the State Transmission Utilities of eight Renewable Energy (RE)-rich States with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) amounting to 40% of the estimated project cost, i.e., Rs. 3164.70 crore. Out of this, Rs. 2839.10 crore has been released as on 28.02.2026.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the implementing agency is the Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTRANSCO). The eligible grant for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 361.25 crore, out of which Rs. 302.48 crore has been released to APTRANSCO. All the projects under GEC-I in Andhra Pradesh have been completed.

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**ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279 FOR 18.03.2026**

**Total Solar Energy Generated across the country during last five financial years and current financial year up to January 2026**

| Name of State/UT | Solar Energy (in Million Units) |
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| Jammu & Kashmir | 11.13 |
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| Telangana | 39061.23 |
| Karnataka | 86086.47 |
| Kerala | 6424.68 |
| Tamil Nadu | 65944.26 |
| Lakshadweep | 1.12 |
| Puducherry | 65.55 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 136.18 |
| Bihar | 1277.90 |
| Jharkhand | 105.05 |
| Orissa | 4069.62 |
| Sikkim | 0.00 |
| West Bengal | 1123.99 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 30.94 |
| Assam | 1202.30 |
| Manipur | 46.18 |
| Meghalaya | 0.47 |
| Mizoram | 61.41 |
| Nagaland | 0.00 |
| Tripura | 39.65 |
| **Total** | **634412.72** |

**ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279 FOR 18.03.2026**

**State-wise installed Solar Energy Capacity as on 28.02.2026**

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Solar Energy Capacity (MW) |
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| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 7208.18 |
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| 8 | Haryana | 2584.78 |
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| 16 | Maharashtra | 19364.16 |
| 17 | Manipur | 17.52 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 4.28 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 33.69 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 3.34 |
| 21 | Odisha | 779.32 |
| 22 | Punjab | 1566.91 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 38728.22 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 7.56 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 12352.50 |
| 26 | Telangana | 5065.10 |
| 27 | Tripura | 35.41 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 3846.45 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 837.89 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 320.62 |
| 31 | Andaman & Nicobar | 32.12 |
| 32 | Chandigarh | 78.85 |
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| 34 | Delhi | 413.90 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 6.57 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 80.71 |
| 37 | Other-NABARD | 45.01 |
| **Total** | | **143604.37** |

**ANNEXURE-III REFFERED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4279 FOR 18.03.2026**

**Details of various schemes being implemented to increase Solar Grid panel infrastructure in the country including rural areas**

<table>
<tr><th>Schemes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td>a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana Yojana for installing rooftop solar and providing free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households.</td><td>1. Under the PMSG: MBY, the CFA for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Type of Residential Segment</th><th>CFA</th><th>CFA (Special Category States/UTs)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.30,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.33,000/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)</td><td>No additional CFA</td><td>No additional CFA</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
</table>
2. The PMSG: MBY scheme includes the provision for incentive to DISCOMs to motivate and help them in activities such as create conducive regulatory and administrative mechanisms, achieve targets for implementation. The incentive is pegged at 5% of applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved above 10% and less than 15% of installed base capacity; 10% of the applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved beyond 15% of installed base capacity.<br><br>3. To push the deployment of residential rooftop solar system (RTS) and undertake local mobilization efforts, the PMSG: MBY scheme also includes the provision for incentive to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and</td></tr>
</table>

| Schemes | Incentives presently available as per the Scheme |
|---|---|
| | Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), at the rate of Rs.1000 for every installation of RTS in residential segment in the jurisdiction of ULB/PRI, for which CFA has been transferred to consumer.<br><br>Further, a fund of Rs. 800 crores have been provisioned for developing a Model Solar Village in each district of the country, with an assistance of Rs 1 crore per Model Solar Village under PMSG: MBY scheme. |
| b) PM-KUSUM scheme for setting up decentralized solar or other renewable energy power plants, installation of stand-alone solar agriculture pumps, and solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, including feeder-level solarization. The scheme benefits not only farmers but also the States and DISCOMs. | **Component A**: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants<br><br>Benefits available: Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power under this scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW.<br><br>**Component B**: Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps<br><br>Benefits available: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided. Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.<br><br>**Component C:** Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps including through Feeder Level Solarisation<br><br>Benefits available:<br><br>(a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. Component C (IPS) can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.<br><br>(b) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS): Agriculture feeders can be solarized by the State Government in CAPEX or RESCO mode with CFA of Rs. 1.05 Crore per MW as provided by MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided. |

<table>
<tr><th>Schemes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td>c) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) with a provision for providing off-grid Solar Lighting where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Components</th><th>Central Share (100%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Provision of 0.3 kW Solar off-grid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs</td><td>Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas (under PM JANMAN component only)</td><td>Rs. 1 lakh per MPC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems (under DA JGUA component only)</td><td>Rs 1 lakh per kW with maximum solar PV capacity of 20 kW per public institution</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 470**
ANSWERED ON 03.02.2026

# PROGRESS IN PM SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

470. SHRI UJJWAL DEORAO NIKAM

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of households benefited under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana as of December 2025, State-wise;
(b) the rooftop solar installations completed and the subsidy disbursed under the scheme;
(c) the State-wise progress and the top performing States in scheme implementation; and
(d) the expected clean energy generation and carbon emission reduction over the scheme's lifetime?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (c) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

Since the launch of the scheme in February, 2024, a total of 20,85,514 RTS systems have been installed across the country, benefitting 26,14,446 households with disbursement of Rs 14,771.82 crore as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) till December 2025. The state/UT-wise detail of progress made under the scheme, in the order of number of RTS systems installed, is given in **Annexure.**

(d) Under the PMSG: MBY, it has been estimated that RTS installation in 1 crore households may produce renewable electricity of 1,000 billion units, which may result in reduction of 720 million ton of $CO_2$ eq emission during the 25 years of lifetime of the RTS systems.

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**Annexure referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 470 to be answered on 03.02.2026 regarding Progress in PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**

State/UT-wise details of progress made under the scheme (as on 31.12.2025)

| S No. | State/UT | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) | CFA released (Amount in Rs. Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gujarat | 5,15,052 | 7,41,819 | 3,845.60 |
| 2 | Maharashtra | 3,91,887 | 6,34,782 | 2,787.59 |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 3,26,386 | 3,29,847 | 2,234.63 |
| 4 | Kerala | 1,77,392 | 1,82,071 | 1,275.36 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | 1,19,006 | 1,22,027 | 823.12 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 84,618 | 87,479 | 562.14 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 83,665 | 87,001 | 601 |
| 8 | Assam | 71,898 | 72,604 | 494.28 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 58,562 | 58,724 | 413.5 |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 51,227 | 59,517 | 353.34 |
| 11 | Haryana | 48,149 | 54,437 | 327.71 |
| 12 | Odisha | 27,614 | 27,962 | 171.57 |
| 13 | Telangana | 25,272 | 36,052 | 178.38 |
| 14 | Chhattisgarh | 21,365 | 22,786 | 111.5 |
| 15 | Jammu And Kashmir | 18,497 | 18,505 | 130.08 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 15,082 | 23,900 | 112.85 |
| 17 | Bihar | 14,276 | 14,924 | 101.69 |
| 18 | Punjab | 10,777 | 10,887 | 76.29 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | 6,022 | 6,023 | 45.42 |
| 20 | NCT of Delhi | 5,427 | 9,309 | 38.48 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 2,221 | 2,221 | 15.28 |
| 22 | Tripura | 1,848 | 1,859 | 12.72 |
| 23 | Jharkhand | 1,460 | 1,462 | 9.72 |
| 24 | Goa | 1,415 | 1,768 | 9.27 |
| 25 | Ladakh | 1,214 | 1,214 | 8.75 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 1,131 | 1,194 | 2.53 |
| 27 | Chandigarh | 989 | 989 | 5.51 |
| 28 | Mizoram | 773 | 775 | 5.97 |
| 29 | Lakshadweep | 722 | 722 | 5.81 |
| 30 | Manipur | 711 | 711 | 5.66 |
| 31 | DNH and DD | 492 | 492 | 3.6 |
| 32 | A&N Islands | 171 | 190 | 1.13 |
| 33 | Nagaland | 132 | 132 | 1.03 |
| 34 | Meghalaya | 34 | 34 | 0.17 |
| 35 | Sikkim | 26 | 26 | 0.13 |
| 36 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 0.01 |
| | **Total** | **20,85,514** | **26,14,446** | **14,771.82** |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 472**
ANSWERED ON 03.02.2026

## PM SURYA GHAR: MUFT BIJLI YOJANA

472. SHRI P. WILSON

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, including the number of applications received and rooftop solar installations completed and the reasons for the gap between applications and beneficiaries, including delays in approval or commissioning, with district-wise details for the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the details of installations, pending applications, including challenges and corrective measures, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) & (b) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) is a demand driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

To ease installation of RTS systems after applying on the National Portal, the requirement of technical feasibility approval has been waived and auto load enhancement for capacity up to 10 kW has been implemented. In addition, the requirement of signing of net-metering agreement is either being waived or changed to digital signing mode.

These measures have resulted in reducing the delay in commissioning of RTS systems after application. In the state of Tamil Nadu out of 67,833 applications received under the scheme, a total of 53,834 RTS installation have been completed as on 28.01.2026. District -wise details is given at **Annexure-I.**

Since the launch of the scheme in February, 2024, a total of 22,48,699 RTS systems have been installed against 58,25,860 applications received across the country as on 28.01.2026. The State/UT - wise details is given in **Annexure-II.**

To promote rooftop solar adoption across the country under the PMSG: MBY, Ministry has taken following steps:

- Online process from registration to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 5.75% per annum for the present, with tenure of 10 years.

- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Included RESCO/ Utility led Aggregation (ULA) Models.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

Further, MNRE and REC Ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA) for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

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**Annexure-I referred to in part (a) & (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 472 to be answered on 03.02.2026 regarding PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**

District wise details of progress made under the scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu (as on 28.01.2026)

| S. No. | District | Application (Nos.) | Installation (Nos.) | Households Benefited (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ariyalur | 196 | 141 | 141 |
| 2 | Chengalpattu | 4,906 | 3,904 | 6,233 |
| 3 | Chennai | 7,061 | 5,854 | 7,964 |
| 4 | Coimbatore | 8,676 | 7,407 | 10,738 |
| 5 | Cuddalore | 1,581 | 1,143 | 1,143 |
| 6 | Dharmapuri | 619 | 454 | 454 |
| 7 | Dindigul | 1,065 | 789 | 789 |
| 8 | Erode | 3,227 | 2,739 | 2,904 |
| 9 | Kallakurichi | 576 | 394 | 394 |
| 10 | Kanchipuram | 2,191 | 1,722 | 1,800 |
| 11 | Kanniyakumari | 1,497 | 1,109 | 1,109 |
| 12 | Karur | 1,698 | 1,568 | 1,619 |
| 13 | Krishnagiri | 920 | 618 | 895 |
| 14 | Madurai | 2,734 | 2,069 | 2,187 |
| 15 | Mayiladuthurai | 390 | 282 | 282 |
| 16 | Nagapattinam | 311 | 203 | 203 |
| 17 | Namakkal | 3,023 | 2,601 | 2,615 |
| 18 | Perambalur | 255 | 195 | 196 |
| 19 | Pudukkottai | 517 | 368 | 412 |
| 20 | Ramanathapuram | 468 | 293 | 293 |
| 21 | Ranipet | 639 | 459 | 459 |
| 22 | Salem | 3,280 | 2,765 | 2,844 |
| 23 | Sivaganga | 722 | 483 | 483 |
| 24 | Tenkasi | 665 | 460 | 460 |
| 25 | Thanjavur | 2,051 | 1,619 | 1,635 |
| 26 | Theni | 559 | 427 | 442 |
| 27 | The Nilgiris | 127 | 77 | 77 |
| 28 | Thiruvallur | 2,877 | 2,095 | 2,383 |
| 29 | Thiruvarur | 810 | 582 | 582 |
| 30 | Thoothukkudi | 1,461 | 1,143 | 1,143 |
| 31 | Tiruchirappalli | 3,006 | 2,433 | 2,601 |
| 32 | Tirunelveli | 1,491 | 1,200 | 1,240 |
| 33 | Tirupathur | 417 | 266 | 267 |
| 34 | Tiruppur | 2,978 | 2,440 | 2,530 |
| 35 | Tiruvannamalai | 975 | 615 | 615 |
| 36 | Vellore | 1,175 | 856 | 856 |
| 37 | Viluppuram | 929 | 593 | 593 |
| 38 | Virudhunagar | 1,760 | 1,468 | 1,468 |
| | **Total** | **67,833** | **53,834** | **63,049** |

**Annexure-II referred to in part (a) & (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 472 to be answered on 03.02.2026 regarding PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana**

State/UT-wise details of progress made under the scheme (as on 28.01.2026)

| S No. | State/UT | Applications (No.) | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12,51,893 | 93,186 | 96,196 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 89 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Assam | 4,99,086 | 81,425 | 81,990 |
| 4 | Bihar | 57,283 | 14,925 | 15,574 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1,32,006 | 27,417 | 29,603 |
| 6 | Goa | 2,855 | 1,574 | 1,927 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 6,35,343 | 5,40,641 | 7,77,771 |
| 8 | Haryana | 1,11,241 | 52,187 | 59,298 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 11,428 | 6,600 | 6,601 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 8,281 | 1,607 | 1,609 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 1,59,048 | 15,663 | 24,583 |
| 12 | Kerala | 2,53,278 | 1,87,297 | 1,92,173 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,46,562 | 90,309 | 93,723 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 6,20,342 | 4,24,988 | 6,80,050 |
| 15 | Manipur | 1,567 | 762 | 762 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 1,943 | 36 | 36 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 1,009 | 827 | 829 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 566 | 143 | 143 |
| 19 | Odisha | 1,71,864 | 32,980 | 33,328 |
| 20 | Punjab | 19,421 | 11,134 | 11,244 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 2,66,274 | 1,31,057 | 1,35,017 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 263 | 26 | 26 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 67,833 | 53,834 | 63,049 |
| 24 | Telangana | 73,182 | 27,074 | 38,426 |
| 25 | Tripura | 8,168 | 2,091 | 2,102 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 99,728 | 62,833 | 62,995 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 10,86,890 | 3,53,513 | 3,58,143 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 12,358 | 1,195 | 1,258 |
| 29 | AN&I | 681 | 201 | 220 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 1,542 | 1,026 | 1,026 |
| 31 | Jammu And Kashmir | 95,359 | 21,217 | 21,225 |
| 32 | Ladakh | 1,784 | 1,329 | 1,329 |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | 1,193 | 792 | 792 |
| 34 | NCT Of Delhi | 20,139 | 5,916 | 9,798 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 3,325 | 2,388 | 2,388 |
| 36 | DNH&DD | 2,036 | 505 | 505 |
| | **Total** | **58,25,860** | **22,48,699** | **28,05,740** |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5304**
ANSWERED ON 25.03.2026

**PM-SGMBY IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

5304. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH
SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU
SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO
SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received, installations completed and Central Financial Assistance (CFA) disbursed under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY), State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
(b) the details of the number of rooftop solar installations vendor registered under the scheme, State-wise;
(c) the details of the number of Rooftop solar installations where net meters and smart meters have been installed, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
(d) the type of metering agreements approved in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
(e) the details of the number of functional Rooftop solar installations along with the amount of electricity generated, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
(f) the number of districts under the scheme where challenge mode has been announced; and
(g) the details of villages that have been chosen as model solar villages under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (c): Under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), since its launch in February 2024, a total of 66,48,000 applications have been received on the National Portal and 26,20,970 rooftop solar (RTS) systems have been installed, benefitting 32,40,068 households across the country, and an amount of Rs 17,967.46 crore has been disbursed as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the beneficiaries under the scheme, as on 20.03.2026. Further, 26,483 distinct RTS vendors have been registered under the scheme. The state/UT wise details are given at **Annexure I.**

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 14,72,814 applications have been received and 1,14,313 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 1,17,453 households, and an amount of Rs 734.97 crore has been disbursed as CFA to the beneficiaries under the scheme, as on 20.03.2026. The district wise details are given at **Annexure II.**

The RTS installations for residential sector under the PMSG: MBY are generally through net-metering arrangements by installation of net-meters. Some of the states/UTs have also initiated installation of smart meters, which can also be configured for the net-metering purpose.

(d) The RTS installations for residential sector under the PMSG: MBY in the state of Andhra Pradesh are mainly covered under net-metering arrangement. However, other metering arrangements such as group net-metering, virtual net-metering, gross metering and net billing are also permissible as per provisions of the regulations issued by the state electricity regulator.

(e) The state/UT-wise details of RTS installations completed under the PMSG: MBY are given at Annexure I and district-wise details of RTS installations completed in the state of Andhra Pradesh are given at **Annexure II.**

The amount of electricity generated by an RTS plant depends upon various factors including solar irradiance of the location, technology of solar modules, tilt angle, regular maintenance, etc. An RTS plant installed and maintained as per specified standards, on average basis, will daily generate four units of electricity per kWp capacity of the plant.

(f) & (g) Under the Model Solar Village (MSV) component of PMSG: MBY, challenge mode has been announced in 21 districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh and MSVs have been declared in 12 districts. The district-wise details are given in **Annexure III.**

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**Annexure I referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5304 to be answered on 25.03.2026 regarding PM-SGMBY in Andhra Pradesh**

**State/UT wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY (as on 20.03.2026)**

| S No. | State/UT | Applications (No.) | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) | CFA released Amount (in Rs. Crore) | Registered Vendors* (No.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A&N Islands | 726 | 229 | 248 | 1.5 | 873 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 14,72,814 | 1,14,313 | 1,17,453 | 734.97 | 1,508 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 83 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 104 |
| 4 | Assam | 5,34,608 | 1,02,209 | 1,02,774 | 684.1 | 1,681 |
| 5 | Bihar | 63,936 | 16,649 | 17,282 | 115.46 | 701 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 1,611 | 1,111 | 1,111 | 6.31 | 595 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 1,66,350 | 40,022 | 41,482 | 210.65 | 1,002 |
| 8 | DNH & DD | 2,471 | 628 | 628 | 4.13 | 2,885 |
| 9 | Goa | 3,698 | 2,096 | 2,459 | 12.34 | 176 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 7,00,967 | 5,94,966 | 8,56,999 | 4,330.67 | 1,884 |
| 11 | Haryana | 1,34,986 | 63,978 | 71,753 | 398.71 | 876 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 13,359 | 7,940 | 7,941 | 56.65 | 254 |
| 13 | J&K | 99,382 | 26,867 | 26,875 | 183.98 | 802 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 9,250 | 1,940 | 1,942 | 12.78 | 202 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 1,58,802 | 17,209 | 26,395 | 126.13 | 592 |
| 16 | Kerala | 2,91,670 | 2,09,716 | 2,15,041 | 1,462.41 | 1,384 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 1,775 | 1,486 | 1,486 | 11.5 | 142 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 1,345 | 932 | 932 | 6.92 | 885 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,68,714 | 1,04,528 | 1,08,119 | 725.58 | 1,318 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 7,13,162 | 4,90,666 | 7,79,184 | 3,456.04 | 5,117 |
| 21 | Manipur | 1,806 | 910 | 910 | 6.8 | 122 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 1,964 | 46 | 46 | 0.2 | 110 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 1,127 | 977 | 979 | 6.77 | 127 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 649 | 187 | 187 | 1.28 | 118 |
| 25 | NCT of Delhi | 29,030 | 6,820 | 10,702 | 47.8 | 330 |
| 26 | Odisha | 2,08,858 | 50,363 | 50,711 | 264.38 | 935 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 4,058 | 2,810 | 2,810 | 18.62 | 1,915 |
| 28 | Punjab | 21,735 | 12,016 | 12,126 | 82.36 | 460 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 3,23,926 | 1,59,638 | 1,64,074 | 1,060.19 | 1,729 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 257 | 29 | 29 | 0.18 | 106 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 75,594 | 60,151 | 70,543 | 410.58 | 1,395 |
| 32 | Telangana | 83,154 | 32,649 | 44,347 | 209.41 | 701 |
| 33 | Tripura | 9,050 | 2,654 | 2,665 | 17.81 | 161 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 12,20,790 | 4,21,093 | 4,25,695 | 2,753.62 | 5,534 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 1,12,968 | 71,789 | 72,724 | 542.93 | 820 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 13,325 | 1,352 | 1,415 | 3.68 | 233 |
| | **Total** | **66,48,000** | **26,20,970** | **32,40,068** | **17,967.45** | |

* Registered vendors include single state, multi-state, and national level vendors.

**Annexure II referred to in reply of part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5304 to be answered on 25.03.2026 regarding PM-SGMBY in Andhra Pradesh**

**District wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY in the state of Andhra Pradesh (as on 20.03.2026)**

| S No. | Districts | Applications (No.) | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) | CFA released Amount (in Rs. Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alluri Sitharama Raju | 16,113 | 62 | 62 | 0.23 |
| 2 | Anakapalli | 27,952 | 5,383 | 5,529 | 33.81 |
| 3 | Ananthapuramu | 41,500 | 2,919 | 2,919 | 18.28 |
| 4 | Annamayya | 44,413 | 1,829 | 1,829 | 11.33 |
| 5 | Bapatla | 73,822 | 5,080 | 5,206 | 34.02 |
| 6 | Chittoor | 58,343 | 1,565 | 1,565 | 9.17 |
| 7 | East Godavari | 33,752 | 6,722 | 6,760 | 42.55 |
| 8 | Eluru | 60,961 | 7,341 | 7,341 | 48.43 |
| 9 | Guntur | 119,970 | 7,767 | 8,322 | 52.13 |
| 10 | Kakinada | 29,439 | 6,878 | 6,878 | 44.56 |
| 11 | Konaseema | 28,844 | 3,633 | 3,633 | 22.58 |
| 12 | Krishna | 99,471 | 6,871 | 7,026 | 46.16 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 78,406 | 2,485 | 2,485 | 15.77 |
| 14 | Nandyal | 100,277 | 3,223 | 3,223 | 20.44 |
| 15 | NTR | 95,755 | 5,522 | 6,155 | 35.89 |
| 16 | Palnadu | 162,506 | 3,701 | 3,701 | 22.26 |
| 17 | Parvathipuram Manyam | 18,339 | 1,779 | 1,779 | 10.81 |
| 18 | Prakasam | 52,006 | 5,170 | 5,218 | 34.55 |
| 19 | Srikakulam | 27,264 | 5,848 | 5,848 | 37.05 |
| 20 | Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore | 64,050 | 4,805 | 4,805 | 30.68 |
| 21 | Sri Sathya Sai | 42,604 | 1,072 | 1,072 | 6.29 |
| 22 | Tirupati | 54,621 | 4,212 | 4,226 | 24.03 |
| 23 | Visakhapatnam | 19,096 | 6,208 | 7,545 | 41.64 |
| 24 | Vizianagaram | 30,873 | 5,940 | 5,940 | 38.47 |
| 25 | West Godavari | 37,977 | 5,812 | 5,831 | 38.24 |
| 26 | Y.S.R. | 54,460 | 2,486 | 2,555 | 15.59 |
| | **Total** | **1,472,814** | **1,14,313** | **1,17,453** | **734.97** |

**Annexure III referred to in reply of part (f) & (g) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5304 to be answered on 25.03.2026 regarding PM-SGMBY in Andhra Pradesh**

**District wise details of MSVs declared under the PMSG: MBY in the state of Andhra Pradesh (as on 17.03.2026)**

| S. No. | Name of District | Name of Model Solar Village |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Anakapalli | Bayyavaram |
| 2 | Kakinada | Thimmapuram |
| 3 | Srikakulam | Ampolu |
| 4 | East Godavari | Malakapalli |
| 5 | Konaseema | Vanapalli |
| 6 | Vizianagaram | Boddam |
| 7 | West Godavari | Alampuram |
| 8 | Visakhapatnam | R. Tallavalasa |
| 9 | Parvathipuram Manyam | Naripuram |
| 10 | Eluru | Tadikalapudi |
| 11 | Alluri Seetha Ramaraju | Paderu |
| 12 | Kurnool | Peddaharivanam |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5440**
ANSWERED ON 25.03.2026

# PM-SGMBY IN MAHARASHTRA

5440. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in achieving the targets of generating rooftop solar power under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) State-wise along with the challenges being faced by States with low rooftop solar adoption particularly in Maharashtra;
(b) whether any specific incentives or policies are being provided/implemented to encourage State Governments and local bodies to promote decentralised solar power generation;
(c) if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the manner in which the Government is addressing grid integration challenges for enhancing solar capacity in various States particularly in Maharashtra?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a): Under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), since its launch in February 2024, a total of 26,20,970 RTS systems have been installed across the country benefitting no of 32,40,068 households, as on 20.03.2026. The state/UT wise details are given at **Annexure I.**

The state of Maharashtra is presently ranking 2nd with over 24% of the total households benefitted under the PMSG: MBY are from the state of Maharashtra. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has taken several measures to accelerate the implementation of the scheme across the country, which includes the following:

- Complete process from application to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer has been made online through the National Portal.
- Collateral-free loan from nationalized banks is available at a concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps, i.e., 5.75% per annum for the present, with a tenure of 10 years.
- Government has simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- The Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Government has included RESCO/Utility-Led Aggregation (ULA) Models to facilitate adoption of RTS system for economically weaker sections under the PMSG: MBY.
- MNRE and REC ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs including Maharashtra, to overcome any challenge for effective implementation of the scheme.

(b) & (c) The MNRE is implementing various schemes/programmes to promote decentralised solar power generation across the country. The details of incentives being provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the implementation of major ongoing decentralised solar energy schemes/programmes are given at **Annexure II.**

(d) The Government has taken various initiatives for integration of renewable energy including solar energy with the grid. The details are as follows:

i. Comprehensive Regulations and Standards governing interconnection and operations of renewable plants such as CEA (Central Electricity Authority) connectivity standards, flexible thermal plant operations, and the Indian Electricity Grid Code 2023;

ii. Resource Adequacy Initiatives like solar load shifting, storage targets, and large-scale battery storage pilots; and

iii. Establishment of Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) for real-time forecasting, scheduling, and monitoring of RE generation across 12 RE-rich regions.

iv. Notification of Energy Storage Obligations

v. Waiver of Inter State Transmission System Charges for Battery Energy Storage Systems

vi. Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage Systems.

vii. Guidelines for the development of Pumped Storage Projects

viii. Budgetary support for enabling infrastructure for Pumped Storage Projects.

ix. Ancillary services from ESS (Energy Storage System) under CERC (Ancillary Services) Regulations, 2022

x. Central financial Assistance for Implementation of Intra and Inter-State Transmission system.

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**Annexure I referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5440 to be answered on 25.03.2026 regarding PM-SGMBY in Maharashtra**

**State/UT wise details of progress made under the PMSG: MBY (as on 20.03.2026)**

| S No. | State/UT | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gujarat | 5,94,966 | 8,56,999 |
| 2 | Maharashtra | 4,90,666 | 7,79,184 |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 4,21,093 | 4,25,695 |
| 4 | Kerala | 2,09,716 | 2,15,041 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | 1,59,638 | 1,64,074 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 1,14,313 | 1,17,453 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,04,528 | 1,08,119 |
| 8 | Assam | 1,02,209 | 1,02,774 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 71,789 | 72,724 |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 60,151 | 70,543 |
| 11 | Haryana | 63,978 | 71,753 |
| 12 | Odisha | 50,363 | 50,711 |
| 13 | Telangana | 32,649 | 44,347 |
| 14 | Chhattisgarh | 40,022 | 41,482 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 17,209 | 26,395 |
| 16 | Jammu And Kashmir | 26,867 | 26,875 |
| 17 | Bihar | 16,649 | 17,282 |
| 18 | Punjab | 12,016 | 12,126 |
| 19 | NCT of Delhi | 6,820 | 10,702 |
| 20 | Himachal Pradesh | 7,940 | 7,941 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 2,810 | 2,810 |
| 22 | Tripura | 2,654 | 2,665 |
| 23 | Goa | 2,096 | 2,459 |
| 24 | Jharkhand | 1,940 | 1,942 |
| 25 | Ladakh | 1,486 | 1,486 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 1,352 | 1,415 |
| 27 | Chandigarh | 1,111 | 1,111 |
| 28 | Mizoram | 977 | 979 |
| 29 | Lakshadweep | 932 | 932 |
| 30 | Manipur | 910 | 910 |
| 31 | DNH & DD | 628 | 628 |
| 32 | A&N Islands | 229 | 248 |
| 33 | Nagaland | 187 | 187 |
| 34 | Meghalaya | 46 | 46 |
| 35 | Sikkim | 29 | 29 |
| 36 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 |
| | **Total** | **26,20,970** | **32,40,068** |

**Annexure II referred to in reply of part (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5440 to be answered on 25.03.2026 regarding PM-SGMBY in Maharashtra**

**Details of incentives being provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the implementation of major ongoing decentralised solar energy schemes/programmes**

<table>
<tr><th>Scheme/Programmes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td>a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana</td><td>1. Under the PMSG: MBY, the CFA for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:
<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Type of Residential Segment</th><th>CFA</th><th>CFA (Special Category States/UTs)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.30,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.33,000/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)</td><td>No additional CFA</td><td>No additional CFA</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)</td><td>Rs.18,000/kWp</td><td>Rs.19,800/kWp</td></tr>
</table>
2. The PMSG: MBY scheme includes the provision for incentive to DISCOMs to motivate and help them in activities such as create conducive regulatory and administrative mechanisms, achieve targets for implementation. The incentive is pegged at 5% of</td></tr>
</table>

| Scheme/Programmes | Incentives presently available as per the Scheme |
|---|---|
| | applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved above 10% and less than 15% of installed base capacity; 10% of the applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved beyond 15% of installed base capacity.<br>3. To push the deployment of residential rooftop solar system (RTS) and undertake local mobilization efforts, the PMSG: MBY scheme also includes the provision for incentive to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), at the rate of Rs.1000 for every installation of RTS in residential segment in the jurisdiction of ULB/PRI, for which CFA has been transferred to consumer.<br>4. Further, a fund of Rs. 800 crore has been provisioned for developing a Model Solar Village in each district of the country, with an assistance of Rs 1 crore per Model Solar Village under PMSG: MBY scheme. |
| b) PM-KUSUM scheme | **Component A**: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants<br><br>Benefits available: Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power under this scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW.<br><br>**Component B**: Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps<br><br>Benefits available: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided. Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.<br><br>**Component C:** Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps including through Feeder Level Solarisation<br><br>Benefits available:<br><br>(a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern |

<table>
<tr><th>Scheme/Programmes</th><th>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. Component C (IPS) can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.<br><br>(b) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS): Agriculture feeders can be solarized by the State Government in CAPEX or RESCO mode with CFA of Rs. 1.05 Crore per MW as provided by MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided.</td></tr>
<tr><td>c) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Components</th><th>Central Share (100%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs</td><td>Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas (under PM JANMAN component only)</td><td>Rs. 1 lakh per MPC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems (under DA JGUA component only)</td><td>Rs 1 lakh per kW with maximum solar PV capacity of 20 kW per public institution</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5995**
ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026

## PM-KUSUM IN UTTAR PRADESH

5995. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received under the Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) since its inception in the State of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Domariyaganj and Hamirpur Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(b) the cumulative solar power capacity installed and the quantity of electricity generation recorded under PM-KUSUM in the said region along with its impact on agricultural productivity and irrigation facilities; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the implementation period of PM-KUSUM beyond the current plan period and if so, the details thereof including any plans to further integrate the scheme with agricultural development initiatives?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) & (b) The PM KUSUM Scheme is a demand-driven scheme, and capacities are allocated based on the demand raised by the state and milestones achieved. State Implementing Agencies (SIA) are empowered for beneficiary selection and further implementation of the scheme at district level. The Ministry does not allocate special targets for the constituency/districts under this scheme.

As reported by the SIAs of the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 28.02.2026, a total of 295.38 MW of solar capacity has been installed in Uttar Pradesh state under PM-KUSUM scheme. The progress under PM-KUSUM scheme in Uttar Pradesh state and that of Domariyaganj and Hamirpur Lok Sabha constituency is placed at **Annexure I**.

(c) Under PM KUSUM scheme, the gestation period is 24 months from the date of sanction. With ongoing implementation work in the states, it is expected that most of the capacities will be commissioned in year 2026. New scheme, PM KUSUM 2.0 is under consideration.

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**Annexure-I referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5995 for 01.04.2026**

**Details of progress under PM-KUSUM**

| | **Component-A** *(In MW)* | | **Component-B** *(No. of solar pumps)* | | **Component-C** *(No. of grid-connected pumps)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sanctioned** | **Installed** | **Sanctioned** | **Installed** | **Sanctioned (IPS)** | **Sanctioned (FLS)** | **Total Solarized** |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1,07,226 | 67,186 | 12,000 | 3,70,000 | 7,725 |
| **Progress in specific districts** | | | | | | | |
| **Domariyaganj** | - | - | - | 540 | - | - | 1 |
| **Hamirpur** | - | - | - | 1487 | - | - | 5 |

*IPS. Individual Pump Solarization, FLS. Feeder Level Solarization*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6161**
ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026

# POLICY TO PROMOTE SOLARISATION OF CARPORTS

6161. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce policy measures or financial incentives to promote the solarisation of carports and parking lots across the country;
(b) if so, the details of the proposed initiatives including implementation framework and expected contribution to the national renewable energy capacity;
(c) whether any pilot projects or feasibility studies have been undertaken in collaboration with State Governments or private entities to assess the potential for such solar infrastructure; and
(d) whether the Government intends to integrate solarised carports and parking lots with Electric Vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure to promote clean mobility and optimal land use and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (d) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) to introduce specific policy measures or financial incentives to promote the solarisation of carports and parking lots across the country.

However, under the Scheme for Solarisation of sun-temple town of Modhera, approved by MNRE in March 2020, a solar carport has been set-up at Modhera village. In addition, solar carports have also been set up in the country by various agencies. Details, based on the information received in this regard, are given in **Annexure**.

In addition, MNRE is implementing PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) across the country, since February, 2024. Under the Scheme, financial support is being provided to Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations to install solar rooftop solar plants for common facilities covering EV charging including through solar carports.

*****

**Annexure referred to in reply of parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6161 to be answered on 01.04.2026 regarding Policy to Promote Solarisation of Carports.**

**Details of various solar carports set up across the country (based on the information received from various agencies)**

1. **Chandigarh:** A total of 3745 KW capacity of solar carport has been set up at 22 sites in the UT of Chandigarh.
2. **Gujarat:** Road and Building Department of Government of Gujarat has setup one solar carport at parking lot of Sachivalay, Sardar Bhavan in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. Convergence Energy Service Limited (CESL) has set-up a Solar Carport with BESS (50 kWp + 200 kWh) at Statue of Unity in Kevadia, Gujarat.
3. **Jharkhand:** Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) has installed 2 MW solar carport at the Jharkhand High Court premises.
4. **Ladakh:** CESL has set-up a Solar Carport with BESS (110 kWp + 860 kWh) at Leh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6206**
ANSWERED ON 01.04.2026

## IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PM-KUSUM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

6206. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI

WILL THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted proposals or availed benefits under any component of the Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) during the period 2019–2024;

(b) if so, the details thereof, component and year-wise including capacity sanctioned and financial assistance released;

(c) whether any substantial capacity has sanctioned or implemented in the State under the PM-KUSUM during the said period and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether fresh proposals have been submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under various components of PM-KUSUM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including capacity proposed, capacity sanctioned, financial assistance approved/released and the timeline for implementation?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (c) PM-KUSUM is a demand-driven scheme, and capacities are allocated based on the demand raised by the state and milestones achieved. The responsibility of beneficiary selection and implementation is of the State Implementing Agency (SIA).

There is no demand received from the State of Andhra Pradesh for Grid-connected Solar plants under Component A and standalone solar pumps under Component B of PM-KUSUM scheme. However, as per the demand raised by the state under Component C (Feeder Level Solarization), an allocation of 1,00,000 and 1,93,587 pumps in FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, respectively, were provided to the state. The State is in the process of installation of solar plants, as per the allocation.

The funds under the scheme are released based on the progress of installation reported by the State Implementing Agencies (SIA) and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines.

Since the plants are under installation, the demand is expected to be raised by the state after installation.

(d) & (e) The state has submitted the demand of 1753 MW under Component C (FLS) for 4 years, as estimated targets under PM KUSUM 2.0. The Ministry has factored the targets received from all the states, including Andhra Pradesh, while preparing draft Expenditure Finance Committee memo for PM KUSUM 2.0 which is under submission.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 691**
ANSWERED ON 04.02.2026

## BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-SGMBY

691. DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA
SHRI P P CHAUDHARY
SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG
SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI
SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of households benefited under the Pradhan Mantri - Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY), State/UT-wise including Rajasthan and Karnataka particularly in Pali Lok Sabha constituency and Dakshin Kannada district;
(b) the number of rooftop solar power installations completed so far and the amount of subsidy disbursed under the PM-SGMBY particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency, Karnataka including Dakshin Kannada district;
(c) the progress made in the implementation of the PM-SGMBY, State-wise along with the details of the top performing States;
(d) the details of the estimated clean energy production and the corresponding reduction in carbon emissions during the implementation of PM-SGMBY; and
(e) the progress made under the PM-SGMBY in Rajasthan and Karnataka including the number of rooftop solar plants installed, households benefited and the amount of subsidy disbursed in this regard, district-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (e) Since the launch of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February 2024, a total of 22,65,521 RTS systems have been installed across the country, benefitting 28,24,518 households with the disbursement of Rs 16,061.12 crore as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) as on 30.01.2026. The state/UT-wise detail of progress made under the scheme, in order of the number of RTS systems installed, is given in **Annexure I.**

A total of 9,987 RTS systems have been installed in both Pali and Jodhpur districts covering Pali Lok Sabha Constituency of Rajasthan, benefitting 10,181 households with CFA disbursement of Rs 71.62 crore as on 30.01.2026.

In the state of Rajasthan, a total of 1,32,231 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 1,36,187 households with CFA disbursement of Rs 925.12 crore as on 30.01.2026. The district-wise detail is given in **Annexure II.**

Similarly, a total of 1,989 RTS systems have been installed in the Dakshin Kannada district of Karnataka, benefitting 2,251 households with CFA disbursement of Rs 14.37 crore as on 30.01.2026.

In the state of Karnataka, a total of 15,763 RTS systems have been installed, benefitting 24,683 households with CFA disbursement of Rs 118.03 crore as on 30.01.2026. The district-wise detail is given in **Annexure III.**

Under the PMSG: MBY, it has been estimated that RTS installation in 1 crore households may produce renewable electricity of 1,000 billion units, which may result in reduction of 720 million tons of $CO_2$ eq emission during the 25 years of lifetime of the RTS systems.

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**Annexure-I referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 691 to be answered on 04.02.2026 regarding Beneficiaries under PM-SGMBY**

State/UT-wise detail of progress made under PMSG: MBY, in the order of the number of RTS systems installed (As on 30.01.2026)

| S No. | State/UT | Installations (No.) | Households Benefitted (No.) | CFA released (Rs. Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gujarat | 5,43,358 | 7,81,381 | 4,011.48 |
| 2 | Maharashtra | 4,28,390 | 6,84,501 | 3,073.74 |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 3,56,288 | 3,60,918 | 2,440.62 |
| 4 | Kerala | 1,88,391 | 1,93,284 | 1,362.84 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | 1,32,231 | 1,36,187 | 925.12 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 94,057 | 97,067 | 627.55 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 90,954 | 94,368 | 660.59 |
| 8 | Assam | 82,406 | 82,971 | 552.84 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 63,241 | 63,403 | 490.84 |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 54,086 | 63,301 | 379.70 |
| 11 | Haryana | 52,632 | 59,743 | 351.10 |
| 12 | Odisha | 33,582 | 33,931 | 205.10 |
| 13 | Chhattisgarh | 28,072 | 30,258 | 142.09 |
| 14 | Telangana | 27,293 | 38,645 | 193.74 |
| 15 | Jammu And Kashmir | 21,397 | 21,405 | 150.34 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 15,763 | 24,683 | 118.03 |
| 17 | Bihar | 14,994 | 15,643 | 105.46 |
| 18 | Punjab | 11,171 | 11,281 | 79.61 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | 6,650 | 6,651 | 49.77 |
| 20 | Nct Of Delhi | 5,958 | 9,840 | 42.57 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 2,398 | 2,398 | 16.99 |
| 22 | Tripura | 2,111 | 2,122 | 15.41 |
| 23 | Jharkhand | 1,611 | 1,613 | 10.65 |
| 24 | Goa | 1,590 | 1,943 | 10.31 |
| 25 | Ladakh | 1,339 | 1,339 | 10.65 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 1,202 | 1,265 | 2.81 |
| 27 | Chandigarh | 1,027 | 1,027 | 5.80 |
| 28 | Mizoram | 833 | 835 | 6.13 |
| 29 | Lakshadweep | 799 | 799 | 6.47 |
| 30 | Manipur | 772 | 772 | 6.11 |
| 31 | DNH & DD | 511 | 511 | 3.75 |
| 32 | A&N Islands | 205 | 224 | 1.48 |
| 33 | Nagaland | 145 | 145 | 1.08 |
| 34 | Meghalaya | 36 | 36 | 0.17 |
| 35 | Sikkim | 27 | 27 | 0.16 |
| 36 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 0.01 |
| | **Total** | **22,65,521** | **28,24,518** | **16,061.12** |

**Annexure-II referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 691 to be answered on 04.02.2026 regarding Beneficiaries under PM-SGMBY**

District-wise detail of progress made under PMSG: MBY, in the state of Rajasthan (As on 30.01.2026)

| S No. | District | Installation (Nos.) | Households Benefited (Nos.) | Subsidy Released (Rs. Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ajmer | 5,361 | 5,361 | 37.88 |
| 2 | Alwar | 3,295 | 3,295 | 23.43 |
| 3 | Anoopgarh | 343 | 343 | 2.55 |
| 4 | Balotra | 481 | 481 | 3.16 |
| 5 | Banswara | 862 | 862 | 5.65 |
| 6 | Baran | 699 | 699 | 4.80 |
| 7 | Barmer | 988 | 988 | 6.45 |
| 8 | Beawar | 1,144 | 1,144 | 8.12 |
| 9 | Bharatpur | 1,057 | 1,057 | 7.18 |
| 10 | Bhilwara | 4,437 | 4,690 | 30.95 |
| 11 | Bikaner | 5,406 | 5,406 | 37.87 |
| 12 | Bundi | 723 | 723 | 5.00 |
| 13 | Chittorgarh | 4,293 | 4,293 | 30.30 |
| 14 | Churu | 3,455 | 3,455 | 23.25 |
| 15 | Dausa | 1,235 | 1,245 | 8.34 |
| 16 | Deeg | 154 | 154 | 1.03 |
| 17 | Dholpur | 685 | 685 | 4.46 |
| 18 | Didwana Kuchaman | 1,914 | 1,914 | 12.94 |
| 19 | Dudu | 8 | 8 | 0.05 |
| 20 | Dungarpur | 988 | 988 | 7.00 |
| 21 | Ganganagar | 11,923 | 11,923 | 83.12 |
| 22 | Gangapurcity | 161 | 161 | 1.15 |
| 23 | Hanumangarh | 7,752 | 7,752 | 54.49 |
| 24 | Jaipur | 27,090 | 29,711 | 192.35 |
| 25 | Jaipur Gramin | 24 | 24 | 0.17 |
| 26 | Jaisalmer | 270 | 270 | 1.91 |
| 27 | Jalore | 1,187 | 1,187 | 8.03 |
| 28 | Jhalawar | 984 | 984 | 6.57 |
| 29 | Jhunjhunu | 6,067 | 6,067 | 41.05 |
| 30 | Jodhpur | 7,389 | 7,583 | 53.55 |
| 31 | Jodhpur Gramin | 3 | 3 | 0.02 |
| 32 | Karauli | 441 | 441 | 2.98 |
| 33 | Kekri | 293 | 293 | 2.26 |
| 34 | Khairthal-Tijara | 140 | 140 | 0.76 |

| S No. | District | Installation (Nos.) | Households Benefited (Nos.) | Subsidy Released (Rs. Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | Kota | 4,828 | 4,887 | 31.80 |
| 36 | Kotputli-Behror | 900 | 900 | 6.07 |
| 37 | Nagaur | 1,705 | 1,705 | 12.22 |
| 38 | Neem Ka Thana | 214 | 214 | 1.65 |
| 39 | Pali | 2,598 | 2,598 | 18.07 |
| 40 | Phalodi | 199 | 199 | 1.36 |
| 41 | Pratapgarh | 967 | 967 | 6.89 |
| 42 | Rajsamand | 1,371 | 1,371 | 9.50 |
| 43 | Salumbar | 157 | 157 | 1.06 |
| 44 | Sanchor | 151 | 151 | 1.06 |
| 45 | Sawai Madhopur | 943 | 943 | 6.72 |
| 46 | Shahpura | 199 | 199 | 1.45 |
| 47 | Sikar | 7,813 | 7,813 | 54.19 |
| 48 | Sirohi | 1,256 | 1,256 | 8.79 |
| 49 | Tonk | 978 | 978 | 6.74 |
| 50 | Udaipur | 6,700 | 7,519 | 48.75 |
| | **Total** | **1,32,231** | **1,36,187** | **925.12** |

**Annexure-III referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 691 to be answered on 04.02.2026 regarding Beneficiaries under PM-SGMBY**

District-wise detail of progress made under PMSG: MBY, in the state of Karnataka (As on 30.01.2026)

| S No. | District | Installation (Nos.) | Households Benefited (Nos.) | Subsidy Released (Rs. Crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bagalkote | 392 | 392 | 2.77 |
| 2 | Ballari | 219 | 219 | 1.62 |
| 3 | Belagavi | 755 | 839 | 5.08 |
| 4 | Bengaluru Rural | 412 | 412 | 2.91 |
| 5 | Bengaluru Urban | 5,470 | 12,558 | 45.96 |
| 6 | Bidar | 72 | 72 | 0.51 |
| 7 | Chamarajanagar | 59 | 59 | 0.40 |
| 8 | Chikkaballapura | 30 | 30 | 0.19 |
| 9 | Chikkamagaluru | 145 | 145 | 1.01 |
| 10 | Chitradurga | 107 | 107 | 0.69 |
| 11 | Dakshina Kannada | 1,989 | 2,251 | 14.37 |
| 12 | Davangere | 201 | 776 | 1.30 |
| 13 | Dharwad | 581 | 581 | 4.21 |
| 14 | Gadag | 113 | 113 | 0.77 |
| 15 | Hassan | 184 | 184 | 1.17 |
| 16 | Haveri | 124 | 124 | 0.83 |
| 17 | Kalaburagi | 208 | 208 | 1.53 |
| 18 | Kodagu | 157 | 157 | 1.05 |
| 19 | Kolar | 84 | 84 | 0.50 |
| 20 | Koppal | 96 | 96 | 0.67 |
| 21 | Mandya | 132 | 132 | 0.80 |
| 22 | Mysuru | 1,226 | 2,047 | 8.62 |
| 23 | Raichur | 162 | 162 | 1.04 |
| 24 | Ramanagara | 35 | 35 | 0.21 |
| 25 | Shivamogga | 514 | 602 | 3.70 |
| 26 | Tumakuru | 233 | 233 | 1.58 |
| 27 | Udupi | 1,208 | 1,208 | 8.62 |
| 28 | Uttara Kannada | 507 | 507 | 3.47 |
| 29 | Vijayanagara | 112 | 114 | 0.76 |
| 30 | Vijayapura | 218 | 218 | 1.57 |
| 31 | Yadgir | 18 | 18 | 0.12 |
| | **Total** | **15,763** | **24,683** | **118.03** |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 733**
ANSWERED ON 04.02.2026

## SOLAR ROOFTOP SYSTEM IN UTTARAKHAND

733. SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar rooftop system is being installed under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) in Haridwar district of Uttarakhand;
(b)whether any assessment has been made of the actual benefits to domestic consumers from the said yojana and if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the beneficiaries are facing any technical, financial or administrative difficulties during the implementation of the yojana; and
(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the yojana and participation of maximum citizens thereunder?

## ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (d) Since the launch of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February 2024, a total of 63,241 RTS systems have been installed in the state of Uttarakhand, including the Haridwar district, benefitting 63,403 households with disbursement of Rs 490.84 crore as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) as on 30.01.2026.

It has been reported by Energy Department, Government of Uttarakhand that till October 2025, around 27,295 beneficiaries under the scheme, have received zero electricity bill in the state including the Haridwar district.

To ease installation of RTS systems after applying on the National Portal, the requirement of technical feasibility approval has been waived and auto load enhancement for capacity up to 10 kW has been implemented. In addition, the requirement of signing of net-metering agreement is either being waived or changed to digital signing mode. These measures have resulted in reducing the delay in commissioning of RTS systems after application.

To promote rooftop solar adoption across the country under the PMSG: MBY, Ministry has taken following steps:

- Online process from registration to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 5.75% per annum for the present, with tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Included RESCO/ Utility led Aggregation (ULA) Models.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

Further, MNRE and REC Ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 853**

ANSWERED ON 04.02.2026

## SOLAR CONNECTIONS UNDER PM-SGMBY

853. SHRI RAMVIR SINGH BIDHURI

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries provided with the solar energy connections under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) in the country so far;
(b) the total amount of subsidy disbursed under the said programme till date; and
(c) the steps being taken by the Government for expanding this programme?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (c) Since the launch of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February 2024, a total of 22,65,521 RTS systems have been installed across the country, benefitting 28,24,518 households with the disbursement of Rs 16,061.12 crore as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) as on 30.01.2026.

The steps being taken by the Government for expanding the PMSG: MBY inter alia include:

- Online process from registration to disbursal of subsidy directly into the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 5.75% per annum for the present, with tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Included RESCO/ Utility led Aggregation (ULA) Models.
- Net metering agreement has been made part of application in the National Portal.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Conducting regional review meetings.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

Further, MNRE and REC Ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 891**
ANSWERED ON 04.02.2026

## SELECTION OF EWSS UNDER PM-SGMBY

891. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL

WILL THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY BE PLEASED TO STATE:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) across the country and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether the Government's primary objective is to select households/individuals who fall under the economically weaker sections across the country and if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to monitor the progress and impact of PMSGMBY?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (c) The Government of India launched PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February, 2024, aiming to achieve rooftop solar (RTS) installations in one crore households in the residential sector by FY 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs 75,021 crore.

PMSG: MBY is a demand-driven scheme wherein all residential consumers in the country including having grid-connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme, for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) systems, by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

To promote adoption of the PMSG: MBY for rural households or the economically weaker sections, Ministry has issued guidelines for installation of RTS systems under Utility Led Aggregation (ULA)/RESCO model.

The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs. In addition, regional review meetings are being conducted from time to time. Further, MNRE and REC Ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG: MBY, work in close coordination with all the DISCOMs, for effective implementation of the scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.156**
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

**REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME**

156. SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

(a) the total outlay and estimated Government budgetary support for over five years under the scheme;

(b) the number of installed and sanctioned smart meters till June, 2025;

(c) the targeted number of the smart meter to be installed by 2025;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses; 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) :** The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crores with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crores from Government of India.

**(b) & (c) :** Till June 2025, a total of 20.33 crore Smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 2.27 Cr Smart meters have been installed. A total of 3.46 crore smart meters have been installed as on 30.06.2025 under various schemes. The installation of sanctioned smart meters are to be completed by the end of the scheme period (March' 2028).

**(d) & (e):** 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.

Under RDSS, loss reduction infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.51 lakh Crore 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 sub-stations 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 performance in AT&C losses. This 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. Issuing Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities, and
v. 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 16.12% in FY24.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.236**
ANSWERED ON 11.08.2025

**INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS**

236 # SHRI MADAN RATHORE:

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

(a) whether Government has directed the States to install smart meters;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements so far;

(c) the benefits distribution companies will have from installation of smart meters;

(d) the benefits consumers will get after installing smart meters, whether installation of smart meters have been opposed at many places, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether Government has approved infrastructure works to strengthen the distribution system in the States during the last three years, if so, the details thereof

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

**(a) to (e) :** A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.236 FOR REPLY ON 11.08.2025 REGARDING INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS ASKED BY SHRI MADAN RATHORE**

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**(a) & (b) :** As per the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, all consumers in areas with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in pre-payment mode, conforming to relevant Indian Standards (IS).

Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities, so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers and feeders. Under RDSS, 20.33 Cr smart meters have been sanctioned, out of which 2.57 Cr meters have been installed till date, of which 56 lakh functioning in prepaid mode.

Smart meters have also been installed by distribution utilities under their own schemes in addition to RDSS. Overall, 3.78 crore smart meters have been installed across the country, till date, out of which 1.22 Cr are functioning in pre-paid mode.

**(c):** Benefits envisaged to distribution utilities after installation of smart meters are as below:

i. Automatic Energy accounting
ii. Improved Load forecasting
iii. Optimization of power purchase costs
iv. Reduction in losses by improvement in billing and collection
v. Use of Data analytics to understand demand pattern
vi. Important for large scale Renewable Energy Integration
vii. Ease in real time update of tariffs

**(d):** Benefits envisaged to consumers after installation of smart meters are as below:

i. Error free billing
ii. Convenience of recharge with small recharges
iii. Emergency credit in meter to avoid disconnection on zero balance
iv. Tracking of consumption

.....2.

Initially there were some challenges in the implementation of smart metering works under the scheme due to inadequate awareness amongst consumer regarding benefits of smart meters. To improve consumer engagement and enhance confidence, the Ministry has issued various advisories/Standard operating Procedures (SoPs). These include following:

1. Installation of Pre-paid smart meters to be prioritised for Government establishments including Government colonies, followed by Commercial, Industrial and high load consumers.
2. Incentivising consumers for pre-paid meter installation through rebate in bill.
3. No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter.
4. Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments.
5. Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.
6. Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers before disconnection.

Ministry is regularly following up with the States and distribution utilities through nodal agencies (REC and PFC) and is handholding the utilities in resolving issues, if any. As a result, the works have started picking up pace and effort is being made to complete the works within the scheme timelines.

**(e) :** Under RDSS, infrastructure works, including smart metering works, amounting to Rs. 2.82 lakh crore have been sanctioned for 32 States/ UTs. The sanctioned works include new/ upgradation of substations, distribution transformer, HT & LT lines, agricultural feeder segregation, household electrification, smart metering works etc. State-wise details are placed at Annexure.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 236 ANSWERED IN THE RAJY SABHA ON 11.08.2025 REGARDING INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS**

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**State-wise total sanctioned costs under RDSS**

**(In Rs.Crores)**

| **Sl. No.** | **State/UT** | **Sanctioned Cost of Smart Metering** | **Sanctioned Cost of Infrastructure Works** | **Total Sanctioned Outlay** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 54 | 462 | 516 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 4,128 | 10,710 | 14,838 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 1,042 | 1,226 |
| 4 | Assam | 4,050 | 3,395 | 7,444 |
| 5 | Bihar | 2,021 | 9,983 | 12,004 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 4,105 | 4,021 | 8,126 |
| 7 | Delhi | 13 | 324 | 337 |
| 8 | Goa | 469 | 247 | 716 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 10,642 | 6,089 | 16,731 |
| 10 | Haryana | 0 | 6,797 | 6,797 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 1,788 | 2,327 | 4,116 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,064 | 5,034 | 6,098 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 858 | 3,468 | 4,326 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| 15 | Kerala | 8,231 | 3,108 | 11,339 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 0 | 876 | 876 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 8,911 | 9,674 | 18,584 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 15,215 | 17,238 | 32,453 |
| 19 | Manipur | 121 | 627 | 748 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 310 | 1,232 | 1,542 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 182 | 322 | 503 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 208 | 466 | 674 |
| 23 | Puducherry | 251 | 84 | 335 |
| 24 | Punjab | 5,769 | 3,873 | 9,642 |
| 25 | Rajasthan | 9,715 | 18,693 | 28,408 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 97 | 420 | 518 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 19,235 | 9,568 | 28,803 |
| 28 | Telangana | 0 | 120 | 120 |
| 29 | Tripura | 319 | 598 | 917 |
| 30 | Uttar Pradesh | 18,956 | 21,782 | 40,739 |
| 31 | Uttarakhand | 1,106 | 1,815 | 2,921 |
| 32 | West Bengal | 12,670 | 7,223 | 19,893 |
| | **Total** | **1,30,671** | **1,51,653** | **2,82,324** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.156**
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

**REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME**

156. SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

(a) the total outlay and estimated Government budgetary support for over five years under the scheme;

(b) the number of installed and sanctioned smart meters till June, 2025;

(c) the targeted number of the smart meter to be installed by 2025;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses; 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) :** The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crores with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crores from Government of India.

**(b) & (c) :** Till June 2025, a total of 20.33 crore Smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 2.27 Cr Smart meters have been installed. A total of 3.46 crore smart meters have been installed as on 30.06.2025 under various schemes. The installation of sanctioned smart meters are to be completed by the end of the scheme period (March' 2028).

**(d) & (e):** 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.

Under RDSS, loss reduction infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.51 lakh Crore 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 sub-stations 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 performance in AT&C losses. This 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. Issuing Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities, and
v. 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 16.12% in FY24.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1748**
ANSWERED ON 04.08.2025

**RDSS AND ELECTRIFICATION IN RURAL AREAS**

1748 # SHRI TEJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) number of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) that have been allocated funds for technical improvements under the RDSS;

(b) whether the said scheme has recorded any substantial reduction in transmission losses, especially in rural and tribal areas;

(c) whether transparency has increased by providing smart meters, real time billing and monitoring facilities to consumers; and

(d) whether any national level public dashboard has been introduced for performance evaluation of DISCOMs?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), distribution infrastructure works have been sanctioned for 53 distribution utilities across 30 States/UTs.

**(b):** As a result of reform measures undertaken in the scheme and under various other initiatives and with the collective efforts of Centre and State/UTs. Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses have come down from 21.9% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24. Further, billing efficiency has also improved from 83.62% in FY21 to 86.91% in FY24 which is a clear representation of improvement in technical losses.

**(c):** One of the primary advantages of smart meters is their ability to provide accurate billing information. Smart meters eliminate inaccuracies due to manual reading by automatically recording and communicating the consumption data to the billing system of distribution utility. Smart meters mobile app provides continuous, granular data on energy consumption, allowing users to monitor their usage patterns and identify areas where they can reduce consumption. The detailed consumption data empowers users to make informed decisions about their energy usage, potentially leading to cost savings and more efficient energy management. Apps allow users to set consumption thresholds and receive alerts when their usage exceeds pre-defined limits, helping them to avoid unexpected high bills.

**(d):** The performance of the distribution utilities is published annually in the 'Report on Performance of Power Utilities' covering key financial and operational parameters of the utilities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1751**
ANSWERED ON 04.08.2025

**DETAILS OF RDSS TO ASSAM POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LTD.**

1751 Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan:

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

(a) amount sanctioned under RDSS to State of Assam/APDCL and the details of amount received/ utilised till now;

(b) orders that have been placed by APDCL for procurement of Smart Meters over the last three years and provide details of supplier/Vendor, quantities, rate, terms of supply, performance guarantee, Testing and Inspection process during manufacturing etc.;

(c) total numbers of Smart Meters installed by APDCL till April' 2025, provide its details across the State of Assam; and

(d) details of DTR Metering and Feeder Metering done by APDCL till June, 2025, electrical circle wise and the details of the procurement / installation order including total financial involvement?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, amounting to Rs. 7,444 Cr. (Central grant: Rs. 4,107 Cr.) have been sanctioned for Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL). Against the sanctioned works, Central grant of Rs. 1,549 Cr has been released/ utilized till date.

**(b):** As reported by the State of Assam, details of the work orders awarded by APDCL for procurement of smart meters under RDSS are placed at **Annexure-I.** Further, the State has reported that the following tests are carried out for all smart meters:

i. Factory Acceptance Test (FAT) for all smart meters at the manufacturing facilities as per procedures defined in the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

ii. Sample smart meter lots are subjected to further testing for their accuracy at the APDCL Testing & Commissioning (T&C) Laboratories.

iii. Random samples are also sent to third party National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited labs for testing of the smart meters.

**(c) :** Total numbers of smart meters installed by APDCL across the State under RDSS till April 30, 2025 are as below:

| Consumer | Distribution Transformer (DT) | Feeder | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **30,70,764** | **55,048** | **2,658** | **31,28,470** |

**(d) :** As reported by the State, electrical circle-wise details of DT and Feeder meters installed and financial involvement (award cost) in Assam till June, 2025 are placed at **Annexure-II.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1751 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 04.08.2025**

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**Details of work order placed by APDCL for installation of smart meters in Assam under RDSS:**

| Package | Contractor Name | Awarded quantity of smart meters (in Nos.) | | | Package Value (in Rs Cr) | Performance Guarantee (in Rs. Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Consumer | DT | Feeder | | |
| **DBFOOT (PKG-1)** | IntelliSmart Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. | 3,63,500 | 0 | 0 | 333.70 | 4.98 |
| **DBFOOT (PKG-2)** | IntelliSmart Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. | 2,56,600 | 0 | 0 | 235.55 | 3.52 |
| **RDSS Package-1** | Apraava Smart Meter Private Limited | 6,81,490 | 11,353 | 234 | 658.53 | 19.76 |
| **RDSS Package-2** | Genus Assam Package-2 SPV Limited | 6,92,343 | 11,872 | 323 | 683.59 | 20.51 |
| **RDSS Package-3** | Hi Print Assam Package-3 SPV Limited | 7,12,482 | 11,740 | 299 | 683.86 | 20.52 |
| **RDSS Package-4** | Genus Assam Package-4 SPV Limited | 7,36,726 | 18,044 | 600 | 758.60 | 22.76 |
| **RDSS Package-5** | Genus Assam Package-5 SPV Limited | 7,54,878 | 11,134 | 878 | 727.92 | 21.84 |
| **RDSS Package-6** | NE Smart Metering Limited | 7,59,220 | 13,404 | 448 | 844.76 | 25.34 |
| **RDSS Package-7** | Assam Smart Metering Private Limited | 15,02,859 | 17,360 | 659 | 1,363.61 | 40.91 |
| **Total** | | **64,60,098** | **94,907** | **3,441** | **6,290.13** | **180.14** |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1751 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 04.08.2025**

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**Circle wise details of DT and Feeder meters installed in Assam under RDSS as on 30.06.2025**

| Circle | DT | Feeder |
|---|---|---|
| Badarpur | 3,876 | 110 |
| Barpeta | 3,719 | 157 |
| Bongaigaon | 6,254 | 126 |
| Cachar | 3,415 | 122 |
| Dibrugarh | 2,451 | 177 |
| GEC-I | 0 | 207 |
| GEC-II | 51 | 157 |
| Golaghat | 2,437 | 123 |
| Jorhat | 2,734 | 172 |
| KANCH | 2,599 | 122 |
| Kokrajhar | 4,496 | 106 |
| Mangaldoi | 3,403 | 139 |
| Marigaon | 1,492 | 56 |
| N. Lakhimpur | 4,078 | 130 |
| Nagaon | 4,025 | 168 |
| Rangia | 2,112 | 221 |
| Sivasagar | 3,999 | 165 |
| Tezpur | 3,463 | 205 |
| Tinsukia | 2,537 | 184 |
| **Total** | **57,141** | **2,847** |

**Financial Involvement (award cost) against DT and Feeder Metering under RDSS**

| **Component** | **Financial Involvement** |
|---|---|
| | **in Rs. Cr** |
| DT Meters | 451.72 |
| Feeder Meters | 16.94 |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2551**
ANSWERED ON 11.08.2025

## SMART METER SCHEME AND DIGITIZATION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

2551 # SHRI TEJVEER SINGH:

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

(a) the number of consumers provided with smart meters in the country till date under the Smart Meter National Programme (SMNP);

(b) whether installation of smart meters has resulted in measurable reduction in power theft, billing errors and consumer disputes;

(c) whether consumers are being provided real-time billing, mobile apps and grievance redressal facilities related to smart meters; and

(d) whether Government plans to ensure 100 per cent smart metering within the stipulated time frame, and extend financial assistance to the States for this purpose?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a)** : Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched by Government of India in July 2021, 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned across the country. Till date, a total of 3.78 Cr smart meters have been installed under various schemes including RDSS.

**(b) & (c) :** One of the primary advantages of smart meters is their ability to provide accurate billing information. Smart meters eliminate inaccuracies due to manual reading by automatically recording and communicating the consumption data to the billing system of distribution utility.

In addition, smart meter provides several benefits to consumers and distribution utilities which enhance the experience of electricity usage as illustrated below:

i. Helps consumers in tracking of real time consumption of electricity.
ii. Smart app features help consumers in grievance redressal related to smart meters.
iii. Facilitates net-metering for roof-top solar installation.
iv. Aid distribution utilities in identifying electricity theft through various mechanisms including tamper detection, analysis of consumption patterns, remote monitoring and automatic energy accounting etc.

Ministry of Power has already commissioned a study for assessing the impact of smart meters.

**(d):** It is envisaged that the installation of sanctioned smart meters under RDSS shall be completed by the end of the scheme period i.e. 31.03.2028.

Under RDSS, maximum grant of upto Rs. 900 per consumer meter, Rs. 3,450 per Distribution Transformer (DT) meter and Rs. 6,300 per feeder meter is being provided. For “Special Category States”, the same is Rs. 1,350 per consumer meter, Rs. 5,175 per Distribution Transformer (DT) meter and Rs. 9,450 per feeder meter.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2553**
ANSWERED ON 11.08.2025

## DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA ENERGY STACK

2553 DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE:
SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:

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

(a) whether Government has constituted a task force to develop the India Energy Stack as a unified digital infrastructure for the power sector;

(b) if so, the key objectives and features of this initiative, including consumer ID systems and data-sharing frameworks;

(c) the sectors or utilities selected for the pilot phase and the expected implementation timeline; and

(d) the anticipated impact on reducing power sector costs and improving consumer services?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** Ministry of Power has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators etc to chart a roadmap for the India Energy Stack (IES).

**(b):** IES is envisioned to create a unified, secure, and interoperable digital platform to transform the power sector by enabling seamless data exchange, real-time analytics, and enhanced consumer services. It aims to create a standardised platform that will enable data, services, and systems to work together seamlessly across the power sector value chain.

**(c):** Selected distribution utilities of Delhi, Gujarat, and Mumbai have been identified for the pilot implementation and expected timeline for the same is FY 2026-27.

**(d):** By creating a unified, open, and modular digital backbone, it is envisaged that IES will facilitate in improving efficiency of distribution sector and enhance consumer-centric services through improved load forecasting, efficient demand response programs, active participation of consumers in energy trading etc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2864**
ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

## OBJECTIVES & FEATURES OF NATIONAL FEEDER MONITORING SYSTEM

2864 SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
DR. MEDHA VISHRAM KULKARNI:
SMT. DARSHANA SINGH:

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

(a) the objectives and key features of the National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS);

(b) the number of feeders currently being monitored under the system and the number of DISCOMs integrated with the platform; and

(c) the manner in which the NFMS is expected to improve the reliability, transparency, and efficiency of power distribution across the country?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (c) :** The objective of National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS) is to Monitor 11 kV feeders, for parameters including supply hours and outages based on seamless Machine to Machine (M2M) automatic flow of data.

Essentially, NFMS is a monitoring dashboard which collects data from communicable feeder meters. It would enable distribution utilities to track performance of the power distribution systems and identify areas of improvement.

**(b) :** Till date, 2,06,767 feeders out of total 2,49,507 11 kV feeders across States have been integrated with the NFMS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2867**
ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

## TARGETS SET TO LIMIT AT&C LOSSES

2867 # SHRI SANJAY KUMAR JHA:

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

(a) the target set to limit Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses by the year 2025;

(b) whether any special financial or technical assistance scheme has been rolled out for power loss-incurring distribution companies; and

(c) whether any real-time data tracking system has been put in place for monitoring AT&C losses?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b):** Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 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 aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% by the end of the scheme period i.e. 31.03.2028.

Government of India has been supporting States/ distribution utilities to improve performance of the power distribution sector through various initiatives which are as under:

i. Linking of fund release under RDSS with performance of the States/ distribution utilities against various performance parameters including AT&C losses. Distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, amounting to Rs. 2.82 lakh crore have been sanctioned under the scheme which includes works like new/ augmentation of substations/ distribution transformers, agriculture feeder segregation, replacement of conductors, household electrification works etc. Execution of these works would help to improve losses of the utilities.

ii. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure for timely release of subsidies declared by the State Governments have been issued.

iii. Rules for implementing 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 and are recovered in a timely manner.

iv. Additional Prudential Norms for providing loans to State power utilities and allowing additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to States based on performance of distribution utilities.

As a result of various reform measures undertaken, AT&C losses at pan India level have come down from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24.

**(c):** AT&C loss of distribution utilities are assessed annually on the basis of audited annual financial accounts of the utilities and are published by Power Finance Corporation as “Report on Performance of Power Utilities” on an annual basis.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2868**
ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

**SMART METERS UNDER RDSS**

2868 SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH:
SHRI SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE:
SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:
SHRI SUBHASH BARALA:
SHRI BRIJ LAL:

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

(a) whether Government has directed States to install smart meters;

(b) if so, the details of the achievement made so far;

(c) the benefits that the distribution utilities will have as a result of installation of smart meters;

(d) the details of benefit the consumer will have after installation of smart meter; and

(e) whether Government has sanctioned infrastructure works to strengthen the distribution system in the States over the last five years, 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) :** As per the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, all consumers in areas with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in pre-payment mode, conforming to relevant Indian Standards (IS).

Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities, so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers and feeders. Under RDSS, 20.33 Cr smart meters have been sanctioned, out of which 2.57 Cr meters have been installed till date, of which 56 lakh functioning in prepaid mode.

Smart meters have also been installed by distribution utilities under their own schemes in addition to RDSS.

Overall, 3.78 crore smart meters have been installed across the country, till date, out of which 1.22 Cr are functioning in pre-paid mode.

**(c) :** Benefits envisaged to distribution utilities after installation of smart meters are as below:

i. Automatic Energy accounting
ii. Improved Load forecasting
iii. Optimization of power purchase costs
iv. Reduction in losses by improvement in billing and collection
v. Use of Data analytics to understand demand pattern
vi. Facilitation for large scale Renewable Energy Integration
vii. Ease in real time update of tariffs

**(d):** Benefits envisaged to consumers after installation of smart meters are as below:

i. Error free billing
ii. Convenience of recharge with small recharges
iii. Emergency credit in meter to avoid disconnection on zero balance
iv. Tracking of consumption

**(e) :** Under RDSS, infrastructure works, including smart metering works, amounting to Rs. 2.82 lakh crore have been sanctioned for 32 States/ UTs. The sanctioned works include new/ upgradation of substations, distribution transformer, HT & LT lines, agricultural feeder segregation, household electrification, smart metering works etc. State-wise details are placed at **Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2868 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 18.08.2025**

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**State-wise total sanctioned costs under RDSS**

**(In Rs.Crores)**

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Sanctioned Cost of Smart Metering | Sanctioned Cost of Infrastructure Works | Total Sanctioned Outlay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 54 | 462 | 516 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 4,128 | 10,710 | 14,838 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 1,042 | 1,226 |
| 4 | Assam | 4,050 | 3,395 | 7,444 |
| 5 | Bihar | 2,021 | 9,983 | 12,004 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 4,105 | 4,021 | 8,126 |
| 7 | Delhi | 13 | 324 | 337 |
| 8 | Goa | 469 | 247 | 716 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 10,642 | 6,089 | 16,731 |
| 10 | Haryana | 0 | 6,797 | 6,797 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 1,788 | 2,327 | 4,116 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,064 | 5,034 | 6,098 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 858 | 3,468 | 4,326 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| 15 | Kerala | 8,231 | 3,108 | 11,339 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 0 | 876 | 876 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 8,911 | 9,674 | 18,584 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 15,215 | 17,238 | 32,453 |
| 19 | Manipur | 121 | 627 | 748 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 310 | 1,232 | 1,542 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 182 | 322 | 503 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 208 | 466 | 674 |
| 23 | Puducherry | 251 | 84 | 335 |
| 24 | Punjab | 5,769 | 3,873 | 9,642 |
| 25 | Rajasthan | 9,715 | 18,693 | 28,408 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 97 | 420 | 518 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 19,235 | 9,568 | 28,803 |
| 28 | Telangana | 0 | 120 | 120 |
| 29 | Tripura | 319 | 598 | 917 |
| 30 | Uttar Pradesh | 18,956 | 21,782 | 40,739 |
| 31 | Uttarakhand | 1,106 | 1,815 | 2,921 |
| 32 | West Bengal | 12,670 | 7,223 | 19,893 |
| | **Total** | **1,30,671** | **1,51,653** | **2,82,324** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2873**
ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

## ELECTRIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME

2873 SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of households electrified under the SAUBHAGYA (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana) scheme since year 2020, State-wise;

(b) whether the target of universal household electrification has been achieved as claimed by Government in 2019;

(c) whether there are still households, particularly in remote or tribal areas, that remain un-electrified or are currently disconnected from the power supply; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to identify such households, reconnect them, and improve the reliability and quality of electricity services in these regions?

**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 the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. All sanctioned works have been successfully completed under SAUBHAGYA and scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. As reported by the States, around 2.86 crore households have been electrified during the SAUBHAGYA Period. State-wise details are at **Annexure**.

Government of India is further supporting the States for on-grid electrification of all left out households under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) based upon survey conducted by Utilities. This includes works sanctioned for electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Till date, under RDSS, works amounting to Rs 6,487 Cr have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.59 lakh households across the country.

In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works amounting to Rs. 50 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households as on 30th June, 2025.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2873 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 18.08.2025**

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**Number of Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including Additional Households achievement under DDUGJY**

| S. 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**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2877**
ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

## RELIABLE POWER SUPPLY TO FARMERS

2877 # SMT. RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA:
DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:

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

(a) whether Government has made efforts to separate agricultural feeders where the agricultural load is higher;

(b) the total number of feeders identified and separated so far;

(c) the total cost involved in separation of feeders; and

(d) the benefit of feeder segregation works being undertaken?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d):** Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders having more than 30% agricultural load into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders with the objective of efficient load management and enabling solarisation of agri-feeders.

Under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), 7,833 feeders were segregated with a project cost of Rs. 10,394 Cr and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. Under ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), feeder segregation works amounting to Rs. 40,525 Cr have been sanctioned which are to be completed within the scheme period i.e. by 31.03.2028.

The details of feeder segregation works are as under:

| Sl No | Particulars | Numbers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total feeders with more than 30% agricultural load feasible for segregation | 80,720 |
| 2 | Feeders segregated till date under various schemes | 56,018 |
| 3 | Feeders for which segregation works are on-going | 24,702 |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.955**
ANSWERED ON 28.07.2025

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF RDSS AND SMART METERING PROGRESS**

955 # SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA:
SHRI SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE:

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

(a) the total financial outlay and estimated Government budgetary support earmarked for the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for its five-years implementation period;

(b) the number of smart meters sanctioned and installed under the scheme till June 2025, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) the national target set for smart meter installations by 2025 and the percentage achieved so far;

(d) whether the scheme include targeted interventions to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses; and

(e) if so, the specific measures adopted and progress made in reducing AT&C losses across high-loss zones and poorly performing DISCOMs?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crores with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crores from Government of India.

**(b) & (c) :** Till date, a total of 20.33 Cr. Smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 2.44 Cr. Smart meters have been installed. The installation of sanctioned smart meters is to be completed by the end of the scheme period (March' 2028). State-wise details of Smart meters sanctioned and installed under RDSS are attached as per **Annexure.**

**(d) & (e) :** Under RDSS, loss reduction infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.51 lakh Crore 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 sub-

……2.

stations 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 performance in AT&C losses. This 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. Issuing Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities, and

v. 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 16.12% in FY24.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 955 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 28.07.2025**

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**Status of Smart Metering Works sanctioned under RDSS (Progress as on 30.06.2025)**

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Smart Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned (Nos.) | Installed (Nos.) |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 84,835 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 59,19,344 | 16,40,720 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2,98,250 | 14,261 |
| 4 | Assam | 64,45,127 | 35,63,847 |
| 5 | Bihar | 26,07,153 | 20,36,630 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 61,79,479 | 21,99,694 |
| 7 | Delhi | 3,521 | 0 |
| 8 | Goa | 7,50,356 | 0 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 1,67,87,587 | 19,46,940 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 28,41,908 | 4,34,809 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 14,97,690 | 1,84,854 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 13,62,044 | 2,67,145 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1,33,83,001 | 0 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,34,29,206 | 21,88,099 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2,40,04,866 | 41,81,991 |
| 16 | Manipur | 1,66,208 | 6,385 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 4,72,743 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 2,92,081 | 1,408 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 3,23,878 | 4,870 |
| 20 | Puducherry | 4,07,052 | 0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 89,81,414 | 0 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1,47,36,692 | 2,97,248 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 1,48,542 | 38,577 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 3,04,90,774 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 5,62,870 | 89,392 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 2,85,26,731 | 29,07,433 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 16,49,684 | 1,85,549 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 2,10,35,262 | 5,13,457 |
| | **All India Total** | **20,33,88,298** | **2,27,03,309** |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.790**
**ANSWERED ON 24.07.2025**

## RURAL HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER SMART METER NATIONAL PROGRAMME

**790. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

**(a) the number of rural and urban households currently covered under the Smart Meter National Programme along with the targets for the financial year 2025–26;**

**(b) whether the Government has undertaken any recent assessments of grid reliability in rural areas and non-metro urban centres especially in districts with high household electrification coverage and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) whether the Government is collaborating with State DISCOMs (Distribution Companies) to strengthen last-mile digital infrastructure and promote consumer awareness for smart metering adoption and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard; and**

**(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate capacity-building programmes for panchayat-level staff and local distribution operators to manage new metering systems effectively 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) : Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is consumer smart Metering. Under the RDSS, 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned in 28 States/ UTs, across both rural and urban areas, out of which 2.41 crore smart meters have been installed as on 15.07.2025. The balance meters are targeted to be installed by the end of the scheme period.**

**(b) : 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 rural and non-metro urban areas.**

**Further, Government of India has 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.**

**Accordingly, with the concerted efforts of Central and State Government, the average hours of supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 hours in FY 14 to 22.6 hours in FY 25 and in urban areas the same has increased from 22.1 hours in FY 14 to 23.4 hours in FY 25.**

**(c) : RDSS aims to improve the efficiency and financial health of power distribution utilities by leveraging digital infrastructure which includes:**

**i. Implementation of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)/ DMS (Distribution Management System) for selected towns.**

**ii. Smart meters, as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), provide real-time consumption data, helping consumers manage their usage and enabling utilities to detect and curb electricity theft.**

**iii. Works have been sanctioned for modernization and strengthening and upgrading distribution infrastructure, including substations, transmission lines, and underground cabling.**

**Ministry has strategically implemented various measures and has issued Standard Operating Procedures for smart meter implementation which include steps like phased implementation of smart meters, incentivising consumers for installation of prepaid smart meters, installation of check meters, effective consumer engagement plan by AMISPs/ distribution utilities etc. to promote consumer awareness for smart metering adoption. At present, the acceptability of smart meters by consumers has increased.**

**(d) : Under RDSS, training and capacity building of DISCOM personnel is being undertaken on a regular basis which includes modules on Smart Metering. Till now, 9226 no. of utility employees (covering linemen, technicians and non-technical staff) have been imparted training related to new metering works.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.178**
**ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025**

# POWER GENERATION CAPACITY IN TAMIL NADU

***178. THIRU D M KATHIR ANAND:**

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

**(a) whether the Union Government has taken steps to increase the power generation capacity and load flow through the Southern Grid in Tamil Nadu to match increasing power demand in the State during the next three years and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the present status of power generation capacity in Tamil Nadu and the expected increase in its power generation capacity during the next three years; and**

**(c) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to encourage and accommodate new private players in power generation especially in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

**(a) to (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.178 FOR REPLY ON 31.07.2025 REGARDING POWER GENERATION CAPACITY IN TAMIL NADU ASKED BY THIRU D M KATHIR ANAND.**

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**(a) & (b) : The installed generation capacity in the State of Tamil Nadu is 43,107 MW. The following measures have been taken to increase the power generation capacity in the State in next three years:**

**(i) 3,440 MW of thermal capacity and 500 MW of pumped storage capacity in the state sector are scheduled to be commissioned in the next three years.**

**(ii) Tamil Nadu will get share of about 2,151.8 MW from the Nuclear projects scheduled to be commissioned in the next three years.**

**(iii) About 6,000 MW of renewable capacity is scheduled to be commissioned in the state in the next three years.**

**(iv) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.**

**Tamil Nadu is well connected with the National Grid through high capacity transmission corridors comprising of 765 kV and 400 kV Extra High Voltage (EHV) AC lines as well as +/-800 kV High Voltage (HV) DC System which facilitates smooth transfer of power through Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) network between Tamil Nadu and other Southern Region States/ National Grid.**

**Various Inter-Regional links viz. Narendra (SR) – Pune (WR) 765 kV D/c line, Angul (ER) – Srikakulam (SR) 765 kV 2nd D/c line and Bidar (SR) – Parli (WR) 765kV D/c line are in different stages of implementation. These Inter-Regional links shall facilitate in meeting the import requirements of Southern Region including Tamil Nadu during peak demand season of Southern region. The links will also facilitate export of surplus power from Southern Region.**

**(c): As per the Electricity Act 2003, generation of electricity is a delicensed activity.**

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**The Government of India has taken several steps to encourage investment by the private players in the power generation in the country, including Tamil Nadu, particularly in renewable sector. These, inter-alia, include the following:**

(i) **Resource Adequacy Plan indicating the capacity to be tied up by DISCOMs has been prepared for the next ten years. This gives visibility to the generation developers including private players to set up generation capacity in the country including Tamil Nadu.**

(ii) **Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.**

(iii) **Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.**

(iv) **In order to facilitate the integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition in the country, the Transmission plan i.e. "Transmission System for Integration of over 500 GW RE Capacity by 2030" has been prepared by CEA. This includes the transmission system for evacuation of 8 GW of RE (including 5 GW of off shore wind) in Tamil Nadu, out of which, for 1.5 GW RE capacity, transmission system (ISTS) is already commissioned; for 1 GW (including 0.5 GW offshore wind) RE capacity, transmission system (ISTS) is under implementation and transmission system (ISTS) for evacuation of 5.0 GW RE capacity has been identified and would be taken up for implementation in a phased manner commensurate with the RE capacity addition.**

(v) **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

(vi) **Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments in renewable energy sector has been set up in Ministry of New & Renewable Energy.**

(vii) **Scheme for setting up of Solar parks and Ultra Mega Solar power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**

(viii) **"Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.**

**.....3.**

(ix) **Laying of new Transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**

(x) **Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy through exchanges.**

(xi) **The government has approved the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme at a total outlay of Rs. 7,453 Cr for the implementation of Offshore Wind Energy Projects, for the installation of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects, out of which 500 MW is to be installed off the coast of Tamil Nadu.**

**Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken following steps to encourage participation of private sector in power generation in the state:**

**(i) Policies for establishment of Pumped Storage Projects and Small Hydel Projects (from 100 KW to 10 MW) to encourage participation of private developers have been issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu.**

**(ii) Pumped Storage Projects totaling to 13,500 MW have been envisaged in various locations of Tamil Nadu and are to be established under Public Private Partnership Mode.**

**(iii) For development of self-identified Pumped Storage Projects and small Hydro Projects, developers have been identified by calling Expression of Interest and is in the process of allotment.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1857**
**ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025**

## UNINTERRUPTED ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN VILLAGES OF LADAKH

**1857. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:**

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

**(a) whether all villages in the Union Territory of Ladakh have access to 24x7 electricity during winter months when solar output drops significantly;**

**(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the timeline by which uninterrupted electricity supply in remote villages of Ladakh would be ensured and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;**

**(c) the details of development made regarding the 220 kilo-volt Srinagar-Leh electricity line project to connect the border areas of Ladakh with the National Electricity Grid and its timeline for completion;**

**(d) whether any partnership with public sector or private energy companies is being explored for next-generation energy storage in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) whether carbon-neutral energy audits have been conducted for Government buildings and defence establishments in the region 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) & (b) : 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. The Rules are applicable for all States and UTs.**

**Government of India has supported the UT of Ladakh under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and is currently supporting under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), to help it achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all households.**

**.....2.**

**As reported by the UT of Ladakh, Nubra, Zanskar and Changthang regions are presently electrified through off-grid mode by small Hydro Electric projects, solar PV Plants, Diesel generators. In order to provide grid connectivity to these areas, 220 kV Nubra & Zanskar transmission line and 66 kV line from Himya to Nyoma and from Kharu to Durbuk is under construction. Under RDSS, works amounting to Rs. 687 Cr have been sanctioned which include infrastructure works worth Rs 567 Cr for providing grid connectivity to Changthang Region. The works once executed would help in improving the quality and reliability of supply of power in the UT.**

**(c) : As per information received from the UT, 335 KM, 220 kV Srinagar- Leh Transmission line is already completed and commissioned in 2019. In order to further connect border areas with the national grid, following works are under progress:**

**i. 220 kV Phyang-Disket (Nubra) transmission line: Out of 265 total towers, 90 towers have been erected and 224 tower foundations are ready. 17.67 KM stringing completed.**

**ii. 220 kV Drass-Padum (Zanskar) transmission Line: Out of 675 total towers, 339 towers have been erected and 577 tower foundations are ready. 27.77 KM stringing completed.**

**Above projects are expected to be completed by October 2026.**

**(d) : UT of Ladakh has reported following projects for development of Renewable Energy/ Storage Projects in the UT:**

- **Development of 25 MW AC, 50 MWp Solar Power Plant with 40 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at Taru with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). The work has been awarded and is under progress.**

- **7 MW Solar Project with 9 MWh BESS at Stakna Hydel Project site has been identified and bid is under process on RESCO model.**

- **1.5 MW (AC), 4.5 MW DC Solar Power project with 12 MWh BESS site in Nubra and 6 MW AC, with 12 MWh BESS Solar Power project in Zanskar on RESCO Model.**

**(e) : Carbon-Neutral Energy Audits have not been conducted for Government Buildings and Defence establishments in the UT of Ladakh.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1896**
**ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025**

**SMART METERS SANCTIONED UNDER RDSS IN UP**

**1896. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**

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

**(a) the total number of smart meters sanctioned and installed under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) till date, State and year-wise including district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;**

**(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for smart metering under RDSS, State and year-wise;**

**(c) the number of households electrified under RDSS in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, district-wise and social category-wise; and**

**(d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment to evaluate the impact of smart meter installation and if so, the key findings thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : State-wise details of smart meters sanctioned and installed till date under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) are placed at Annexure-I. District-wise details of smart meters sanctioned and installed till date in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are placed at Annexure-II.**

**(b) : State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released for smart metering works under RDSS are placed at Annexure-III.**

**(c) : The district-wise details of households sanctioned and electrified till date in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are placed at Annexure-IV.**

**.....2.**

**(d) : The smart meter installation is currently in its initial implementation phase. The impact of smart meter installation can be assessed once significant numbers have been installed. In states like Bihar and Assam, where substantial numbers have been installed, the impact of smart meter installation may be seen as below:**

**i. Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses:**

| State | FY21 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| Assam | 18.73% | 14.03% |
| Bihar | 35.33% | 20.32% |

**ii. Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised in Rs/kWh:**

| State | FY21 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| Assam | 0.1 | (0.22) |
| Bihar | 0.72 | (0.18) |

**iii. Annual PAT/ (Loss) in Rs. Crore:**

| State | FY21 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| Assam | (292) | 384 |
| Bihar | (1,942) | 1,411 |

**As can be seen from above tables, both the States have shown substantial improvement both in terms of operational and financial parameters. It is expected that after large scale deployment of smart meters, similar impact will be seen in other States also.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1896 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**Smart Meters details under RDSS**

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Sanctioned (Nos.) | Installed (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 84,835 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 59,19,344 | 16,82,446 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2,98,250 | 17,086 |
| 4 | Assam | 64,45,127 | 37,47,655 |
| 5 | Bihar | 26,07,153 | 20,47,465 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 61,79,479 | 22,82,766 |
| 7 | Delhi | 3,521 | 0 |
| 8 | Goa | 7,50,356 | 0 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 1,67,87,587 | 20,94,432 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 28,41,908 | 4,59,945 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 14,97,690 | 2,00,224 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 13,62,044 | 2,90,516 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1,33,83,001 | 0 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,34,29,206 | 22,43,063 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2,40,04,866 | 49,30,410 |
| 16 | Manipur | 1,66,208 | 8,867 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 4,72,743 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 2,92,081 | 1,768 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 3,23,878 | 7,361 |
| 20 | Puducherry | 4,07,052 | 0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 89,81,414 | 0 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1,47,36,692 | 3,59,848 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 1,48,542 | 42,985 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 3,04,90,774 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 5,62,870 | 92,108 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 2,85,26,731 | 32,78,563 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 16,49,684 | 2,10,679 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 2,10,35,262 | 5,13,457 |
| | All India Total | 20,33,88,298 | 2,45,11,644 |

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ANNEXURE-II

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1896 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**District-wise details of smart meters in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS**

| S No. | DISCOM | District | Sanctioned (Nos.) | Installed (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PuVVNL | AZAMGARH | 6,05,284 | 36,656 |
| | | BALLIA | 3,14,303 | 59,449 |
| | | BASTI | 3,52,686 | 32,353 |
| | | CHANDAULI | 2,48,363 | 55,761 |
| | | DEORIA | 3,75,784 | 32,555 |
| | | FATEHPUR | 3,63,972 | 62,527 |
| | | GHAZIPUR | 4,28,537 | 74,194 |
| | | GORAKHPUR | 7,04,224 | 1,41,385 |
| | | JAUNPUR | 5,98,440 | 47,925 |
| | | KAUSHAMBI | 2,05,140 | 40,409 |
| | | KUSHI NAGAR | 3,97,196 | 33,023 |
| | | MAHARAJGANJ | 3,56,007 | 43,655 |
| | | MAU | 3,29,096 | 47,540 |
| | | MIRZAPUR | 3,20,250 | 56,626 |
| | | PRATAPGARH | 4,62,404 | 82,476 |
| | | PRAYAGRAJ | 4,74,649 | 47,048 |
| | | SANT KABEER NAGAR | 2,32,630 | 24,015 |
| | | SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR | 1,91,035 | 50,112 |
| | | SIDDHARTH NAGAR | 3,14,808 | 23,668 |
| | | SONBHADRA | 2,69,044 | 38,349 |
| | | VARANASI | 2,06,684 | 61,259 |
| | PuVVNL Total | | 77,50,536 | 10,90,985 |
| 2 | MVVNL | AMBEDKAR NAGAR | 3,41,290 | 15,942 |
| | | AMETHI | 3,41,291 | 12,650 |
| | | AYODHYA | 3,41,296 | 36,907 |
| | | BADAUN | 3,80,772 | 27,462 |
| | | BAHRAICH | 4,38,521 | 27,507 |
| | | BALRAMPUR | 2,14,742 | 19,628 |
| | | BARABANKI | 3,41,293 | 18,323 |
| | | BAREILLY | 6,04,657 | 62,448 |
| | | GONDA | 4,61,487 | 37,318 |
| | | HARDOI | 3,32,350 | 30,832 |
| | | LAKHIMPUR KHERI | 5,74,612 | 57,784 |
| | | LUCKNOW | 10,93,296 | 1,09,294 |
| | | PILIBHIT | 3,19,480 | 78,218 |
| | | RAE BARELI | 5,59,826 | 53,194 |
| | | SHAHJAHANPUR | 3,69,663 | 38,135 |
| | | SHRAVASTI | 1,98,944 | 4,723 |
| | | SITAPUR | 2,88,288 | 39,554 |
| | | SULTANPUR | 3,41,290 | 21,811 |
| | | UNNAO | 3,70,542 | 43,167 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MVVNL Total | | 79,13,640 | 7,34,897 |
| 3 | DVVNL | AGRA | 4,46,572 | 81,835 |
| | | ALIGARH | 4,28,888 | 1,19,116 |
| | | AURAIYA | 2,16,861 | 9,302 |
| | | BANDA | 3,04,858 | 19,105 |
| | | CHITRAKOOT | 1,72,598 | 3,904 |
| | | ETAH | 2,38,445 | 21,721 |
| | | ETAWAH | 1,82,576 | 6,244 |
| | | FARRUKHABAD | 2,18,538 | 26,033 |
| | | FIROZABAD | 3,16,422 | 56,306 |
| | | HAMIRPUR | 2,04,373 | 15,825 |
| | | HATHRAS | 2,68,056 | 60,095 |
| | | JALAUN | 2,70,335 | 26,743 |
| | | JHANSI | 3,34,800 | 77,035 |
| | | KANNAUJ | 2,37,939 | 34,812 |
| | | KANPUR DEHAT | 2,71,912 | 8,234 |
| | | KANPUR NAGAR | 2,62,502 | 15,864 |
| | | KASGANJ | 2,12,302 | 27,660 |
| | | LALITPUR | 1,62,424 | 17,827 |
| | | MAHOBA | 1,54,548 | 15,450 |
| | | MAINPURI | 2,84,021 | 58,434 |
| | | MATHURA | 3,57,402 | 42,438 |
| | DVVNL Total | | 55,46,372 | 7,43,983 |
| 4 | PVVNL | AMROHA | 3,17,708 | 25,048 |
| | | BAGHPAT | 2,54,249 | 4,351 |
| | | BIJNOR | 6,64,248 | 49,174 |
| | | BULANDSHAHR | 5,97,338 | 50,646 |
| | | GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR | 3,56,425 | 16,737 |
| | | GHAZIABAD | 9,89,348 | 59,931 |
| | | HAPUR | 2,76,747 | 14,063 |
| | | MEERUT | 6,14,850 | 1,17,131 |
| | | MORADABAD | 5,68,818 | 84,108 |
| | | MUZAFFARNAGAR | 5,30,974 | 53,584 |
| | | RAMPUR | 3,76,461 | 36,674 |
| | | SAHARANPUR | 5,95,716 | 58,475 |
| | | SAMBHAL | 2,89,211 | 24,677 |
| | | SHAMLI | 2,51,681 | 80,821 |
| | PVVNL Total | | 66,83,774 | 6,75,420 |
| 5 | KESCO | KANPUR CITY | 6,32,408 | 33,278 |
| UP- Total | | | 2,85,26,731 | 32,78,563 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1896 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**Funds details for Smart Metering Works under RDSS**

***(Amount in Rs. Cr.)***

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Sanctioned GBS | Funds Released | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FY24 | FY25 | FY26 |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 12 | - | - | - |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 815 | - | - | - |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 54 | - | - | - |
| 4 | Assam | 1,052 | 56 | 191 | 111 |
| 5 | Bihar | 412 | 169 | 17 | - |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 804 | - | - | - |
| 7 | Delhi | 2 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Goa | 95 | - | - | - |
| 9 | Gujarat | 1,885 | - | - | - |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 466 | - | - | - |
| 11 | Jammu & Kashmir | 272 | - | - | - |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 191 | - | - | - |
| 13 | Kerala | 1,413 | - | - | - |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,504 | - | - | - |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2,840 | - | - | - |
| 16 | Manipur | 38 | - | - | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 86 | - | - | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 61 | - | - | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 60 | - | - | - |
| 20 | Puducherry | 56 | - | - | - |
| 21 | Punjab | 960 | - | - | - |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1,686 | - | - | - |
| 23 | Sikkim | 30 | - | - | 4 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 3,398 | - | - | - |
| 25 | Tripura | 80 | - | - | - |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 3,501 | - | - | - |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 310 | - | - | - |
| 28 | West Bengal | 2,089 | - | - | 31 |
| | Total | 24,173 | 225 | 208 | 145 |

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**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1896 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**District-wise household electrification works in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS**

| Sl. No. | District | Sanctioned Households | Households Electrified till date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AGRA | 1,173 | 0 |
| 2 | ALIGARH | 1,795 | 0 |
| 3 | AURAIYA | 3,428 | 0 |
| 4 | BANDA | 16,697 | 0 |
| 5 | CHITRAKOOT | 3,977 | 0 |
| 6 | ETAH | 4,618 | 0 |
| 7 | ETAWAH | 625 | 0 |
| 8 | FARRUKHABAD | 1,240 | 0 |
| 9 | Firozabad | 1,445 | 0 |
| 10 | HAMIRPUR | 1,452 | 0 |
| 11 | HATHRAS | 461 | 0 |
| 12 | JALAUN | 955 | 0 |
| 13 | JHANSI | 3,976 | 0 |
| 14 | KANNAUJ | 2,639 | 0 |
| 15 | KANPUR DEHAT | 3,749 | 0 |
| 16 | KANPUR NAGAR | 1,681 | 0 |
| 17 | KASGANJ | 2,162 | 0 |
| 18 | LALITPUR | 2,341 | 0 |
| 19 | Mahoba | 1,235 | 0 |
| 20 | MAINPURI | 490 | 0 |
| 21 | MATHURA | 1,350 | 0 |
| 22 | Ambedkar Nagar | 2,853 | 0 |
| 23 | Amethi | 1,945 | 0 |
| 24 | Ayodhya | 3,705 | 0 |
| 25 | BAHRAICH | 5,382 | 0 |
| 26 | Balrampur | 9,384 | 0 |
| 27 | BARABANKI | 4,697 | 0 |
| 28 | Bareilly | 2,052 | 0 |
| 29 | Budaun | 2,325 | 0 |
| 30 | Gonda | 44,217 | 0 |
| 31 | Hardoi | 3,928 | 0 |
| 32 | KHERI | 228 | 0 |
| 33 | Lakhimpur | 1,174 | 0 |
| 34 | Lucknow | 943 | 0 |
| 35 | PILIBHIT | 1,200 | 0 |
| 36 | Raebareli | 842 | 0 |
| 37 | Shahjahanpur | 2,924 | 0 |
| 38 | Shrawasti | 4,735 | 0 |
| 39 | SITAPUR | 4,301 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Sultanpur | 2,961 | 0 |
| 41 | Unnao | 2,820 | 0 |
| 42 | Azamgarh | 2,304 | 33 |
| 43 | BALLIA | 1,942 | 04 |
| 44 | BASTI | 145 | 0 |
| 45 | BHADOHI | 514 | 0 |
| 46 | CHANDAULI | 934 | 0 |
| 47 | DEORIA | 3,829 | 0 |
| 48 | Fatehpur | 3,920 | 0 |
| 49 | GHAZIPUR | 143 | 0 |
| 50 | GORAKHPUR | 1,995 | 0 |
| 51 | JAUNPUR | 9,897 | 0 |
| 52 | Kaushambi | 3,750 | 0 |
| 53 | KUSHI NAGAR | 119 | 0 |
| 54 | Kushinagar | 16,189 | 0 |
| 55 | MAHARAJGANJ | 76 | 0 |
| 56 | Mahrajganj | 3,291 | 0 |
| 57 | Mau | 177 | 0 |
| 58 | MIRZAPUR | 6,669 | 0 |
| 59 | PRATAPGARH | 15,540 | 0 |
| 60 | PRAYAGRAJ | 21,071 | 25 |
| 61 | SANT KABEER NAGAR | 13 | 0 |
| 62 | SantKabir Nagar | 65 | 0 |
| 63 | SIDDHARTH NAGAR | 327 | 03 |
| 64 | SONBHADRA | 5,135 | 0 |
| 65 | Varanasi | 158 | 03 |
| 66 | Bijnor | 392 | 195 |
| | Total | 2,58,700 | 263 |

**Of the total above:**

i. **316 belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan)**

ii. **6,897 are tribal households identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan).**

iii. **For the balance households the social category has not been captured.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1925**
**ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025**

# ELECTRIFICATION OF TRIBAL-DOMINATED VILLAGES

**1925. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:**

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

**(a) the total number of tribal-dominated villages electrified under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) during the last five years, State/UT-wise; and**

**(b) whether the Government has assessed the functionality and reliability of solar-based electrification systems in tribal areas and if so, the findings thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. All works sanctioned under SAUBHAGYA have been successfully completed and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. As reported by the States, a total of 2.86 Cr households were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period (State wise details are enclosed as Annexure- I).**

**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. This includes electrification of left out households under SAUBHAGYA and all identified households under PM-JANMAN as per the scheme guidelines. Under RDSS, works for electrification**

**of 1,27,061 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), amounting to Rs. 516 Cr. have been sanctioned. Further, electrification of PVTG households in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal are being covered under respective State plan. As on 14.07.2025, 1,23,446 no. of PVTG households have been electrified (State wise details are enclosed as Annexure- II).**

**In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works worth Rs. 49.8 Cr. have been sanctioned for 9961 households for off-grid solar based electrification (State wise details are enclosed as Annexure- III).**

**(b): For areas where grid connectivity is not technically/ economically feasible, the households are being electrified through off-grid solutions, specifically solar-based systems, as per details submitted by the States.**

**As per the guidelines of the New Solar Power Scheme, the off-grid system being provided to the tribal/ PVTG household includes 5 years of comprehensive maintenance services. There is also provision for a third-party inspection after completion of two years by the implementing agency, as per the scheme guidelines.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1925 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**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**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1925 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**Electrification of PVTG Households identified under PM-JANMAN (as on 14/07/2025)**

| S. No. | Name of State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores) | Total Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 38.17 | 22.90 | 7,077 | 7,144 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 74.13 | 44.47 | 12,442 | 5,341 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 3.77 | 2.26 | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 | 313 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 143.39 | 86.02 | 29,290 | 24,036 |
| 7 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.96 | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.94 | 8,603 | 6,235 |
| 10 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| 11 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 | 195 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 0.60 | 0.54 | 669 | 669 |
| Sub Total (A) | | 516 | 328 | 1,27,061 | 1,11,219 |
| B | | | | | |
| 14 | Gujarat | | | | 6,626 |
| 15 | Odisha | | | | 2,229 |
| 16 | West Bengal | | | | 3,372 |
| Sub Total (B) | | | | | 12,227 |
| Grand Total (A+B) | | 516 | 328 | 1,27,061 | 1,23,446 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1925 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme**

| S. No. | States | No. of households Sanctioned |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,675 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 1,578 |
| 3. | Jharkhand | 2,342 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 2,060 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 179 |
| 6. | Kerala | 98 |
| 7. | Telangana | 326 |
| 8. | Tripura | 1,703 |
| Total | | 9,961 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1951**
**ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025**

# TARGETS FOR INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS

**1951. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**
**SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:**

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

**(a) the total outlay and estimated Government budgetary support during the last five years under the scheme meant for the purpose of smart meters;**

**(b) the number of smart meters installed and sanctioned till June 2025;**

**(c) the targeted number of smart meters to be installed by 2025; and**

**(d) whether any steps have been taken to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses 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) : Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) smart metering works worth Rs. 1,30,671 Cr with Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 24,173 Cr from Government of India have been sanctioned.**

**(b) & (c) : Till date, a total of 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 2.45 crore smart meters have been installed. The installation of sanctioned smart meters is to be completed by the end of the scheme period (March' 2028).**

**(d) : Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the power distribution utilities to improve their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:**

**.....2.**

i. **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The scheme aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.82 lakh crore have been sanctioned. These involve distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.51 lakh crore which include replacement of bare conductors with covered conductors, laying Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables, and upgradation/ augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT)/ Sub-stations, etc. The fund release under the scheme has been linked to performance of distribution utilities against various financial parameters, the prominent among them being AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap. Execution of these works would also help improve quality of supply of power. Prepaid smart metering is also one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, which would help in improving AT&C losses.**

ii. **Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.**

iii. **Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities which would be contingent to the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

iv. **Rules for implementation of FPPCA and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.**

v. **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

**With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures undertaken, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2044**
**ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025**

# ELECTRIFICATION IN RURAL AREAS OF ODISHA

**2044. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**

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

**(a) the total renewable energy capacity added in Odisha during the Financial Year 2024-25 and its contribution to the State's power supply;**

**(b) the number and cumulative duration of unscheduled power outages reported in the State during the last six months particularly in power-deficit and Aspirational Districts like Kandhamal;**

**(c) the extent of reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses achieved in Odisha under the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) and the support extended by the Union Government; and**

**(d) the current status of 100 per cent household electrification in rural areas of Odisha and the measures taken to ensure reliable and quality power supply including the deployment of solar-based dual pump systems in remote and tribal regions especially in Aspirational Districts such as Kandhamal?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : 125.83 MW Renewable Energy capacity was added in Odisha during FY 2024-25. This capacity addition has supplied around 220.61 MU of Renewable power in FY 2024-25 increasing total consumption from RE sources to 10,370.11 MU.**

**(b) : The DISCOM-wise data on cumulative number and duration of unscheduled power outages during the last six months (Jan – Jun' 2025), as reported by the state, are given at Annexure.**

**.....2.**

**(c) : Odisha is not covered under UDAY scheme. However, the AT&C Loss in the State for FY 2024-25 was 16.55%.**

**(d) : All the revenue villages of the State have been electrified. The remaining left-out households identified in survey are being electrified under State Government schemes.**

**To ensure uninterrupted power supply to various consumers, several steps such as setting up of new 33/11 kV Primary Substations (PSSs), strengthening of existing 33/11 kV PSSs, installation of new 11kV Lines and transformers and strengthening of existing 11 kV lines etc. are being taken up under *Odisha Distribution System Strengthening Programme* (ODSSP) Ph – IV and V Schemes of the State Government. Apart from this, DISCOMs are carrying out system strengthening works under their own CAPEX.**

**All the Solar based dual pump projects, including those in aspirational districts such as Kandhamal, are maintained regularly.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2044 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.07.2025**

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**The DISCOM-wise data on cumulative number and duration of unscheduled power outages reported in the state during the last six months (Jan – June' 2025)**

| DISCOMs | Number of cumulative unscheduled outage | Cumulative duration of unscheduled outage (in Hours) |
|---|---|---|
| TPCODL | 94 | 56 |
| TPSODL | 128 | 102 |
| TPNODL | 237 | 121.01 |
| TPWODL | 176 | 144 |

**Note: (in Kandhamal: Number of cumulative unscheduled outage was 53 and Cumulative duration of unscheduled outage was 47 Hrs.)**

**TPCODL: Tata Power Central Odisha Distribution Limited.**

**TPSODL: Tata Power Southern Odisha Distribution Limited.**

**TPNODL: Tata Power Northern Odisha Distribution Limited.**

**TPWODL: Tata Power Western Odisha Distribution Limited.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3079**
**ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025**

## STATUS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

**3079. SMT. GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has achieved 100% electrification of villages and households in the country and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) if not, the current status of rural electrification and the measures being taken to address the gaps;**

**(c) the initiatives undertaken to promote renewable energy sources like solar and wind under various Central schemes; and**

**(d) the progress made under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for improving power distribution infrastructure and reducing losses?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): Government of India has 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) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by States, electrification of all willing households was completed. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. It includes on-grid electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and households in remote and border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,487 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.59 lakh households under RDSS. In addition, under new solar power scheme, works amounting to Rs. 50 Cr for off-grid solar based electrification have been sanctioned for 9961 households as on 30th June. 2025.**

.....2.

**(c): Following key initiatives have been taken by Government of India for renewable energy:**

i. **50 GW/annum renewable energy power procurement bids by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) like SECI, NHPC and NTPC from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.**

ii. **Waiving of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for various renewable energy projects.**

iii. **Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) compliance by designated consumers.**

iv. **A Project Development Cell has been established to attract investments and Standard Bidding Guidelines have been issued for various grid-connected renewable energy projects.**

v. **Schemes to promote renewable energy like PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Uttan Abhiyaan), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects etc.**

vi. **"National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023" has been issued.**

vii. **For offshore wind energy, a "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" outlines a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030.**

viii. **Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for solar photovoltaic modules and inverters have been launched.**

ix. **The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) have been launched for selling renewable energy power through exchanges.**

**(d) : Under RDSS, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.82 lakh Crore have been sanctioned. This includes loss reduction works like upgradation/augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, segregation of mixed-load feeders, IT/OT works etc. and smart metering works which would help reduce the technical and commercial losses. Further, release of funds under the scheme is contingent on performance of States/ UTs on various other parameters including the reduction in AT&C (Aggregate Technical and Commercial) losses. Till date ~30% of the sanctioned infrastructure works and ~12% of the sanctioned smart metering works have been completed.**

**With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures taken under RDSS and various other schemes, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3090**
**ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025**

# ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY AND RDSS IN KARBI ANGLONG

**3090. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

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

**(a) the number of villages in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao that have been electrified under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS);**

**(b) whether 100% household electrification has been achieved in these districts and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the status of smart/prepaid metering in these rural and tribal areas; and**

**(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure metered, reliable electricity supply in hilly terrain?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Government of India has 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) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY including 650 and 266 villages in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively. Under DDUGJY and thereafter during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by States, electrification of all willing households was completed. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA including 61,928 and 14,295 households in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**.....2.**

**Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. It includes works for electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati AbhyudayYojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant Villlage Program (VVP) wherever found feasible. Till date, electrification works for 13.59 lakh households have been sanctioned under RDSS including 9,011 and 2,604 households in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively.**

**In addition, till date, under New Solar Power scheme, works amounting to Rs 50 Cr have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification for 9961 households.**

**(c) : The status of smart metering works under RDSS in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao (as on 27.07.2025) is as below:**

| District | No. of smart meters sanctioned (Nos.) | No. of smart meters installed (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|
| Karbi Anglong | 1,96,300 | 79,222 |
| Dima Hasao | 60,849 | 12,227 |

**(d) : Government of India is taking 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 are being sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3147**
**ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025**

## ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS TO UNELECTRIFIED HOUSEHOLDS

**3147. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

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

**(a) the steps taken for providing electricity connections to all willing unelectrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country;**

**(b) whether the Government has been able to implement successfully the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) scheme to provide electricity in rural and urban areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;**

**(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government as Gross Budgetary Support for the said scheme; and**

**(d) whether the Government has data of the number of left-out households still without universal access to electricity in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?**

**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 the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. All sanctioned works have been successfully completed under SAUBHAGYA and scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022.As reported by the States, around 2.86 crore households have been electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period. State-wise details are at Annexure-I.**

**The financial assistance provided as Gross Budgetary Support by Government of India for SAUBHAGYA scheme is Rs 6330.32 Cr.**

**Further, Government of India has supported States in on-grid electrification of all households left out during SAUBHAGYA period, where found feasible, under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,487 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,59,752 households. This also includes electrification works for households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP) wherever found feasible. The State/UT-wise details are placed at Annexure-II.**

**In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works amounting to Rs.50 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households as on 30th June, 2025 (State-wise details placed at Annexure- III).**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3147 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 07.08.2025**

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**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**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3147 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 07.08.2025**

**********

**Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS**

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores) | Total Households Sanctioned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS | | | |
| 1 | Rajasthan | 1,526.94 | 916.16 | 338,702 |
| 2 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 |
| 3 | Mizoram | 79.90 | 71.91 | 15,167 |
| 4 | Nagaland | 69.55 | 62.59 | 10,004 |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 251,487 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.55 | 15,475 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 25.16 | 15.09 | 4,853 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 106.70 | 96.03 | 15,359 |
| 9 | Bihar | 238.86 | 143.32 | 35,467 |
| 10 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 127,111 |
| 11 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47.11 | 42.40 | 6,506 |
| 12 | Manipur | 214.44 | 193.00 | 36,972 |
| 13 | Chhattisgarh | 166.55 | 99.93 | 34,078 |
| 14 | Kerala | 0.33 | 0.20 | 40 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.13 | 0.68 | 196 |
| | Total (A) | 4,678.19 | 3,328.60 | 941,918 |
| B. | Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh* | 6.08 | 5.47 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 |
| | Total (B) | 39.34 | 35.41 | 2,837 |
| C. | Electrification of PVTG Households through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN | | | |
| C1 | Sanctioned under RDSS | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 24,967 |
| 2 | Bihar | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 38.17 | 22.90 | 7,077 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 74.13 | 44.47 | 12,442 |
| 5 | Madhya Pradesh | 143.39 | 86.02 | 29,290 |
| 6 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.96 | 8,556 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 3.77 | 2.26 | 1,615 |
| 9 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 |
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.94 | 8,603 |
| 11 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 |
| 12 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 0.60 | 0.54 | 669 |
| 14 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 |
| | Sub Total (C1) | 516.15 | 328.31 | 127,061 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C2 | PVTG HH electrification covered under State Plan** | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | - |
| | Sub Total (C2) | | | |
| | Total (C=C1+C2) | 516.15 | 328.31 | 127,061 |
| D. | Electrification of Tribal Households identified under DA-JGUA | | | |
| D1 | Sanctioned Households | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 19.12 | 11.47 | 4,921 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.20 | 7.38 | 1,938 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61.40 | 36.84 | 7,117 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 218.44 | 131.06 | 39,579 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.49 | 0.45 | 93 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 89.84 | 80.85 | 13,824 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 92.44 | 55.47 | 19,467 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 32.14 | 19.28 | 4,229 |
| 9 | Kerala | 5.73 | 3.44 | 1,080 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 284.94 | 170.97 | 55,795 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 23.60 | 14.16 | 6,961 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 197.11 | 118.26 | 82,842 |
| 13 | Telangana | 110.73 | 66.44 | 26,525 |
| 14 | Tripura | 40.69 | 36.62 | 7,677 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 32.21 | 19.32 | 6,867 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 0.84 | 0.75 | 207 |
| | Sub Total (D1) | 1,217.91 | 772.77 | 279,122 |
| D2 | Sanctioned Public Places | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.70 | 0.42 | 182 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.03 | 9 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.05 | 7 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 8.25 | 4.95 | 1,910 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.15 | 0.09 | 17 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.32 | 1.99 | 650 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 0.70 | 0.42 | 195 |
| 8 | Telangana | 2.90 | 1.74 | 672 |
| 9 | Tripura | 2.31 | 2.08 | 512 |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.13 | 0.08 | 30 |
| 11 | Uttarakhand | 0.08 | 0.07 | 19 |
| | Sub Total (D2) | 18.63 | 11.92 | 4,203 |
| | Total (D=D1+D2) | 1,236.53 | 784.69 | 283,325 |
| E. | Electrification works sanctioned under PM-AJAY | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 3.50 | 2.10 | 811 |
| 2 | Jharkhand | 6.14 | 3.68 | 1,782 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.002 | 0.001 | 6 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 6.810 | 4.086 | 2,012 |
| | Total (E) | 16.45 | 9.87 | 4,611 |
| | Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E) | 6,486.67 | 4,486.87 | 1,359,752 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3147 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 07.08.2025**

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**Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme**

| S. No. | States | No. of households Sanctioned |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | Andhra Pradesh | 1,675 |
| (b) | Chhattisgarh | 1,578 |
| (c) | Jharkhand | 2,342 |
| (d) | Madhya Pradesh | 2,060 |
| (e) | Karnataka | 179 |
| (f) | Kerala | 98 |
| (g) | Telangana | 326 |
| (h) | Tripura | 1,703 |
| Total | | 9,961 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3157**
**ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025**

# ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

**†3157. SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR:**

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

**(a) whether all the villages of the country especially those falling under Shahjahanpur Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh have been electrified under the electrification scheme of the Government; and**

**(b) 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) : Government of India has 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) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by States, electrification of all willing households was completed. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 1,23,284 households in Shahjahanpur Lok Sabha Constituency. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. This includes works sanctioned for electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP) wherever found feasible. In addition, under new solar power scheme, works amounting to Rs.50 Cr for off-grid solar based electrification have been sanctioned for 9,961 households as on 30th June, 2025.**

**Till date, under RDSS, works amounting to Rs. 6,487 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.59 lakh households across the country including 2,924 households in Shahjahanpur Lok Sabha Constituency.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4613**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

**ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS UNDER PM-JANMAN**

**4613. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has targeted to provide electricity connections to all uncovered households under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN);**

**(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of its implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh, year and district-wise;**

**(c) whether there is any time and cost overrun in the projects thereunder and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and**

**(d) the present status of delay, if any and the time by which these projects are expected to be completed?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Government of India is supporting the States for grid electrification of all left out un-electrified households under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). This includes electrification works sanctioned for Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Under PM-JANMAN, works amounting to Rs. 522 Cr. with gross budgetary support of Rs. 332 Cr. have been sanctioned for providing on-grid connectivity to 1,27,987 no. households as per the scheme guidelines. In addition to this, electrification of 16,946 no. of PVTG households in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have been sanctioned under the respective State plan. Till date, 1,25,130 no of PVTG households have been electrified. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, out of a total 24,967 households sanctioned for electrification, 24,925 households have been electrified till date. District-wise and year-wise status of PM-JANMAN for the State of Andhra Pradesh is at Annexure.**

**(c) & (d) : All Household electrification works sanctioned under PM-JANMAN are to be completed by March, 2026 and no time or cost overrun has been reported by the State of Andhra Pradesh, till date.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4613 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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**District-wise status of PM-JANMAN in the State of Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | Name of the District | No. of HHs Sanctioned | Households electrified as on 13.08.2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Srikakulam | 828 | 851 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 150 | 99 |
| 3 | Parvatipurammanyam | 3,407 | 3400 |
| 4 | Alluri Sitaram Raju | 17493 | 17,270 |
| 5 | East Godavari | 4 | 39 |
| 6 | Kakinada | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | Eluru | 1,196 | 1,196 |
| 9 | Ankapalli | 0 | 160 |
| 10 | Guntur | 772 | 770 |
| 11 | Prakasam | 982 | 982 |
| 12 | Nandyal | 126 | 149 |
| | Total | 24,967 | 24,925 |

**Year-wise details of households electrified in Andhra Pradesh (as on 13.08.2025):**

| Utility | No. of Households Electrified | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023-24 | 2024-2025 | FY 2025-26 | Total |
| APCPDCL | | 1,752 | 0 | 1,752 |
| APEPDCL | 17,199 | 5,587 | 238 | 23,024 |
| APSPDCL | | 149 | 0 | 1,49 |
| Total | 17,199 | 7,488 | 238 | 24,925 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4619**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

## UNELECTRIFIED VILLAGES IN MAHARASHTRA

**4619. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**
**SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:**
**SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:**
**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**
**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

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

**(a) the details of the number of villages and hamlets across the country that are yet to be electrified or continue to face irregular and unreliable power supply particularly in remote, tribal and forested regions, State-wise;**

**(b) the number of such unelectrified or under-electrified villages and hamlets in Maharashtra, especially in districts such as Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Palghar, Melghat region in Amravati and other tribal-dominated or forest fringe areas;**

**(c) whether the Government has set any timeline or phase-wise action plan to achieve 100% village and household electrification including last-mile connectivity to habitations located in difficult terrain in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted and quality power supply to tribal communities, forest-dwelling populations and economically backward rural regions of Maharashtra?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d) : 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 remote, tribal and forested regions. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government/distribution utility to provide quality and reliable supply of power to the consumers.**

**.....2.**

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

**As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY including 80 villages in the State of Maharashtra (details of Maharashtra is placed at Annexure-I). Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA including 15,17,922 households in the State of Maharashtra. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Under RDSS, the norms for electrification have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification has been enhanced to cover all left out households, based on feasibility. Wherever not found feasible, off-grid Solar Photo voltaic based electrification works have been sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme.**

**Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,513 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.64 lakh households under RDSS (state wise details placed at Annexure-II) including 17,529 households in the State of Maharashtra (details of Maharashtra is placed at Annexure-III).This includes electrification works sanctioned for all Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. The works are expected to be completed by the end of the scheme period.**

**In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works amounting to Rs.50 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households as on 30th June, 2025. State-wise details are placed at Annexure- IV.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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## Details of Maharashtra villages electrified during DDUGJY

| District | Number of villages electrified |
|---|---|
| Amravati | 1 |
| Gadchiroli | 51 |
| Nandurbar | 25 |
| Raigarh | 1 |
| Thane | 1 |
| Yavatmal | 1 |
| Grand Total | 80 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

**********

**State wise Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS**

| Sl. No. | States / UTs | Sanction Details | | | Total (HHs + Public Places) Electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Outlay | GBS | Total (HHs + Public Places) | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 161 | 97 | 46,356 | 42,749 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 76 | 68 | 10,136 | 7 |
| 3 | Assam | 786 | 707 | 1,27,111 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 301 | 180 | 42,584 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 423 | 254 | 80,734 | 9,031 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,626 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 6 | 100 | 0 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 197 | 177 | 29,183 | 0 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 206 | 124 | 40,454 | 5,948 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 36 | 22 | 5,844 | 1,660 |
| 11 | Kerala | 7 | 4 | 1,482 | 448 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 459 | 275 | 90,265 | 24,751 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 57 | 34 | 17,529 | 15,044 |
| 14 | Manipur | 214 | 193 | 36,972 | 0 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 436 | 392 | 50,501 | 0 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 80 | 72 | 15,167 | 0 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 70 | 63 | 10,004 | 0 |
| 18 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,588 |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 1765 | 1059 | 4,39,372 | 95,986 |
| 20 | Tamil Nadu | 30 | 18 | 8,603 | 6,348 |
| 21 | Telangana | 120 | 72 | 31,081 | 5,871 |
| 22 | Tripura | 105 | 94 | 19,853 | 11,835 |
| 23 | Uttar Pradesh | 964 | 579 | 2,58,700 | 245 |
| 24 | Uttarakhand | 15 | 13 | 2,049 | 742 |
| 25 | West Bengal | - | - | - | 3,372 |
| | Total | 6513 | 4503 | 13,64,080 | 2,33,251 |

**Note: PVTG HHs in Gujarat, Odisha & West Bengal being electrified under State Plan.**

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

**********

**Details of Maharashtra households sanctioned under RDSS**

| District | Number of households sanctioned |
|---|---|
| Ahilyanagar | 579 |
| Ahmednagar | 161 |
| Akola | 103 |
| Amravati | 13 |
| Beed | 262 |
| Bhandara | 2 |
| Buldhana | 538 |
| C.sambhajinagar | 103 |
| Chandrapur | 508 |
| Dhule | 411 |
| Gadchiroli | 495 |
| Gondia | 185 |
| Hingoli | 818 |
| Jalgaon | 384 |
| Jalna | 78 |
| Latur | 42 |
| Nanded | 372 |
| Nashik | 3,109 |
| Osmanabad | 55 |
| Palghar | 1,879 |
| Parbhani | 457 |
| Pune | 1,035 |
| Raigad | 3,837 |
| Satara | 50 |
| Solapur | 259 |
| Thane | 615 |
| Wardha | 16 |
| Washim | 211 |
| Yavatmal | 881 |
| Kolhapur | 6 |
| Sindhudurg | 65 |
| Grand Total | 17,529 |

**********

**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

**********

**Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme**

| Sl. No. | States | No. of households Sanctioned |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1,675 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 1,578 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 2,342 |
| 4 | Madhya Pradesh | 2,060 |
| 5 | Karnataka | 179 |
| 6 | Kerala | 98 |
| 7 | Telangana | 326 |
| 8 | Tripura | 1,703 |
| | Total | 9,961 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4644**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

# REFORMS-LINKED RESULT BASED SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION

**4644. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:**

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

**(a) whether Government's latest 'Reforms-Linked, Result-Based Scheme for Distribution' (RLRBSD) aims to curb inefficiencies and improve the financial health of India's power distribution companies (DISCOMs);**

**(b) if so, the details thereof; and**

**(c) 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 (c) : Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched by the Government of India, in July 2021 with a total outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. The key objective of the scheme is to improve financial sustainability and operational efficiency of the distribution utilities. The scheme envisages reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to 12-15% and Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR Gap) to Zero at pan-India level by the end of scheme period i.e. 31.03.2028.**

**The release of central grant under the scheme has been linked to performance against various financial and operational parameters including the improvements in the AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap.**

**Infrastructure works, including smart metering works, amounting to Rs. 2.83 lakh Cr have been sanctioned under RDSS.**

**With the collective effort of Centre and States/ UTs, at the national level, the AT&C loss of the distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY2021 to 16.12% in FY2024 and the ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY2021 to Rs. 0.19/kWh in FY2024.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4670**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

## OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL FEEDER MONITORING SYSTEM

**†4670. SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:**
**SMT. SMITA UDAY WAGH:**
**SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:**

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

**(a) the key objectives, features and technological framework of the National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS) and the manner in which it supports real-time data monitoring of rural and urban feeders across the country;**

**(b) the total number of feeders currently being monitored and integrated with the NFMS platform along with the number of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) on boarded-particularly those operating in Maharashtra;**

**(c) the extent to which NFMS has been implemented in rural and semi-urban areas of Maharashtra;**

**(d) whether districts like Jalgaon have been covered under this system and if so, the details thereof;**

**(e) the impact of NFMS in improving feeder-level transparency, reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, and ensuring reliability, transparency, efficiency and quality power supply to agricultural consumers and rural households in the country; and**

**(f) whether the Government has issued any performance-linked guidelines or evaluation parameters for State utilities thereunder in connection with NFMS data along with the measures taken to train personnel and modernize infrastructure in the said State?**

## A N S W E R

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (f) : The objective of National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS) is to Monitor 11 kV feeders, for parameters including supply hours and outages based on seamless Machine to Machine (M2M) automatic flow of data.**

**Essentially, NFMS is a monitoring dashboard which collects data from communicable feeder meters. It would enable distribution utilities to track performance of the power distribution systems and identify areas of improvement. The NFMS dashboard has no direct bearing on AT&C losses or in improving quality and efficiency of power supply, but helps to monitor the power supply parameters so as to enable utilities and State Governments/ UTs to take necessary steps.**

**To facilitate monitoring and modernize infrastructure, smart feeder metering works have been sanctioned under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Utilities may use the data generated from meters installed, including meters installed at feeder and Distribution transformer, would help utilities in conducting energy audit, identifying high loss areas. These insights may be effectively used to improve technical and commercial losses.**

**Till date 2,06,767 feeders out of total 2,49,507 11 kV feeders across 72 distribution utilities have been integrated with the NFMS. For the State of Maharashtra, including Jalgaon district, 26,272 out of 26,461 11 kV feeders, both for rural and urban area feeders, across 5 distribution utilities have been integrated with the NFMS.**

**Under RDSS, release of funds for infrastructure works is linked to more than 90% of the feeder meters (85% in case of special category States) communicating with the National Feeder Monitoring System. Further, training is being delivered to distribution utilities personnel for smart metering related works under RDSS. Till date, 1,682 no. of junior staff utility employees (covering linemen, technicians and non-technical staff) have been imparted training.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4710**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

## ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN SONBHADRA

**†4710. SHRI CHHOTELAL:**

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

**(a) whether several villages in the tribal areas of Sonbhadra, an aspirational district under the Robertsganj Lok Sabha Constituency are still deprived of electricity and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(b) the time by which these villages are likely to be electrified fully?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and presently under the scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to help them achieve the objective of providing reliable power supply to all households. Under DDUGJY, as reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the State were electrified by 28th April, 2018. Thereafter, during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by the State, electrification of all willing households was completed. A total of 1,21,133 households were electrified in Sonbhadra district.**

**Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme, electrification works have been sanctioned for households left-out earlier, wherever found feasible. This includes electrification works sanctioned for Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households of Scheduled Caste community under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP). Under the scheme, electrification works for a total of 5,131 households have been sanctioned in Sonbhadra District, out of which 2,983 are tribal households sanctioned under DA–JGUA. These works are expected to be completed by Dec 2026.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4732**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

# DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER IN UTTAR PRADESH

**†4732. MRS RUCHI VIRA:**

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

**(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing gap between demand and supply of power in Uttar Pradesh especially during the peak season;**

**(b) if so, the current figures of its demand and supply in the State;**

**(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the State Government and the Union Government to bridge this gap;**

**(d) whether any long-term infrastructure is being/has been established or policy initiatives are being/have been undertaken to ensure continuous and uninterrupted power supply in rural and urban areas and if so, the timeline fixed and targets set for implementing such initiatives; and**

**(e) the actual demand and supply of power and average daily power cut (cut time) in each district of Uttar Pradesh especially in Moradabad district?**

## A N S W E R

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025) is given at Annexure-I. Further, month-wise Power Supply Position of the State during April to June of current year 2025 is given at Annexure-II. These details indicate that the Energy Supplied in the States has been almost commensurate to the Energy Requirement. The gap between the demand and availability of electricity in Uttar Pradesh has declined from 0.8% during 2022-23 to almost NIL in the current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025).**

**(c) & (d) : Government of India has taken following measures to ensure continuous and uninterrupted power supply in the country including Uttar Pradesh:**

1. **Generation Planning:**

**(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind and Hydro.**

**.....2.**

**(ii) With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their "Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10 year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.**

**(iii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.**

**(iv) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:**

**(A) The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.**

**Several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 11,680 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till June 2025. In addition, 38,935 MW (including 5,695 MW of stressed thermal power projects) of thermal capacity is currently under construction. Further, contracts for 15,440 MW thermal capacity have been awarded and is due for construction. To meet the projected demand in the country, 35,460 MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified, which is at various stages of planning.**

**List of under construction central sector thermal power projects in Uttar Pradesh is given at Annexure-III.**

**(B) 13,463.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 9802 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.**

**(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.**

**(D) 1,58,450 MW Renewable Capacity including 74,150 MW of Solar, 30,080 MW of Wind and 53,750 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 62,000 MW of Renewable Capacity including 46,010 MW of Solar and 15,990 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.**

.....3.

**(E) In energy storage systems, 8250 MW/49500MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 5780 MW/34680 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Out of these, 3500 MW/21000 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under bidding and 15,829 MW/51,106 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) are currently under various stages of construction/bidding.**

**2. Transmission Planning: Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32, which includes about 17,915.6 ckm of transmission lines and 95.5 GVA of transformation capacity in the State of Uttar Pradesh.**

**3. Distribution System Planning:**

**Government of India has supported the States/ UTs to help them improve supply of power in urban and in rural areas earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) where in distribution infrastructure projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed. Presently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.82 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned, including projects worth Rs 40,739 crore for the state of Uttar Pradesh.**

**With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of supply in rural and urban areas have improved to 22.6 hrs and 23.4 hrs, respectively, in FY 2025.**

**4. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

**(i) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.**

**(ii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

**.....4.**

**(iii) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.**

**(iv) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.**

**(v) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**

**(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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.**

**(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**

**(viii) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**

**(ix) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**

**(x) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**

**(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**

**.....5.**

**(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module.**

**(e) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/areas/districts in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Further, 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 rural and urban areas.**

**As reported by State, the details of average daily hours of supply in rural and urban areas for Uttar Pradesh, including for the district of Moradabad, is placed at Annexure-IV.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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**Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025):**

| Year | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy Not Supplied | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | % |
| 2022-23 | 1,44,251 | 1,43,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 |
| 2023-24 | 1,48,791 | 1,48,287 | 504 | 0.3 |
| 2024-25 | 1,65,090 | 1,64,786 | 304 | 0.2 |
| 2025-26 (upto June,2025) | 46,028 | 46,022 | 6 | 0.0 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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**Month-wise Power Supply Position of the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025):**

| Year | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy Not Supplied | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | % |
| April, 2025 | 13,075 | 13,072 | 3 | 0.0 |
| May, 2025 | 16,117 | 16,117 | 0 | 0.0 |
| June, 2025 | 16,837 | 16,833 | 4 | 0.0 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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**List of under construction central sector Thermal Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh:**

| Sl. No. | Project Name / Implementing Agency | Unit No. | Capacity (MW) | Anticipated date of Commissioning |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khurja SCTPP (THDC) | U-2 | 660 | Aug-25 |
| 2 | Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL) | U-2 | 660 | Sept-25 |
| 3 | Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL) | U-3 | 660 | Dec-25 |
| 4 | Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC) | U-8 | 800 | May-29 |
| 5 | Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC) | U-9 | 800 | Feb-30 |

**SCTPP: Supercritical Thermal Power Project**

**THDC: Tehri Hydro Development Corporation**

**NUPPL: Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited**

**STPP: Super Thermal Power Project**

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**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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**Average Supply hours for Rural Area, Nagar Pachayat, Tehsil HQ And District HQ from UPSLDC Level (May-2025)**

| S.No. | District | Rural Area (Scheduled 18:00 hrs) | | Nagar Pachayat (Scheduled 21:30 hrs) | | Tehsil HQ (Scheduled 21:30 hrs) | | District HQ (Scheduled 24:00 hrs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours |
| 1 | Prayagraj | 18.29 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 2 | Ballia | 18.29 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 3 | Deoria | 18.29 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 4 | Varanasi | 18.29 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 5 | Kushinagar | 18.29 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 6 | Bhadohi | 18.36 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 7 | Ghazipur | 18.36 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 8 | Mau | 18.36 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 9 | Sant Kabir Nagar | 18.36 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 10 | Sonbhadr | 18.36 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 11 | Azamgarh | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 12 | Kaushambi | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 13 | Maharajganj | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 14 | Siddharthnagar | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 15 | Pratapgarh | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 16 | Basti | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 17 | Chandauli | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 18 | Fatehpur | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 19 | Gorakhpur | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 20 | Mirzapur | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 21 | Jaunpur | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 22 | Ambedkarnagar | 18.36 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 23 | Gonda | 18.36 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 24 | Lakhimpur Kheri | 18.36 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 25 | Shahjhanpur | 18.36 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 26 | Sitapur | 18.36 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 27 | Bahraich | 18.41 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 28 | Barabanki | 18.41 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 29 | Badaun | 18.41 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 30 | Pilibhit | 18.41 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 31 | Unnao | 18.41 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 32 | Amethi | 18.33 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 33 | Hardoi | 18.33 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 34 | Raebareli | 18.33 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 35 | Sharawasti | 18.33 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 36 | Balrampur | 18.38 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 37 | Bareilly | 18.38 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 38 | Ayodhya | 18.38 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 39 | Lucknow | 18.38 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 40 | Sultanpur | 18.38 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 41 | Agra | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 42 | Auraiya | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 43 | Firozabad | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 44 | Kanpur | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 45 | Etawah | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 46 | Hathras | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 47 | Kasganj | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 48 | Mathura | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 49 | Aligarh | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Farrukhabad | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 51 | Mainpuri | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 52 | Etah | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 53 | Kanpur Dehat | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 54 | Kannauj | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 55 | Amroha | 18.39 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 56 | Bijnor | 18.39 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 57 | Rampur | 18.40 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 58 | Sambhal | 18.40 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 59 | Moradabd | 18.40 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 60 | Saharanpur | 18.39 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| | NCR Area (Scheduled 24:00 Hours) | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Gautam Buddh Nagar | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 62 | Hapur | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 63 | Muzaffarnagar | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 64 | Shamli | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 65 | Baghpat | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 66 | Bulandshahr | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 67 | Gahaziabad | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 68 | Meerut | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| | Bundelkhand Rural Area (Scheduled 20:00 Hours) | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Hamirpur | 20.10 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 70 | Mahoba | 20.10 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 71 | Chitrakoot | 20.10 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 72 | Banda | 20.14 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 73 | Jhansi | 20.14 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 74 | Jalaun | 20.14 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 75 | Lalitpur | 20.14 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.36 | - | 24.00 | - |

Average Supply hours for Rural Area, Nagar Pachayat, Tehsil HQ And District HQ from UPSLDC Level (June-2025)

| S.No. | District | Rural Area (Schduled 18:00 hrs) | | Nagar Pachayat (Schduled 21:30 hrs) | | Tehsil HQ (Schduled 21:30 hrs) | | District HQ (Schduled 24:00 hrs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours |
| 1 | Prayagraj | 18.25 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 2 | Ballia | 18.25 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 3 | Deoria | 18.25 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 4 | Varanasi | 18.25 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 5 | Kushinagar | 18.25 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 6 | Bhadohi | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 7 | Ghazipur | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 8 | Mau | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 9 | Sant Kabir Nagar | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 10 | Sonbhadr | 18.36 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 11 | Azamgarh | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 12 | Kaushambi | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 13 | Maharajganj | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 14 | Siddharthnagar | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 15 | Pratapgarh | 18.34 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 16 | Basti | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 17 | Chandauli | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 18 | Fatehpur | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 19 | Gorakhpur | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 20 | Mirzapur | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 21 | Jaunpur | 18.39 | - | 21.34 | - | 21.40 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 22 | Ambedkarnagar | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 23 | Gonda | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 24 | Lakhimpur Kheri | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 25 | Shahjhanpur | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 26 | Sitapur | 18.33 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 27 | Bahraich | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 28 | Barabanki | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 29 | Badaun | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 30 | Pilibhit | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 31 | Unnao | 18.38 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 32 | Amethi | 18.28 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 33 | Hardoi | 18.28 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 34 | Raebareli | 18.28 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 35 | Sharawasti | 18.28 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 36 | Balrampur | 18.35 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 37 | Bareilly | 18.35 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 38 | Ayodhya | 18.35 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 39 | Lucknow | 18.35 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 40 | Sultanpur | 18.35 | - | 21.35 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 41 | Agra | 18.28 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 42 | Auraiya | 18.28 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 43 | Firozabad | 18.28 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 44 | Kanpur | 18.28 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 45 | Etawah | 18.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 46 | Hathras | 18.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 47 | Kasganj | 18.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 48 | Mathura | 18.35 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 49 | Aligarh | 18.29 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 50 | Farrukhabad | 18.29 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 51 | Mainpuri | 18.29 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 52 | Etah | 18.32 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 53 | Kanpur Dehat | 18.32 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 54 | Kannauj | 18.32 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 55 | Amroha | 18.29 | - | 21.40 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 56 | Bijnor | 18.29 | - | 21.40 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 57 | Rampur | 18.36 | - | 21.40 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 58 | Sambhal | 18.36 | - | 21.40 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 59 | Moradabd | 18.36 | - | 21.40 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 60 | Saharanpur | 18.29 | - | 21.40 | - | 21.41 | - | 24.00 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NCR Area (Scheduled 24:00 Hours) | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Gautam Buddh Nagar | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 62 | Hapur | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 63 | Muzaffarnagar | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 64 | Shamli | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 65 | Baghpat | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 66 | Bulandshahr | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 67 | Gahaziabad | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 68 | Meerut | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| | Bundelkhand Rural Area (Scheduled 20:00 Hours) | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Hamirpur | 20.13 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 70 | Mahoba | 20.13 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 71 | Chitrakoot | 20.13 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 72 | Banda | 20.13 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 73 | Jhansi | 20.13 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 74 | Jalaun | 20.13 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 75 | Lalitpur | 20.13 | - | 21.36 | - | 21.38 | - | 24.00 | - |

Average Supply hours for Rural Area, Nagar Pachayat, Tehsil HQ And District HQ from UPSLDC Level (July-2025)

| Sl. No. | District | Rural Area (Schduled 18:00 hrs) | | Nagar Pachayat (Schduled 21:30 hrs) | | Tehsil HQ (Schduled 21:30 hrs) | | District HQ (Schduled 24:00 hrs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours | Actual Supply Hours | Emergency Rostering Hours |
| 1 | Prayagraj | 18.15 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 2 | Ballia | 18.15 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 3 | Deoria | 18.15 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 4 | Varanasi | 18.15 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 5 | Kushinagar | 18.15 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 6 | Bhadohi | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 7 | Ghazipur | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 8 | Mau | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 9 | Sant Kabir Nagar | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 10 | Sonbhadr | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 11 | Azamgarh | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 12 | Kaushambi | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 13 | Maharajganj | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 14 | Siddharthnagar | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 15 | Pratapgarh | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 16 | Basti | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 17 | Chandauli | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 18 | Fatehpur | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 19 | Gorakhpur | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 20 | Mirzapur | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 21 | Jaunpur | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 22 | Ambedkarnagar | 18.14 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 23 | Gonda | 18.14 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 24 | Lakhimpur Kheri | 18.14 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 25 | Shahjhanpur | 18.14 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 26 | Sitapur | 18.14 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 27 | Bahraich | 18.20 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 28 | Barabanki | 18.20 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 29 | Badaun | 18.20 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 30 | Pilibhit | 18.20 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 31 | Unnao | 18.20 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 32 | Amethi | 18.17 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 33 | Hardoi | 18.17 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 34 | Raebareli | 18.17 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 35 | Sharawasti | 18.17 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 36 | Balrampur | 18.16 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 37 | Bareilly | 18.16 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 38 | Ayodhya | 18.16 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 39 | Lucknow | 18.16 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 40 | Sultanpur | 18.16 | - | 21.31 | - | 21.31 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 41 | Agra | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 42 | Auraiya | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 43 | Firozabad | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 44 | Kanpur | 18.16 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 45 | Etawah | 18.13 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 46 | Hathras | 18.13 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 47 | Kasganj | 18.13 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 48 | Mathura | 18.13 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 49 | Aligarh | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 50 | Farrukhabad | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 51 | Mainpuri | 18.18 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 52 | Etah | 18.20 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 53 | Kanpur Dehat | 18.20 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 54 | Kannauj | 18.20 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 55 | Amroha | 18.17 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 56 | Bijnor | 18.17 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 57 | Rampur | 18.22 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 58 | Sambhal | 18.22 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 59 | Moradabd | 18.22 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 60 | Saharanpur | 18.17 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NCR Area (Scheduled 24:00 Hours) | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Gautam Buddh Nagar | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 62 | Hapur | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 63 | Muzaffarnagar | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 64 | Shamli | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 65 | Baghpat | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 66 | Bulandshahr | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 67 | Gahaziabad | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 68 | Meerut | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - | 24.00 | - |
| | Bundelkhand Rural Area (Scheduled 20:00 Hours) | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Hamirpur | 20.03 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 70 | Mahoba | 20.03 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 71 | Chitrakoot | 20.03 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 72 | Banda | 20.07 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 73 | Jhansi | 20.07 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 74 | Jalaun | 20.07 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |
| 75 | Lalitpur | 20.07 | - | 21.30 | - | 21.30 | - | 24.00 | - |

**********

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4785**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

# IMPLEMENTATION OF SAUBHAGYA

**†4785. SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**
**SHRI BHUMARE SANDIPANRAO ASARAM:**
**SMT. DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:**
**SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:**
**DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has been able to implement the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) successfully in order to provide electricity connections to villages across various States of the country particularly in the State of Maharashtra and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;**

**(b) if not, the reasons therefor;**

**(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government to various States/UTs including Maharashtra for the Saubhagya scheme;**

**(d) whether the Government has estimated the number of people still deprived of universal access to electricity in the country including each district of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof, State / UT-wise; 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) to (e): Government of India has 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) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing reliable power supply to all households. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018.Thereafter, during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by States including the State of Maharashtra, electrification of all willing households was completed. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. State-wise details are placed at Annexure-I.**

**.....2.**

**The Central grant by Government of India for SAUBHAGYA scheme was Rs.6330.32 Cr. State wise details, including for Maharashtra, are placed at Annexure-II.**

**Presently, Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). It includes works for electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant Villlage Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Till date, based on survey done by the States, works amounting to Rs. 6,487 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,59,752 households. The State/UT-wise details are placed at Annexure-III and District-wise details for Maharashtra are placed at Annexure-IV**

**In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works amounting to Rs. 50 Crores have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households as on 30th June, 2025.State-wise details are placed at Annexure-V.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

**********

**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**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

**********

**State Wise Fund released under SAUBHAGYA Scheme**

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | Grant Released (Rs. in Cr.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arunachal Pradesh | 159.79 |
| 2 | Assam | 718.34 |
| 3 | Bihar | 491.38 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 378.71 |
| 5 | Haryana | 8.46 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 2.02 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 45.57 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 284.31 |
| 9 | Karnataka | 48.03 |
| 10 | Kerala | 66.34 |
| 11 | Ladakh | 5.59 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 553.64 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 217.98 |
| 14 | Manipur | 98.58 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 205.93 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 41.2 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 54.18 |
| 18 | Odisha | 322.68 |
| 19 | Punjab | 0.71 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 304.54 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 1.9 |
| 22 | Telangana | 16.77 |
| 23 | Tripura | 275.93 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 1814.62 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 43.92 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 169.2 |
| Total | | 6330.32 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

**********

**Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS**

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores) | Total Households Sanctioned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS | | | |
| 1 | Rajasthan | 1,526.94 | 916.16 | 338,702 |
| 2 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 |
| 3 | Mizoram | 79.90 | 71.91 | 15,167 |
| 4 | Nagaland | 69.55 | 62.59 | 10,004 |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 251,487 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.55 | 15,475 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 25.16 | 15.09 | 4,853 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 106.70 | 96.03 | 15,359 |
| 9 | Bihar | 238.86 | 143.32 | 35,467 |
| 10 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 127,111 |
| 11 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47.11 | 42.40 | 6,506 |
| 12 | Manipur | 214.44 | 193.00 | 36,972 |
| 13 | Chhattisgarh | 166.55 | 99.93 | 34,078 |
| 14 | Kerala | 0.33 | 0.20 | 40 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.13 | 0.68 | 196 |
| | Total (A) | 4,678.19 | 3,328.60 | 941,918 |
| B. | Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh* | 6.08 | 5.47 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 |
| | Total (B) | 39.34 | 35.41 | 2,837 |
| C. | Electrification of PVTG Households through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN | | | |
| C1 | Sanctioned under RDSS | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 24,967 |
| 2 | Bihar | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 38.17 | 22.90 | 7,077 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 74.13 | 44.47 | 12,442 |
| 5 | Madhya Pradesh | 143.39 | 86.02 | 29,290 |
| 6 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.96 | 8,556 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 3.77 | 2.26 | 1,615 |
| 9 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.94 | 8,603 |
| 11 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 |
| 12 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 0.60 | 0.54 | 669 |
| 14 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 |
| | Sub Total (C1) | 516.15 | 328.31 | 127,061 |
| C2 | PVTG HH electrification covered under State Plan** | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | - |
| | Sub Total (C2) | | | |
| | Total (C=C1+C2) | 516.15 | 328.31 | 127,061 |
| D. | Electrification of Tribal Households identified under DA-JGUA | | | |
| D1 | Sanctioned Households | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 19.12 | 11.47 | 4,921 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.20 | 7.38 | 1,938 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61.40 | 36.84 | 7,117 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 218.44 | 131.06 | 39,579 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.49 | 0.45 | 93 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 89.84 | 80.85 | 13,824 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 92.44 | 55.47 | 19,467 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 32.14 | 19.28 | 4,229 |
| 9 | Kerala | 5.73 | 3.44 | 1,080 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 284.94 | 170.97 | 55,795 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 23.60 | 14.16 | 6,961 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 197.11 | 118.26 | 82,842 |
| 13 | Telangana | 110.73 | 66.44 | 26,525 |
| 14 | Tripura | 40.69 | 36.62 | 7,677 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 32.21 | 19.32 | 6,867 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 0.84 | 0.75 | 207 |
| | Sub Total (D1) | 1,217.91 | 772.77 | 279,122 |
| D2 | Sanctioned Public Places | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.70 | 0.42 | 182 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.03 | 9 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.05 | 7 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 8.25 | 4.95 | 1,910 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.15 | 0.09 | 17 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.32 | 1.99 | 650 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 0.70 | 0.42 | 195 |
| 8 | Telangana | 2.90 | 1.74 | 672 |
| 9 | Tripura | 2.31 | 2.08 | 512 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.13 | 0.08 | 30 |
| 11 | Uttarakhand | 0.08 | 0.07 | 19 |
| | Sub Total (D2) | 18.63 | 11.92 | 4,203 |
| | Total (D=D1+D2) | 1,236.53 | 784.69 | 283,325 |
| E. | Electrification works sanctioned under PM-AJAY | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 3.50 | 2.10 | 811 |
| 2 | Jharkhand | 6.14 | 3.68 | 1,782 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.002 | 0.001 | 6 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 6.810 | 4.086 | 2,012 |
| | Total (E) | 16.45 | 9.87 | 4,611 |
| | Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E) | 6,486.67 | 4,486.87 | 1,359,752 |

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**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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**Details of Households sanctioned in Maharashtra**

| District | Number of households sanctioned |
|---|---|
| Ahilyanagar | 579 |
| Ahmednagar | 161 |
| Akola | 103 |
| Amravati | 13 |
| Beed | 262 |
| Bhandara | 2 |
| Buldhana | 538 |
| C. sambhajinagar | 103 |
| Chandrapur | 508 |
| Dhule | 411 |
| Gadchiroli | 495 |
| Gondia | 185 |
| Hingoli | 818 |
| Jalgaon | 384 |
| Jalna | 78 |
| Latur | 42 |
| Nanded | 372 |
| Nashik | 3,109 |
| Osmanabad | 55 |
| Palghar | 1,879 |
| Parbhani | 457 |
| Pune | 1,035 |
| Raigad | 3,837 |
| Satara | 50 |
| Solapur | 259 |
| Thane | 615 |
| Wardha | 16 |
| Washim | 211 |
| Yavatmal | 881 |
| Kolhapur | 6 |
| Sindhudurg | 65 |
| Grand Total | 17,529 |

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**ANNEXURE-V**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025**

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**Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme**

| Sl. No. | States | No. of households Sanctioned |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | Andhra Pradesh | 1,675 |
| (b) | Chhattisgarh | 1,578 |
| (c) | Jharkhand | 2,342 |
| (d) | Madhya Pradesh | 2,060 |
| (e) | Karnataka | 179 |
| (f) | Kerala | 98 |
| (g) | Telangana | 326 |
| (h) | Tripura | 1,703 |
| Total | | 9,961 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4794**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

# FUNDS ALLOCATED TO HIMACHAL PRADESH UNDER RDSS

**†4794. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:**

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

**(a) whether the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched by the Government and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the amount of budget allocated to Himachal Pradesh under the said scheme;**

**(c) the works for which the budget has been sanctioned; and**

**(d) the details of works completed so far in Himachal Pradesh under the scheme as well as those yet to be completed?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 Crore with an estimated Central grant of Rs. 97,631 Crore. The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) Gap to zero. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the distribution utilities for distribution infrastructure & smart metering works. Under RDSS, infrastructure projects, including smart metering works, amounting to 2.83 lakh Cr have been sanctioned till date.**

**(b) & (c) : For the State of Himachal Pradesh, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs. 4,116 Cr have been sanctioned. Work-wise details are as under:**

| Details | Sanctioned Cost (Rs Cr) | Central grant (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|
| Smart Metering works | 1,788 | 466 |
| Loss Reduction works | 1,958 | 1,763 |
| Infrastructure works under Vibrant Village Program | 6 | 5 |
| Infrastructure works for northern border area | 362 | 326 |
| Household electrification works under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) | 0.53 | 0.48 |
| Total | 4,116 | 2,561 |

**(d) : Till date ~16% of the sanctioned smart metering works and ~2% of the sanctioned infrastructure works have been completed in the State of Himachal Pradesh. It is expected that the remaining sanctioned works will be completed by the end of the scheme period i.e. 31.03.2028.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4796**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

# IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIA ENERGY STACK

**4796. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

**(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has constituted a task force to design and implement the India Energy Stack (IES);**

**(b) if so, the mandate and composition thereof;**

**(c) the steps taken by the Government to include the representatives from emerging green energy sectors in the process;**

**(d) the critical challenges in the existing power sector ecosystem that the IES seeks to address; and**

**(e) the major components and expected functionalities of the proposed Utility Intelligence Platform under IES?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : Ministry of Power has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators etc. to chart a roadmap for the India Energy Stack (IES). The Task force has representatives from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and other stakeholders in the green energy sector.**

**(d) & (e) : IES is envisioned to create a unified, secure and interoperable digital platform to transform the power sector by enabling seamless data exchange, real time analytics and enhanced consumer services. It aims to create a standardised platform that will enable data, services and systems to work together seamlessly across the power sector value chain.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.806**
**ANSWERED ON 24.07.2025**

## LOAN TO PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANIES BY REC

**806. THIRU D M KATHIR ANAND:**

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

**(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) has been funding loans to private limited companies for power generation projects, power infrastructure development projects and other infrastructure projects and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the details of the private limited companies that were provided loans by REC during each of the last four years, company-wise;**

**(c) whether REC has provided refinance loans to private entities during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided for refinance projects, entity-wise; and**

**(d) whether REC has provided loans to any private limited companies registered in the State of Tamil Nadu, 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): Yes. The list of private sector projects funded by REC during last four years is placed at Annexure-I. The list of private entities wherein REC Limited has provided refinance loan during last three years is placed at Annexure-II. The list of Private Limited Companies registered in Tamil Nadu wherein REC Limited has provided loan is placed at Annexure-III.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 806 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.07.2025**

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**List of private sector projects funded by REC during last four years**

| Sr. No. | Borrower | Details of the Project | Sanctioned year (FY) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Power Generation Projects** | |
| 1 | Jindal Urban Waste Management Ahmedabad Ltd | 15 MW Municipal Solid Waste to Energy Project in Ahmedabad, Gujarat | FY 22 |
| 2 | JSW Renew Energy Ltd. | 540 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu | FY 22 |
| 3 | JSW Renew Energy Ltd. | 270 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu | FY 22 |
| 4 | GMR Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd. | GMR 2MW Solar Project, IGI Airport Delhi | FY 23 |
| 5 | GMR Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd. | GMR 5 MW Solar Project, GMR MOPA Airport Goa | FY 23 |
| 6 | Kanak Renewables Limited | Refinancing of 110.40 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi and SREI Renew | FY 23 |
| 7 | Rajat Renewables Limited63 | Refinancing of 21 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi Karnataka | FY 23 |
| 8 | ReNew Saur Urja Private Limited | Refinancing of 100 MW Solar PV project at Ittigi and Raichur | FY 23 |
| 9 | ReNew Wind Energy (Budh 3) Pvt Ltd | Refinancing of 60 MW Solar PV project at Wadgera, Nirna and Ladha, Karnataka | FY 23 |
| 10 | ReNew Clean Energy Pvt Ltd | Refinancing of 51 MW Solar PV project at MP Solar, Madhya Pradesh | FY 23 |
| 11 | ReNew Power Private Limited | Refinancing of 4 nos operational wind energy Projects | FY 23 |
| 12 | Greenko | Greenko MP01 Pvt Ltd 1440 MW Standalone Pumped Storage Project (PSP) | FY 23 |
| 13 | ReNew Wind Energy (Devgarh) Private Limited | Refinancing of 49.5 MW Wind power project at Vaspet 4 Maharashtra | FY 23 |
| 14 | ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan 3) Private Limited | Refinancing of 100.80 MW Wind power project at Bhesada Rajasthan | FY 23 |
| 15 | SB11 (SBSR Power Cleantech Eleven Ltd.) | Cost Overrun - 300MW/ 450MWp Solar Project in Bikaner | FY 23 |
| 16 | M/s Acme Raisar Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd. | 300 MW Solar M/s Acme Raisar Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd. | FY 23 |
| 17 | M/s Acme Dhaulpur Powertech Pvt. Ltd. | 300 MW Solar M/s Acme Dhaulpur Powertech Pvt. Ltd. | FY 23 |
| 18 | ReNew Solar Energy (Telangana) Private Limited | Refinancing of 143 MW Solar PV project at Digipalli Telangana | FY 23 |
| 19 | Mahan Energen Limited Ph-II | 2 X 800 MW Ultra Supercritical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant | FY 23 |
| 20 | Adani Renewable Energy Forty-Two Limited | 500 MW/3165 MWH Standalone Chitravathi Pumped Storage Project (CPSP) at Peddakotla in Sri Sathya Sai District of Andhra Pradesh | FY 24 |
| 21 | Adani Green Energy Twenty-Six B Limited | 167 MW Solar PV Project in Khavda Village, Kutch, Gujarat | FY 24 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Adani Green Energy Twenty-Four A Limited | 500 MW Seci PPA + 400 MW Merchant Sale Solar Project in Khavda Village, Kutch, Gujarat | FY 24 |
| 23 | Greenko KA01 IREP Pvt. Ltd. | 1600 MW Pump Storage Project in Karnataka | FY 24 |
| 24 | Serentica Renewables India 3 Pvt Ltd | 560 MW (270 MW wind & 290 MW solar) Greenfield hybrid project of Serentica Renewables India 3 Pvt Ltd | FY 24 |
| 25 | Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd | 150 MW/205.5 MWdc Solar Power Plant of Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd | FY 24 |
| 26 | Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd | 180 MW/246.6 MWdc Solar Power Plant of Adani Solar Energy RJ Two Pvt Ltd | FY 24 |
| 27 | Serentica Renewables India 9 Private Limited (SRI9PL) | 600MW Greenfield Solar power project for captive consumption to be set up at Fatehgarh district, Rajasthan | FY 24 |
| 28 | Blue Pine Energy Pvt. Ltd. | Refinancing of 11 operational projects 355MWac/403 MWp | FY 24 |
| 29 | Renew | RTL for refinancing of 13 operational projects of 11 SPVs of Renew group | FY 24 |
| 30 | Azure | Refinancing of 7 SPVs of 615 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations | FY 24 |
| 31 | Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd | MSPGCL 1071 MWac Solar Power Projects under PM-KUSUM | FY 25 |
| 32 | Sunbreeze Renewables Nine Private Limited | 1400 MW SRNPL Solar | FY 25 |
| 33 | JSP Green Wind 1 Private Limited (JGW1PL) | 1400 MW JGW1PL Wind | FY 25 |
| 34 | ACME Heergarh | Addl. Loan for 300 MW Solar Power Project in Rajasthan | FY 25 |
| 35 | JSW Renew Energy Limited | Addl. Loan for 540 MW wind project | FY 25 |
| 36 | JSW Renew Energy Limited | Addl. loan for 270 MW wind project | FY 25 |
| 37 | Greenko MP01 IREP Private Limited (GMIPL) | Additional loan for capacity augmentation from 1440 to 1920 & cost overrun | FY 25 |
| 38 | ACME Surya Power Private Limited | 250 MW ACME FDRE Project | FY 25 |
| 39 | XL Xergi Power Private Limited | 400 MW Solar XXPPL at Jaisalmer and Barmer | FY 25 |
| 40 | MSKVY Fourth Solar SPV Limited | 208 MW MSKVY Fourth Solar SPV, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 41 | MSKVY Eighth Solar SPV Limited | MSKVY Eighth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 42 | MSKVY Chaturdash Saur SPV Limited | MSKVY Chaturdash Saur SPV Limited, MEIL Group Solar - Kusum | FY 25 |
| 43 | MSKVY Thirteenth Solar SPV Limited | MSKVY Thirteenth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 44 | MSKVY Twelfth Solar SPV Limited | MSKVY Twelfth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 45 | MSKVY Saptam Saur SPV Limited | MSKVY Saptam Saur SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 46 | MEIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED | MEIL Solar Energy Private Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 47 | MSKVY Sixth Solar SPV Limited | MSKVY Sixth Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 48 | MSKVY Second Solar SPV Limited | MSKVY Second Solar SPV Limited, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | MSKVY Third Solar SPV Limited | 170 MW MSKVY Third Solar SPV, MEIL Group - Solar Kusum | FY 25 |
| 50 | Rinnovabile Energy Private Limited | IRIS Phase 2 Rinnovabile | FY 25 |
| 51 | Iris Renewables Six Private Limited | IRIS Renewables 6 Phase 2 | FY 25 |
| 52 | Iris Renewables Seven Private Limited | IRIS Renewables 7 Phase 2 | FY 25 |
| 53 | Grador Renewables Private Limited | IRIS phase 2 Grador | FY 25 |
| 54 | Adani Green Energy Twenty Six B Limited | 900 MW Hybrid Adani in Jaisalmer and Kutch | FY 25 |
| 55 | MSKVY First Solar SPV Ltd | 225 MW Solar Project in Yavatmal, Avaada Group under PM Kusum | FY 25 |
| 56 | MSKVY Eleventh Solar SPV Ltd | 234 MW Solar Project in Pune, Avaada Group under PM Kusum | FY 25 |
| 57 | Avaada Sustainable Urja Pvt Ltd | 98 MW Solar Project in Beed, Nashik, Hingoli, Dhrashiv & Solapur, Avaada Group under PM Kusum | FY 25 |
| 58 | MSKVY Fifth Solar SPV Ltd | 207 MW Solar Project in Sangli, Avaada Group under PM Kusum | FY 25 |
| 59 | MSKVY Tenth Solar SPV Ltd | 196 MW Solar Project in Ahmadnagar, Avaada Group under PM Kusum | FY 25 |
| 60 | MSKVY Twentieth Solar SPV Ltd | 172 MW Solar Project in Nashik, Avaada Group under PM Kusum | FY 25 |
| 61 | Clean Renewable Energy Hybrid 3 private Limited | 120 MW FDRE Hero Project in Andhra Pradesh (195 MW Solar DC, 130 MW Solar AC, 150 MW Wind, 30 MWh battery) | FY 25 |
| 62 | ACME Sun Power Private Limited | Rs. 3753 Cr. to ACME Sun Power Private Limited for 320 MW FDRE project (Solar-652.5 MW dc/ 450 MW AC, Wind-115 MW, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)-896 MWh) in Rajasthan and Gujarat | FY 25 |
| 63 | Energizent Power Private Limited (EPPL) | 355.6 MW EPPL Greenfield Hybrid Project at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan & Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh (250 MW Solar, 105.60 MW Wind) | FY 25 |
| 64 | Teq Green Power XVIII Private Limited (Teq XVIII) | 325.7 MW Teq XVIII Greenfield Hybrid Project at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan & Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh | FY 25 |
| 65 | IRIS Renewables Six Pvt Ltd (IR6PL) | 99 MW Wind Project at Hatalgeri, Gadag, Karnataka | FY 25 |
| 66 | Suzlon Energy Limited & M/s Suzlon Global Services Limited | Project Specific Funding as Letter of Comfort (LoC) Facility to Equipment Manufacturing Company | FY 25 |
| 67 | ACME Jodhpur Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AJSPPL) | 100 MW Solar Plant at Jodhpur, Rajasthan | FY 25 |
| 68 | ACME Rewa Solar Energy Pvt Ltd (ARSEPL) | 100 MW Solar Plant at Rewa, Rajasthan | FY 25 |
| 69 | ACME Mahbubnagar Solar Energy Pvt Ltd (AMSEPL) | 30 MW Solar Plant at Mahbubnagar, Telengana | FY 25 |
| 70 | ACME Yamunanagar Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AYSPPL) | 20 MW Solar Plant at Yamunanagar, Telengana | FY 25 |
| 71 | Nirosha Power Pvt Ltd (NPPL) | 30 MW Solar Plant at Nirosha, Uttar Pradesh | FY 25 |
| 72 | ACME Solar Technologies (Gujarat) Pvt Ltd (ASTPL) | 15 MW Solar Plant at Anand, Gujarat | FY 25 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | ACME Odisha Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AOSPPL) | 25 MW Solar Plant at Bolangir, Odisha | FY 25 |
| 74 | ACME Solar Energy (Madhya Pradesh) Pvt Ltd (ASEMPPL) | 25 MW Solar Plant at Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh | FY 25 |
| 75 | ACME Raipur Solar Power Pvt Ltd (ARSPPL) | 30 MW Solar Plant at Raipur, Chattisgarh | FY 25 |
| 76 | ACME Nalanda Solar Power Private Limited (ANSPPL) | 15 MW Solar Plant at Banka, Bihar | FY 25 |
| 77 | ACME PV Powertech Pvt Ltd (APPPL) | 50 MW Solar Plant at Sangareddy, Telengana | FY 25 |
| 78 | ACME Magadh Solar Power Pvt Ltd (AMSPPL) | 10 MW Solar Plant at Banka, Bihar | FY 25 |
| 79 | Renew Surya Jyoti Private Limited (RSJPL) | 210 MW (AC) Solar Power Plant at District Jaisalmer, Rajasthan by Renew Surya Jyoti Private Limited (RSJPL) | FY 25 |
| 80 | Aarohi Solar Private Limited (ASPL) | 50MW Aarohi Solar Private Limited (ASPL), Anantpur , AP | FY 25 |
| 81 | Acme Jaisalmer Solar Power Private Limited (AJSPPL) | 20MW Acme Jaisalmer Solar Power Private Limited (AJSPPL) Anantpur , AP | FY 25 |
| 82 | Dayanidhi Solar Power Private Limited (DSPPL) | 40MW Dayanidhi Solar Power Private Limited (DSPPL), Chitoor, AP | FY 25 |
| 83 | Niranjana Solar Energy Private Limited (NSEPL) | 20MW Niranjana Solar Energy Private Limited (NSEPL) Kurnool, AP | FY 25 |
| 84 | Vishwatma Solar Energy Private Limited (VSEPL) | 30MW Vishwatma Solar Energy Private Limited (VSEPL) Kurnool, AP | FY 25 |
| 85 | ACME Solar Rooftop Systems Pvt. Ltd. (ASRSPL) | 30MW ACME Solar Rooftop Systems Pvt. Ltd. (ASRSPL) Bhatinda (Nangla), Punjab (Plant-1) & Mansa (Jhunir), Punjab (Plant-2) | FY 25 |
| 86 | M/s Renew Green (MHS Three) Private Limited (RGMHS3PL) | 437.6 Wind-Solar Hybrid ISTS Power Project at Sholapur & Osmanabad, in the state of Maharashtra<br><br>(Solar - 200 MWac/276.88 MWdc and Wind - 237.6 MW) | FY 25 |
| 87 | M/s Gentari Renewables India Castor One Private Limited (GRICOPL) | 650 MW RTC Project comprising of Solar - 850 MW/ 1232 MWp, Wind - 1200 MW in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka<br><br>(Solar – 850 MW/1232 MWp, Wind -1200 MW) | FY 25 |
| 88 | Adani Solar Energy AP Eight Pvt. Ltd. (ASEAP8PL) | Proposal for financial assistance of ₹903 crore (including LoC upto of ₹100 crore) to M/s Adani Solar Energy AP Eight Pvt. Ltd. (ASEAP8PL) for implementation of 250 MWac / 350 MWdc Greenfield Solar Project in Kadapa Ultra Mega Solar Park near Malavaram Dist. Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh. | FY 25 |
| 89 | Adani Renewable Energy Fifty-Six Limited (ARE56L) | Proposal for financial assistance of ₹3,084 crore (including LoC upto ₹800 crore) to M/s Adani Renewable Energy Fifty-Six Ltd. (ARE56L) for implementation of 750 MWac / 1027.50 MWp Solar Project in Khavda, Gujarat. | FY 25 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Power Infrastructure Development Projects** | | | |
| **90** | **M/s Mundra solar Energy Ltd (MSEL)** | **2000 MWp Solar module and cell manufacturing** | **FY 22** |
| **91** | **Suzlon** | **Refinancing of existing debt against Suzlon WTG manufacturing, EPC Business and O&M Services Future Cash Flow** | **FY 22** |
| **92** | **Avaada Clean Sustainable Energy Pvt Ltd** | **50 MWac (70 MWdc) Solar PV project at village Jamua, district Banka, Bihar of Avaada Clean Sustainable Energy Pvt Ltd** | **FY 24** |
| **93** | **MSPVL** | **Upgradation of existing manufacturing Facility of MSPVL** | **FY 24** |
| **94** | **Suzlon Energy Limited** | **PSF of Rs. 695 Cr to Suzlon for 180.6 MW Wind Project in Karnataka** | **FY 24** |
| **95** | **Suzlon Energy Limited** | **Wind (Corporate Loan for Manufacturing Purposes)** | **FY 24** |
| **96** | **Khavda Bhuj Transmission Limited** | **InSTS Transmission Line in Gujarat** | **FY 24** |
| **97** | **Anvil Cables Pvt Ltd - STL** | **Implementation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure in J&K** | **FY 24** |
| **98** | **R S Infraprojects Pvt Ltd** | **Transmission Line in Ladakh under PMDP-15 scheme** | **FY 24** |
| **99** | **MP Power Package-I** | **InSTS Transmission Line in Madhya Pradesh** | **FY 24** |
| **100** | **MP Power Transmission Package-II Limited** | **InSTS Transmission Line in Madhya Pradesh** | **FY 24** |
| **101** | **Beawar Transmission Ltd** | **ISTS Transmission Line in Rajasthan** | **FY 24** |
| **102** | **Nsure Reliable Power Solutions Private Limited** | **1 GWh Lithium Ion Cell Manufacturing Facility at Malur, Karnataka** | **FY 25** |
| **103** | **HMEL Green Energy Private Limited** | **Rs. 3513 Cr. to M/s HGEPL a subsidiary of HPCL-Mittal Energy for 2.8 GW** | **FY 25** |
| **104** | **MEIL Energy Pvt Ltd (MEPL)** | **1X250 MW Lignite Based TAQA Neyvili Power Company Pvt Ltd (TNPCPL)** | **FY 25** |
| **105** | **Suzlon Energy Limited** | **Rs. 770 Cr. LoU Suzlon-NTPC** | **FY 25** |
| **106** | **ACME Solar Holding Limited** | **LoU to ACME Solar Holding Limited** | **FY 25** |
| **Non-Power Infrastructure Projects** | | | |
| **107** | **GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL)** | **Development and Construction of Phase-I of Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram, Andhra Pradesh** | **FY 23** |
| **108** | **Kagal Satara Road Pvt Ltd** | **Six laning of Kagal Satara section of NH-48 (Old NH-4) package-II from km 658.000 to Km 725.000 Road project in the state of Maharashtra** | **FY 23** |
| **109** | **XEMX Projects Private Limited (XPPL)** | **3 nos of Compressed Biogas (CBG) production plants of XEMX Projects Private Limited aggregating to capacity of 15 TPD in the state of Maharashtra .** | **FY 23** |
| **110** | **Evey Trans** | **Financing of 2100 E-buses in Mumbai** | **FY 23** |
| **111** | **Evey Trans (MHS) Pvt. Ltd.** | **Financing of 100 E-buses in Maharashtra** | **FY 23** |
| **112** | **Jindal Steel Odisha Ltd** | **6 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant at Angul, Odisha** | **FY 23** |
| **113** | **Evey Trans (BLR) Pvt. Ltd.** | **Financing of 50 E-buses in Karnataka** | **FY 23** |
| **114** | **Thriveni Sainik Mining Pvt Ltd** | **Mining & Delivery of Coal from Parkhi Barwadih West Coal Blocks as Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) to NTPC Ltd** | **FY 23** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | MEIL Hanamkonda Roadways Private Limited | Construction of the 4-Lane GFH section on NH-163G from Oorugonda village in Hanamkonda District to Venkatapur village Road Project in Warangal District on HAM (Package-I), Telangana | FY 23 |
| 116 | MEIL Remidicherla Roadways Private Limited | Financial Assistance for construction of the 4-Lane GFH section on NH-163G from Brahmanapalli(K) village to Remidicherla village Road Project on HAM (Package-II) Telangana | FY 23 |
| 117 | MEIL Jakkampudi Roadways Private Limited | Financial Assistance for construction of the 4-Lane GFH on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Remidicherla Village to Jakkampudi Village (on NH-16) Road Project on HAM (Package-III) Telangana | FY 23 |
| 118 | Vishvam City Bus Operations Private Limited | Financing of 100 E-Buses in Rajkot, Gujarat | FY 24 |
| 119 | Evey Trans (MSR) Private Limited (ETMPL) | 5150 E-Buses under the contract awarded by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) | FY 24 |
| 120 | Evey Trans (TEL) Pvt Ltd | Financing of 500 E-Buses in Hyderabad awarded by TSRTC | FY 24 |
| 121 | Gopinathpur | Mining of Coal from Gopinathpur Coal Block as Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) to Eastern Coalfields Ltd (ECL) | FY 24 |
| 122 | Anjan Mining Private Limited (AMPL) | Mining of coal from Anjan Hill Mine as Mine Developer cum Operator (MDO) | FY 25 |
| 123 | Thriveni Sainik PBNW Private Limited (TSPPL) | Mining of coal from Pakri Barwadih North West Coal Block as Mine Developer cum Operator (MDO) to NTPC Ltd | FY 25 |
| 124 | JMS Tilaboni Private Limited (JTPL) | Mining of coal from Tilaboni Underground Coal Mine as Mine Developer cum Operator (MDO) to Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) | FY 25 |
| 125 | Mundra Petrochem Ltd | Setting up of 1MMTPA Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plant at Mundra, Gujarat | FY 25 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 806 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.07.2025**

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**List of private entities wherein REC Limited has provided refinance loan during last three years**

| Sr. No. | Borrower | Details of the Project | Sanctioned amount (In Rs Cr) | Disbursed amount (In Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thriveni Sainik Mining Pvt Ltd | Mining & Delivery of Coal from Pakri Barwadih West Coal Blocks as Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) to NTPC Ltd | 336 | 180.09 |
| 2 | Kanak Renewables Limited | Refinancing of 110.40 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi and SREI Renew | 463.27 | 458.64 |
| 3 | Rajat Renewables Limited63 | Refinancing of 21 MW Wind power project at Kushtagi Karnataka | 113.71 | 112.57 |
| 4 | ReNew Saur Urja Private Limited | Refinancing of 100 MW Solar PV project at Ittigi and Raichur | 532.8 | 520.4 |
| 5 | ReNew Wind Energy (Budh 3) Pvt Ltd | Refinancing of 60 MW Solar PV project at Wadgera, Nirna and Ladha Karnataka | 326.71 | 322.63 |
| 6 | ReNew Clean Energy Pvt Ltd | Refinancing of 51 MW Solar PV project at MP Solar Madhya Pradesh | 266.49 | 261.16 |
| 7 | ReNew Wind Energy (Devgarh) Private Limited | Refinancing of 49.5 MW Wind power project at Vaspet 4 Maharashtra | 256.94 | 251.8 |
| 8 | ReNew Wind Energy (Rajasthan 3) Private Limited | Refinancing of 100.80 MW Wind power project at Bhesada Rajasthan | 620.22 | 613.09 |
| 9 | ReNew Solar Energy (Telangana) Private Limited | Refinancing of 143 MW Solar PV project at Digipalli Telangana | 899.86 | 889.96 |
| 10 | Blue Pine Energy Pvt. Ltd. | Refinancing of 11 operational projects 355MWac/403 MWp | 1540.82 | Nil |
| 11 | ACME | Refinancing of 12 SPVs of 450 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations | 2360 | Nil |
| 12 | ACME | Refinancing of 6 SPVs of 190 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations | 1213 | 1032 |
| 13 | MEIL Energy Pvt Ltd (MEPL) | 1x250 MW Lignite Based TAQA Neyvili Power Company Pvt. Ltd (TNPCPL) | 440 | Nil |
| 14 | Azure | Refinancing of 7 SPVs of 615 MW Solar Project at Multiple Locations | 2500 | 2370 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 806 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.07.2025**

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**The list of Private Limited Companies registered in Tamil Nadu wherein REC Limited has provided loan**

| Sr. No. | Borrower | Details of Project |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gemini Geoss Energy Pvt Ltd | 1MW SPV in Tamil Nadu |
| 2 | M/s Shalivahana Wind Energy Ltd | 6.8MW Wind Project in Distt Tirupur, Tamil Nadu |
| 3 | M/s SEPC Power pvt. Ltd (SEPCPPL) | 1 X 525 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant |
| 4 | M/s Aura Power Pvt Ltd | 5 MW solar pV project in Tamil Nadu |
| 5 | M/s Palvai Green Power Pvt Ltd | 5 MW Solar Project in Kurundamdam, Virundanagar Distt., Tamil Nadu |
| 6 | M/s Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Pvt. Ltd | 252 MW Wind Energy Project in Maniyachi, Thoothukkudi District, Tamil Nadu. |
| 7 | Solitaire BTN Solar Pvt Ltd. | 100 MW Solar PV Project in Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu |
| 8 | Sprng Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd | 300 MW Wind Project in Tirpur District, Tamil Nadu |
| 9 | Vivid Solaire Energy Pvt. Ltd. | 252 MW Wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu |
| 10 | JSW Renew Energy Ltd. | 540 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu |
| 11 | JSW Renew Energy Ltd. | 270 MW wind project in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu |
| 12 | MEIL Energy Pvt Ltd (MEPL) | 1x250 MW Lignite Based TAQA Neyvili Power Company Pvt. Ltd (TNPCPL) |
| 13 | JSP GREEN WIND 1 PRIVATE LIMITED | 1400 MW JGW1PL Wind |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.844**
**ANSWERED ON 24.07.2025**

**SMART METERS INSTALLED UNDER RDSS**

**844. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:**

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

**(a) the total number of smart meters installed under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) till July, 2025 in the country including Gujarat;**

**(b) whether smart metering has improved billing efficiency in distribution companies such as Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited (DGVCL) and Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (PGVCL) in southern Gujarat and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(c) the steps being taken by the Government to support the financial viability of distribution companies in Tier-II and Tier-III towns like Valsad where revenue collection is historically low?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned in 28 States/ UTs, out of which 2.41 crore smart meters have been installed as on 15.07.2025. For the state of Gujarat, 1.67 crore smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 20.94 lakh smart meters have been installed as on 15.07.2025.**

**(b) : Smart meters help the distribution utilities in improving their billing efficiency as below:**

**i. Provide real-time data, eliminating the need for estimated readings, which can lead to billing inaccuracies.**
**ii. Automated data collection process minimizes human error associated with manual meter reading and billing.**
**iii. Help identify and prevent electricity theft, ensuring that utilities recover revenue for all energy consumed.**

**As reported by the utilities of the State of Gujarat, the smart meter installations are currently in its initial implementation phase and complete saturation of divisions are under progress. The improvement in the operational parameters of the Gujarat utilities can be assessed once the saturation in specific areas is complete.**

**.....2.**

**(c) : Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the States/ distribution utilities to improve their performance through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:**

**i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to States/ distribution utilities taking necessary measures for improving their performance against specified parameters including the Gap between average cost of supply and average revenue realized i.e. ACS-ARR Gap and the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses.**

**ii. Allowing additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to the State if the distribution utility implements loss reduction measures.**

**iii. Additional Prudential Norms have been specified for sanctioning of loans to State owned Power Utilities which is contingent on performance of Power Distribution Utilities against prescribed parameters.**

**iv. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff to ensure all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through and are timely realised.**

**Above reform measures are to be implemented by States/ distribution utilities as a whole including Tier-II and Tier-III towns falling under the utility area. As a result of reform measures undertaken, the AT&C losses of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24 and ACS-ARR Gap from Rs 0.69/ kWh in FY21 to Rs 0.19/ kWh in FY24.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.854**
**ANSWERED ON 24.07.2025**

# POWER SUPPLY TO FARMERS IN RAJASTHAN

**854. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has undertaken efforts to segregate agriculture feeders in rural areas, particularly in regions like Jhalawar and Baran in the State of Rajasthan where agricultural load is high, to reduce the load on domestic feeders and ensure uninterrupted power supply to farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**

**(b) the details of the total number of agriculture feeders that have been identified and segregated so far across rural India and the number of such feeders located in Rajasthan particularly in the districts of Jhalawar and Baran;**

**(c) the total cost involved in segregating these feeders and the manner in which the Government plans to allocate resources for the segregation of feeders in rural and remote areas to ensure reliable power supply for agricultural activities; and**

**(d) the details of households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders with more than 30% agricultural load into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders. It would help in efficient load management, facilitate judicious rostering of supply for agricultural consumption and enable solarization of agricultural feeders which would help in day-time supply to farmers while reducing the cost of supply. It will also help in providing reliable and quality supply to non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.**

.....2.

**Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014 and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021, works have been sanctioned for feeder segregation. The details of feeder segregation works are as under:**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | All India | Rajasthan | Jhalawar | Baran |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total feeders with more than 30% agricultural load feasible for segregation | 80,720 | 14,484 | 212 | 273 |
| 2 | Feeders already segregated under various schemes | 56,018 | 1,897 | 16 | 11 |
| 3 | Feeders for which segregation works are on-going | 24,702 | 12,587 | 196 | 262 |

**(c) : Under RDSS, the funds have been allocated as per the remaining number of feasible feeders which have been identified for segregation by the respective distribution utility. The details of sanctioned project cost for feeder segregation works is as under:**

**Rs Cr**

| Sl No | Scheme | All India | Rajasthan | Jhalawar | Baran |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | RDSS | 40,525 | 10,201 | 188 | 201 |

**(d) : Under RDSS, Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan). Works amounting to Rs. 516 Cr. have been sanctioned for providing on-grid connectivity to 1,27,061 PVTG households under the scheme.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3130**
**ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025**

# OUTSTANDING DUES OF POWER GENERATION COMPANIES

**†3130. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:**

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

**(a) the details of the total outstanding dues of power generation companies (GENCOS) on power distribution companies (DISCOMs) at present; and**

**(b) the corrective 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) & (b) : The Ministry of Power, Government of India notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules, 2022) on 3 June 2022. The Rules provided that all outstanding dues, including late payment surcharge, of generating companies (Independent Power Producers, Central Public Sector Enterprises and renewable energy developers), inter-State transmission licensees, and trading licensees, outstanding as on 3rd June 2022, would be treated as legacy arrears and rescheduled with re-determined due dates for payment by distribution licensees in Equated Monthly Instalments (EMIs) in accordance with the provisions of the LPS Rules. Accordingly, 13 States opted to reschedule arrears amounting to ₹1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 under the EMI mechanism.**

**The LPS Rules also lay down a framework for time-bound clearance of current dues and provide for progressive regulation of access in the event of persistent payment defaults by distribution licensees.**

**Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by the Government of India, compliance with the LPS Rules has been prescribed as pre-qualifying criterion for assessing DISCOMs' eligibility for financial assistance.**

**Further, the Ministry of Power has introduced Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning loans to State DISCOMs, TRANSCOs and GENCOs, under which lending is made contingent upon performance against specified conditions. Compliance with the LPS Rules is a key requirement under these prudential norms.**

**As a result of these measures, following the payment of 41 EMIs by distribution utilities in terms of the LPS Rules, including pre-payment of legacy dues by some utilities, the outstanding legacy dues have reduced to ₹5,747 crore as on 09.12.2025. DISCOMs are also largely paying their current dues on time to avoid action under the Rules.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.178**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

## IMPACT OF INSTALLATION OF SMART PREPAID METERS

**†*178. MRS RUCHI VIRA:**

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

**(a) whether the decision of the Government to install smart prepaid meters is affecting every household;**

**(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the practical difficulties faced by consumers; and**

**(c) whether the Government proposes to offer postpaid services in the best interests of consumers and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

**(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 178 FOR REPLY ON 11.12.2025 REGARDING IMPACT OF INSTALLATION OF SMART PREPAID METERS**

**(a) to (c):**

**I. A total of 4.93 Cr smart meters have been installed across the country with 1.6 Cr smart meters functioning in prepaid mode. Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), smart metering works for 19.79 cr consumers in prepaid mode, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs, totaling 20.33 Cr smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the proposal submitted by the States/distribution utilities and 3.58 Cr smart meters have been installed. The balance smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes.**

**II. Post paid service has traditionally been the default mode. However, considering the benefits offered to both consumers and distribution utilities, deployment of smart prepaid meters has been undertaken under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). The installation of prepaid smart meters is being prioritised for Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers and subsequently for other consumers based on demonstration of benefits.**

**The following benefits have been envisaged for consumers:**

i. **Convenience of recharge with small recharges**
ii. **Emergency credit in meter to avoid disconnection on zero balance**
iii. **Tracking of consumption**
iv. **Error free billing**

**Besides the consumers, prepaid smart metering helps improve the billing and collection efficiency of the Distribution Utility while providing benefits like Automatic Energy accounting, improved Load forecasting, use of data analytics for demand side management and facilitate an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. The benefits, accruing to the distribution utilities, eventually gets passed on to the consumers in the form of better services and lower costs.**

**III. Initially, there were some challenges in the implementation of smart metering works due to inadequate consumer awareness regarding the benefits of smart meters. To improve consumer engagement and enhance confidence, the Ministry has issued various advisories/Standard operating Procedures (SoPs). These include:**

- **Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebate in bill;**
- **No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;**
- **Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;**
- **Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.**
- **Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge;**
- **Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1877**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

# IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS

**1877. SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:**
**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**
**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**
**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**
**SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:**
**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

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

**(a) the current status of implementation of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in the State of Maharashtra;**

**(b) the total number of projects sanctioned under the scheme in Maharashtra;**

**(c) the details of initiatives taken by the Government under RDSS in Maharashtra for improving infrastructure of DISCOMs including upgradation of sub-stations, transformers and feeders;**

**(d) the number of urban and rural towns covered under RDSS in Maharashtra;**

**(e) the expected outcomes of these initiatives in terms of reduction in AT&C losses and improvement in power supply quality;**

**(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure private sector participation in implementation of RDSS in Maharashtra;**

**(g) whether any technology partners or turnkey contractors have been engaged in the State under this scheme and if so, the details thereof;**

**(h) whether any delays, cost escalations or logistical issues have been encountered and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(i) the remedial measures undertaken by the Government to resolve such issues?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**
**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): The progress of Loss reduction works and smart metering works under RDSS for the State of Maharashtra as on 03.12.2025 is tabulated below:**

| Sl. No. | DISCOM | Loss Reduction Works | Smart Metering Works |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | MSEDCL | 35.74% | 31.07% |
| 2 | BEST | 29.85% | 43.52% |
| State | | 35.41% | 31.63% |

**(b) to (e): Electricity, being a concurrent subject, the supply of electricity in a reliable manner to all consumers, including upkeep, maintenance and augmentation of distribution infrastructure, in rural and urban areas, is the responsibility of the respective State Governments/ distribution utilities.**

**Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State through Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) under which Loss reduction works amounting to Rs 17,238 Cr and Smart metering works amounting to Rs 15,215 Cr have been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra. Loss reduction works include works for new substations and Distribution Transformers, upgradation of substations and Distribution Transformers (DTs), replacement and augmentation of HT and LT lines, agricultural feeder separation, feeder bifurcation, HVDS (High Voltage Distribution System), disaster resilient works, household electrification works etc. Further, Smart metering works for 2.36 Cr consumers, 4.11 lakh DTs and 29,214 Feeders have been sanctioned. The above works have been sanctioned for 34 districts in Maharashtra, including the urban and rural areas, based on the project proposal submitted by the State.**

**The completion of the above works will result in improving the operational efficiency of the DISCOMs including reduction in AT&C losses and improvement of power supply. The targeted outcomes under the scheme based on the action plan submitted by the State for the parameters of AT&C loss and power supply is enclosed at Annexure.**

**(f) & (g): Under RDSS, Smart Metering is being carried out through Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) will provide smart metering services in DBFOOT (Design Build Fund Own Operate & Transfer) mode.**
**Further, for loss reduction works, distribution utilities are the Project Implementing Agencies and works are being carried out through the Turnkey contractors of the respective distribution utilities as per the scheme guidelines.**

**(h) to (i): Initially there were some challenges in the implementation of sanctioned works under the scheme due to delay in administrative approvals such as technical/ financial evaluation, State Government approval, signing of agreements, approval of General Technical Particulars (GTP), etc. Other factors which affect the progress of works include extreme weather conditions such as intense rainfall, flooding etc. Ministry of Power and the Nodal Agencies are regularly following up with the States and distribution utilities on the progress of tendering, award and physical progress of sanctioned works and are handholding the utilities in resolving issues, if any. As a result, the works have now picked up pace. Further, as per the scheme guidelines, cost escalation over and above the sanctioned cost has to be borne by the respective State/ distribution utility.**

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1877 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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| DISCOM | Parameter | Unit | FY26 Target |
|---|---|---|---|
| MSEDCL | AT&C losses | % | 13% |
| MSEDCL | Hours of supply (Rural) | Avg. Hours/ Day | 23:00 |
| MSEDCL | Hours of supply (Urban) | Avg. Hours/ Day | 23:42 |
| BEST | AT&C losses | % | 7.50% |
| BEST | Hours of supply (Urban) | Avg. Hours/ Day | 23:57 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1878**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

# NATIONWIDE ROLLOUT OF IES

**1878. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**

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

**(a) the components, design architecture and functional layers of the India Energy Stack (IES) initiative envisaged by the Government along with the key outcomes expected;**

**(b) whether the Government has selected pilot utilities for the proof-of-concept implementation of the IES, if so, the details thereof including the names of such utilities and the criteria adopted for their selection;**

**(c) the proposed timeline and key milestones for the nationwide rollout of the IES;**

**(d) the budget allocated and the expenditure incurred to date for the development, testing and rollout of the IES; and**

**(e) the steps being taken to integrate the existing Operational Technology and Information Technology systems of GENCOs, TRANSCOs and DISCOMs with the IES to ensure interoperability and avoid duplication, fragmentation or technological isolation?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (e): India Energy Stack (IES) is envisioned to create a universal digital blueprint for the power sector as a whole so that the disparate parts of the power system can connect and communicate securely through standard protocols. The Ministry has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators, Gencos, Transcos, etc for roadmap of IES including its component and design. IES aims to create a standardised platform that will enable data, services and systems to work together seamlessly across the power sector value chain.**

**Distribution utilities of Delhi, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mumbai have been identified for pilot implementation and timeline for demonstration of the same is FY 2026-27. Fund allocated for the development of IES is Rs. 51.3 Cr, of which Rs. 3.88 Cr has been released.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1884**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

# PROGRESS UNDER RDSS

**1884. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:**

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

**(a) the progress under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) till September 2025, State-wise;**

**(b) the reduction in AT&C losses achieved during the period;**

**(c) the progress of smart meter installation vis-a-vis target; and**

**(d) the details of the financial health indicators of State DISCOMs under the scheme?**

**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 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. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for loss reduction and smart metering works. Till date, physical progress of ~34.01% and ~17.29% has been achieved till date under loss reduction and smart metering works, respectively.**

**Smart Metering works sanctioned under the scheme cover 19.79 Cr. Consumers, 2.11 lakh Feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers (DT), totaling 20.33 crore. Till date, around 3.58 Cr. smart meters have been installed under RDSS. Smart meters have also been installed by distribution utilities under their own schemes in addition to RDSS. Overall, 4.93 Cr. smart meters have been installed across the country. Works under RDSS are to be completed by March 31, 2028.**

**With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures taken under various schemes, the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.16% in FY25 and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY2021 to Rs. 0.11/kWh in FY2025.**

**The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and works sanctioned, progress of works financial health indicators i.e. AT&C loss & ACS-ARR Gap, are enclosed at Annexure (I to VI).**

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1884 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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**Details of funds sanctioned under RDSS**

| State/UT | Sanctioned cost (Rs. In Cr.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Smart metering | Loss Reduction | Total |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 54 | 462 | 516 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,128 | 10,708 | 14,836 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 1,042 | 1,226 |
| Assam | 4,050 | 3,395 | 7,444 |
| Bihar | 2,021 | 10,559 | 12,581 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4,105 | 4,021 | 8,126 |
| Delhi | 13 | 324 | 337 |
| Goa | 469 | 247 | 716 |
| Gujarat | 10,642 | 6,089 | 16,731 |
| Haryana | 0 | 6,794 | 6,794 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,788 | 2,327 | 4,116 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1,064 | 5,034 | 6,098 |
| Jharkhand | 858 | 3,468 | 4,326 |
| Karnataka | 0 | 45 | 45 |
| Kerala | 8,231 | 3,108 | 11,339 |
| Ladakh | 0 | 876 | 876 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8,911 | 9,738 | 18,649 |
| Maharashtra | 15,215 | 17,238 | 32,453 |
| Manipur | 121 | 627 | 748 |
| Meghalaya | 310 | 1,232 | 1,542 |
| Mizoram | 182 | 322 | 503 |
| Nagaland | 208 | 466 | 674 |
| Puducherry | 251 | 84 | 335 |
| Punjab | 5,769 | 3,873 | 9,642 |
| Rajasthan | 9,715 | 18,693 | 28,408 |
| Sikkim | 97 | 420 | 518 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19,235 | 9,568 | 28,803 |
| Telangana | 0 | 120 | 120 |
| Tripura | 319 | 598 | 917 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 18,956 | 21,782 | 40,739 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,106 | 2,371 | 3,477 |
| West Bengal | 12,670 | 7,223 | 19,893 |
| Grand Total | 1,30,671 | 1,52,854 | 2,83,525 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1884 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

**********

**Smart metering works sanctioned under RDSS**

| State/ UT | Consumer Meters | DT Meters (Nos.) | Feeder meters | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands (A&NI) | 83,573 | 1,148 | 114 | 84,835 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 56,08,846 | 2,93,140 | 17,358 | 59,19,344 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2,87,446 | 10,116 | 688 | 2,98,250 |
| Assam | 63,64,798 | 77,547 | 2,782 | 64,45,127 |
| Bihar | 23,50,000 | 2,50,726 | 6,427 | 26,07153 |
| Chhattisgarh | 59,62,115 | 2,10,644 | 6,720 | 61,79,479 |
| Delhi | - | 766 | 2,755 | 3,521 |
| Goa | 7,41,160 | 8,369 | 827 | 7,50,356 |
| Gujarat | 1,64,87,100 | 3,00,487 | - | 1,67,87,587 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 28,00,945 | 39,012 | 1,951 | 28,41,908 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 14,07,045 | 88,037 | 2,608 | 14,97,690 |
| Jharkhand | 13,41,306 | 19,512 | 1,226 | 13,62,044 |
| Kerala | 1,32,89,361 | 87,615 | 6,025 | 1,33,83,001 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,29,80,102 | 4,19,396 | 29,708 | 1,34,29,206 |
| Maharashtra | 2,35,64,747 | 4,10,905 | 29,214 | 2,40,04,866 |
| Manipur | 1,54,400 | 11,451 | 357 | 1,66,208 |
| Meghalaya | 4,60,000 | 11,419 | 1,324 | 4,72,743 |
| Mizoram | 2,89,383 | 2,300 | 398 | 2,92,081 |
| Nagaland | 3,17,210 | 6,276 | 392 | 3,23,878 |
| Puducherry | 4,03,767 | 3,105 | 180 | 4,07,052 |
| Punjab | 87,84,807 | 1,84,044 | 12,563 | 89,81,414 |
| Rajasthan | 1,42,74,956 | 4,34,608 | 27,128 | 1,47,36,692 |
| Sikkim | 1,44,680 | 3,229 | 633 | 1,48,542 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,00,00,000 | 4,72,500 | 18,274 | 3,04,90,774 |
| Tripura | 5,47,489 | 14,908 | 473 | 5,62,870 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,69,79,056 | 15,26,801 | 20,874 | 2,85,26,730 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,87,870 | 59,212 | 2,602 | 16,49,684 |
| West Bengal | 2,07,17,969 | 3,05,419 | 11,874 | 2,10,35,262 |
| Grand Total | 19,79,30,131 | 52,52,692 | 2,05,475 | 20,33,88,29 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1884 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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**Physical progress of loss reduction works under RDSS**

| State | Physical Progress |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 25% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 20% |
| Assam | 51% |
| Bihar | 49% |
| Chhattisgarh | 50% |
| Delhi | 0% |
| Goa | 77% |
| Gujarat | 49% |
| Haryana | 14% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 34% |
| Jharkhand | 40% |
| Karnataka | 35% |
| Kerala | 25% |
| Ladakh | 8% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 48% |
| Maharashtra | 35% |
| Manipur | 14% |
| Meghalaya | 18% |
| Mizoram | 47% |
| Nagaland | 12% |
| Puducherry | 25% |
| Punjab | 17% |
| Rajasthan | 15% |
| Sikkim | 15% |
| Tamil Nadu | 11% |
| Telangana | 49% |
| Tripura | 49% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 43% |
| Uttarakhand | 19% |
| West Bengal | 53% |
| Total | 34% |

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**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1884 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

**********

**State/ UT-wise details of smart meters installed under various schemes**

| State/ UT | Consumer | DT | Feeder | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar | 75,200 | - | - | 75,200 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20,06,648 | 55,707 | 7,944 | 20,70,299 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 43,919 | 286 | 263 | 44,468 |
| Assam | 50,36,639 | 70,265 | 2,879 | 51,09,783 |
| Bihar | 81,07,884 | 1,77,402 | 5,710 | 82,90,996 |
| Chandigarh | 24,214 | - | - | 24,214 |
| Chhattisgarh | 30,65,464 | 59,473 | 5,911 | 31,30,848 |
| Delhi | 2,60,000 | - | - | 2,60,000 |
| Gujarat | 31,55,589 | 1,17,780 | - | 32,73,369 |
| Haryana | 8,47,467 | - | - | 8,47,467 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7,79,155 | 24,417 | 1,285 | 8,04,857 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10,20,502 | 26,275 | 1,424 | 10,48,201 |
| Jharkhand | 9,85,482 | 14,885 | 1,912 | 10,02,279 |
| Kerala | 1,43,156 | - | 2,904 | 1,46,060 |
| Ladakh | 55,580 | 1,850 | 79 | 57,509 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 31,35,946 | 1,10,475 | 22,734 | 32,69,155 |
| Maharashtra | 75,08,749 | 2,27,725 | 30,549 | 77,67,023 |
| Manipur | 21,835 | 432 | 205 | 22,472 |
| Mizoram | 19,940 | 331 | 286 | 20,557 |
| Nagaland | 28,239 | 845 | 101 | 29,185 |
| Odisha | 4,500 | - | - | 4,500 |
| Puducherry | 1,380 | - | - | 1,380 |
| Punjab | 18,31,098 | - | - | 18,31,098 |
| Rajasthan | 19,91,928 | 13,293 | 25,335 | 20,30,556 |
| Sikkim | 78,177 | 1,469 | 471 | 80,117 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,29,641 | 1,220 | 4,340 | 1,35,201 |
| Telangana | 8,882 | - | - | 8,882 |
| Tripura | 1,19,985 | 4,470 | 473 | 1,24,928 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 65,65,018 | 2,19,948 | 25,014 | 68,09,980 |
| Uttarakhand | 3,78,023 | 6,503 | 2,474 | 3,87,000 |
| West Bengal | 5,37,346 | 35,235 | 6,295 | 5,78,876 |
| Grand Total | 4,79,67,586 | 11,70,286 | 1,48,588 | 4,92,86,460 |

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**ANNEXURE-V**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1884 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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**AT&C Loss**

| State/ UT | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A&N Islands | 25.30 | 19.80 | 19.77 | 20.76 | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20.42 | 10.56 | 7.74 | 12.05 | 13.57 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 51.82 | 47.83 | 51.70 | 44.56 | 46.20 |
| Assam | 18.73 | 16.95 | 16.22 | 14.03 | 15.44 |
| Bihar | 34.40 | 33.94 | 23.45 | 20.32 | 15.51 |
| Chandigarh | 13.81 | - | - | - | - |
| Chhattisgarh | 18.05 | 18.13 | 16.14 | 15.88 | 19.69 |
| DNH&DD | 4.97 | 3.77 | 3.17 | - | - |
| Delhi | 9.43 | 7.88 | 6.99 | 6.86 | 6.67 |
| Goa | 12.89 | 12.79 | 17.09 | 8.30 | - |
| Gujarat | 11.08 | 9.17 | 10.01 | 9.12 | 8.04 |
| Haryana | 17.46 | 14.06 | 12.01 | 11.30 | 10.49 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 14.02 | 12.90 | 10.57 | 10.98 | 19.56 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 59.28 | - | - | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 43.09 | 30.85 | 27.46 | 31.17 | 28.19 |
| Karnataka | 15.97 | 11.51 | 14.19 | 12.01 | 14.53 |
| Kerala | 7.83 | 8.08 | 6.87 | 8.82 | 6.61 |
| Ladakh | - | 48.29 | 38.61 | 42.46 | - |
| Lakshadweep | 11.63 | - | - | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 41.72 | 21.36 | 20.45 | 23.28 | 22.77 |
| Maharashtra | 26.60 | 14.73 | 16.35 | 22.80 | 19.93 |
| Manipur | 24.56 | 24.28 | 13.82 | 13.41 | 12.90 |
| Meghalaya | 23.37 | 29.75 | 17.75 | 17.51 | 16.60 |
| Mizoram | 29.05 | 36.45 | 26.53 | 34.85 | - |
| Nagaland | 47.08 | 43.26 | 47.28 | 47.11 | - |
| Odisha | 27.41 | 31.45 | 21.67 | 19.53 | 18.13 |
| Puducherry | 20.12 | 14.20 | 21.83 | 17.75 | - |
| Punjab | 18.54 | 11.67 | 11.26 | 10.96 | 19.33 |
| Rajasthan | 26.18 | 17.49 | 15.44 | 22.08 | 15.18 |
| Sikkim | 25.92 | 30.77 | 36.10 | 27.84 | 45.20 |
| Tamil Nadu | 11.78 | 10.53 | 10.92 | 11.39 | 10.11 |
| Telangana | 13.33 | 10.65 | 18.65 | 19.17 | 23.38 |
| Tripura | 37.36 | 24.97 | 24.91 | 24.22 | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 26.78 | 30.62 | 21.86 | 16.18 | 19.25 |
| Uttarakhand | 15.39 | 14.15 | 15.34 | 14.65 | 14.73 |
| West Bengal | 19.54 | 14.69 | 15.37 | 16.86 | 17.32 |
| Total | 21.91 | 16.12 | 15.11 | 16.12 | 16.16 |

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**ANNEXURE-VI**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1884 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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**ACS-ARR Gap (Rs per kWh)**

| | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A&N Islands | 5.09 | 2.61 | 1.31 | 2.70 | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1.01 | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.36 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Assam | 0.10 | (0.30) | 0.62 | (0.22) | (0.26) |
| Bihar | 0.87 | 0.62 | 0.04 | (0.18) | (0.41) |
| Chandigarh | (0.42) | - | - | - | - |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.26 | (0.20) | (0.19) |
| DNH&DD | (0.35) | (0.16) | (0.14) | - | - |
| Delhi | (0.64) | (0.21) | (0.01) | (0.59) | (1.16) |
| Goa | (0.18) | 0.54 | 0.46 | 1.04 | - |
| Gujarat | (0.12) | (0.09) | (0.07) | (0.56) | (0.40) |
| Haryana | (0.12) | (0.15) | (0.15) | (0.04) | 0.07 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.78 | 0.36 | 0.23 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1.81 | - | - | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 1.92 | 1.20 | 2.52 | 1.65 | 0.95 |
| Karnataka | 0.83 | (0.64) | 0.32 | 1.08 | 0.90 |
| Kerala | 0.19 | (0.03) | 0.32 | (0.07) | (0.17) |
| Ladakh | - | 0.42 | 2.05 | 0.89 | - |
| Lakshadweep | 19.44 | - | - | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1.23 | 0.28 | (0.22) | 0.17 | (0.04) |
| Maharashtra | 0.53 | 0.05 | 1.17 | 0.21 | 0.60 |
| Manipur | 0.07 | 0.16 | 1.16 | (0.45) | (0.20) |
| Meghalaya | 0.40 | 0.56 | 0.73 | 1.14 | 0.01 |
| Mizoram | 1.58 | 0.76 | 1.70 | 1.14 | - |
| Nagaland | 0.19 | (0.26) | (0.31) | (0.40) | - |
| Odisha | 0.35 | (0.37) | (0.24) | 0.10 | 0.18 |
| Puducherry | 0.08 | (0.25) | 0.51 | (0.18) | - |
| Punjab | (0.01) | (0.27) | 0.19 | (0.20) | (0.31) |
| Rajasthan | 0.69 | (0.31) | 0.20 | 0.31 | (0.04) |
| Sikkim | 0.27 | (0.00) | (0.72) | 0.18 | 0.38 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.48 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.11 | (0.19) |
| Telangana | 1.06 | 0.08 | 1.40 | 0.75 | 0.28 |
| Tripura | (0.01) | 0.40 | 0.80 | 1.03 | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.89 | 0.52 | 1.28 | 0.50 | 0.71 |
| Uttarakhand | 0.10 | (0.00) | 0.72 | 0.10 | (0.10) |
| West Bengal | 0.86 | (0.21) | 0.22 | 0.17 | (0.03) |
| Grand Total | 0.69 | 0.10 | 0.50 | 0.19 | 0.11 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1926**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

# CHALLENGES IN POWER SECTOR

**1926. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**
**SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

**(a) whether the Indian power sector faces significant challenges including high transmission and distribution losses, inadequate cost recovery, operational inefficiencies and financial instability of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether many DISCOMs, especially State-owned ones, are burdened with high debt and accumulated losses impacting their ability to invest in infrastructure and improve service quality, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;**

**(c) whether high aggregate technical and commercial losses including power theft and inefficient billing and collection systems further exacerbate their financial strain, if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether lack of investment in upgrading infrastructure including smart grids and advanced metering systems hinders modernization efforts and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) whether the Government has taken steps to address these issues through policy reforms and financial support mechanisms, 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 (e): The losses in State owned distribution utilities (operational and financial) are a result of various parameters, some of which are highlighted below:**

- **Non cost reflective tariff due to regulatory disallowance of expenses and delays in tariff revisions;**
- **Gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR);**
- **Delayed payment of tariff subsidy and Government Departments dues; and**
- **Reliance on short-term and non-capex borrowing to manage cash gaps.**

**As a result, the distribution utilities have high accumulated losses and outstanding debt (Details at Annexure) which impacts their ability to investment in infrastructure works.**

**Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the all consumers, including improvement in electricity supply and grid strengthening in rural and urban areas, is the responsibility of respective State Government/ power distribution utility. Government of India (GoI) supplements the efforts of the States/ distribution utilities for improving the financial viability of the distribution sector.**

**GoI has facilitated the creation of distribution infrastructure through allocation of funds under various schemes such as (a) DDUGJY, where central assistance was provided to ensure electrification of all villages and strengthening of distribution infrastructure in rural areas; (b) IPDS, where the strengthening of distribution network in urban areas was taken up as a key measure in power distribution and (c) SAUBHAGYA for electrification of households. Under the above three schemes, works amounting to Rs. 1.85 lakh crore were executed for strengthening the distribution system of the country. Further, under ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works have been sanctioned. The scheme emphasizes technological interventions, including smart metering, SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), Distribution Management System, etc.**

**Some of the key initiatives taken for improving the viability of the distribution utilities, are as under:**

- **Funds release under the RDSS is linked to performance of distribution utilities against key financial parameters.**
- **Performance linked additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP allowed to State Governments.**
- **Additional Prudential Norms mandated for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities.**
- **Rules have been put in place for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent expenses for supply of electricity are passed through.**
- **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and release.**

**The States/ distribution utilities are implementing the reforms and with the concerted efforts of Central and State Governments/ distribution utilities, AT&C losses at national level have reduced from 21.9% in FY21 to 16.16% in FY25 and ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.11/kWh in FY25. While the reform measures have shown some positive results in reducing overall AT&C losses and narrowing the revenue gap, consistent and robust implementation by States is required to ensure sustained financial viability and operational efficiency of distribution utilities.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1926 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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**State wise Accumulated (Loss)/ Surplus in Rs. Cr.**

***(Amount in Rs. Cr.)***

| States/ UTs | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25(P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra | (29,143) | (28,707) | (31,195) | (29,218) | (29,210) | (19,722) |
| Assam | (959) | (1,229) | (893) | (1,699) | (1,324) | (1,028) |
| Bihar | (14,673) | (17,160) | (19,537) | (19,777) | (18,503) | (16,526) |
| Chhattisgar | (7,290) | (7,710) | (8,924) | (10,057) | (10,016) | (10,423) |
| Gujarat | 79 | 436 | 798 | 935 | 5,165 | 7,355 |
| Haryana | (28,978) | (28,341) | (28,404) | (28,165) | (28,001) | (27,915) |
| Himachal | (1,521) | (1,706) | (1,810) | (3,126) | (3,754) | (3,391) |
| Jharkhand | (6,261) | (9,183) | (11,556) | (15,848) | (18,469) | (20,512) |
| Karnataka | (5,645) | (9,821) | (14,413) | (17,559) | (26,109) | (34,996) |
| Kerala | (12,104) | (18,970) | (33,722) | (34,668) | (35,978) | (38,647) |
| Madhya | (52,981) | (56,880) | (61,010) | (65,291) | (69,301) | (71,394) |
| Maharashtr | (23,428) | (26,251) | (26,070) | (31,275) | (36,226) | (35,671) |
| Manipur | (131) | (146) | (157) | (286) | (295) | (290) |
| Meghalaya | (2,413) | (2,475) | (2,636) | (4,259) | (4,634) | (4,962) |
| Punjab | (8,159) | (6,713) | (5,644) | (10,420) | (9,620) | (3,404) |
| Rajasthan | (86,868) | (89,084) | (89,556) | (92,070) | (91,565) | (90,303) |
| Tamil Nadu | (99,860) | (1,38,643 | (1,51,639 | (1,62,507 | (1,66,944 | (1,67,520) |
| Telangana | (42,293) | (48,982) | (49,816) | (60,922) | (67,276) | (69,741) |
| Tripura | (391) | (382) | (514) | (854) | (1,171) | |
| Uttar | (85,069) | (70,661) | (78,004) | (82,556) | (89,662) | (1,00,858) |
| Uttarakhan | (3,699) | (3,851) | (3,872) | (5,096) | (5,435) | (3,458) |
| West | 3 | 34 | 83 | 119 | 158 | 174 |
| Private | 6,424 | 21,008 | 24,963 | 28,871 | 15,900 | 25,214 |
| Grand Total | (5,05,361 | (5,45,418 | (5,93,528 | (6,45,728 | (6,92,269 | (6,88,016) |

***Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities 2024-25 (Prov.)***

***: data also includes last year figures for TANGEDCo (Tamil Nadu) which was recently unbundled into 3 companies one of which is TNPDCL (distribution company of Tamil Nadu). Considering, Accumulated Losses of only TNPDCL i.e. Rs (1,19,153) Cr, total accumulated losses at National level would be: Rs (6,39,649) Cr.**

**State wise Accumulated Outstanding Debt in Rs. Cr.**

***(Amount in Rs. Cr.)***

| States/ UTs | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25(P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 24,463 | 31,375 | 36,364 | 51,465 | 65,710 | 77,600 |
| Assam | 1,916 | 2,011 | 908 | 1,072 | 1,105 | 1,131 |
| Bihar | 6,726 | 11,387 | 12,616 | 13,885 | 14,009 | 14,002 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4,102 | 4,139 | 3,539 | 6,198 | 5,398 | 5,428 |
| Gujarat | 636 | 626 | 393 | 333 | 271 | 258 |
| Haryana | 6,864 | 6,926 | 8,324 | 11,886 | 17,156 | 20,311 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5,722 | 6,254 | 6,267 | 6,682 | 6,776 | 7,024 |
| Jharkhand | 11,475 | 15,656 | 16,732 | 20,284 | 18,592 | 22,381 |
| Karnataka | 22,769 | 29,795 | 29,564 | 32,211 | 39,485 | 47,993 |
| Kerala | 20,310 | 19,874 | 18,867 | 18,560 | 18,293 | 17,638 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 49,112 | 50,702 | 52,473 | 49,145 | 50,844 | 49,239 |
| Maharashtra | 38,092 | 38,254 | 44,075 | 58,325 | 84,171 | 90,659 |
| Manipur | 370 | 474 | 455 | 619 | 730 | 745 |
| Meghalaya | 624 | 1,335 | 1,812 | 1,728 | 1,650 | 1,474 |
| Punjab | 16,258 | 15,590 | 16,643 | 17,813 | 20,164 | 17,411 |
| Rajasthan | 48,934 | 53,030 | 65,945 | 79,611 | 92,226 | 98,488 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,24,413 | 1,37,632 | 1,47,716 | 1,59,431 | 1,73,521 | 1,88,411* |
| Telangana | 22,202 | 31,032 | 30,137 | 35,239 | 46,127 | 59,230 |
| Tripura | 413 | 431 | 663 | 607 | 730 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 58,326 | 81,952 | 82,047 | 78,306 | 67,937 | 61,395 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,818 | 1,785 | 1,447 | 1,562 | 1,964 | 1,729 |
| West Bengal | 14,222 | 15,425 | 16,616 | 16,751 | 15,604 | 15,279 |
| Private Sector | 20,544 | 20,426 | 22,126 | 23,122 | 10,216 | 7,595 |
| Grand Total | 5,00,310 | 5,76,112 | 6,15,729 | 6,84,836 | 7,52,677 | 8,05,422 |

***Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities 2024-25 (Prov.)***

***: data also includes last year figures for TANGEDCo (Tamil Nadu) which was recently unbundled into 3 companies one of which is TNPDCL (distribution company of Tamil Nadu). Considering, Outstanding Debt of only TNPDCL i.e. Rs. 1,01,782 Cr, total Outstanding Debt at National level would be: Rs. 7,18,793 Cr.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1933**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

# MODERNIZATION OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION

**1933. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has set a target of installing 250 million smart meters across the country by 2025–26 to modernize electricity distribution, improve billing efficiency and reduce aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses;**

**(b) if so, the details of progress achieved so far under this initiative including the number of smart meters sanctioned, installed and made operational;**

**(c) whether around 222 million smart meters have been sanctioned and approximately 22 million installed till date and if so, the reasons for the gap between sanctioning and installation of smart meters; and**

**(d) the major factors affecting the pace of implementation such as financial, technical, logistical or administrative challenges?**

**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 the scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities so as to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers and feeders. Under the scheme, 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned based on the project proposals submitted by the States. In addition, many States have installed smart meters under their State plan. Till date 4.93 crore smart meters have been installed in the country under various schemes. Sanctioned works are expected to be completed by the scheme sunset date i.e. 31.03.2028.**

**.....2.**

**Smart metering helps improve the billing and collection efficiency of the DISCOMs and thus would help in reducing losses.**

**Initially, there were some challenges in the implementation of smart metering works due to the following reasons:**

1) **Inadequate consumer awareness regarding the benefits of smart meters.**

2) **Delay in tendering and awarding of works. Few utilities required longer time period for obtaining board approval issuance of tender documents etc.**

3) **Delay in signing of Contract agreement and Direct Debit Facility (DDF) agreement by utilities.**

4) **Initial delays in issuing Request for Proposal (RFP) as Smart Metering being new technological initiative.**

5) **Challenges in implementation in Total Expenditure (TOTEX) mode as per the scheme guidelines in some utilities.**

**To improve pace of installation, the Ministry has taken various steps including regular follow up with States to enhance the consumer confidence and awareness. Various advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) have been isssued which include:**

- **Prioritisation of installation of prepaid smart meters for Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers;**
- **Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebates in bill;**
- **No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;**
- **Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;**
- **Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters;**
- **Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge;**
- **Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers before disconnection.**

**Consequently, the works have picked up pace.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1959**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

# VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF POWER

**1959. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:**

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

**(a) the number of sanctioned posts in position and the number of vacancies including reserved posts across categories in the Government;**

**(b) the number of vacancies in the Ministry/Department including reserved posts since 2014, year-wise and category-wise; and**

**(c) the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year-wise and category-wise?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): The Ministry of Power is manned by officials/officers belonging to All India, Other organised and General Civil Services etc. The Ministry implements posting, transfer & promotion orders of the cadre controlling authorities of these services. As on 30.11.2025, against a sanctioned strength of 356 in Ministry of Power (secretariat), 300 posts are filled up.**

**Ministry of Power is the cadre controlling authority in respect of Despatch Rider, Staff Car Driver etc., which are currently filled up on Deputation or Re-employment basis for which Reservation policy is not applicable. Further, Ministry of Power is also the cadre controlling authority in respect of Multi Tasking Staff (MTS), for which recruitment is done through Staff Selection Commission on Direct Recruitment basis and hence category wise breakup of vacancies in MTS grade is available in the Ministry.**

**The details of year-wise and category-wise vacancies since 2014, are Annexed.**

**(c): The details of contractual employees hired since 2014 in Ministry of Power and their year wise details are as under:**

| Sr. no. | Hired in Year | No. of contractual employees appointed | Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2014-2020 | 00 | Reservation policy is not applicable for Contractual employees. |
| 2. | 2021 | 01 | |
| 3. | 2022 | 04 | |
| 4. | 2023 | 05 | |
| 5. | 2024 | 07 | |
| 6. | 2025 (as on 30.11.2025) | 03 | |

*****

Annexure

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1959 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025 REGARDING "VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF POWER".**

**********

| Sl. No. | Year (as on 31st December of that year) | Sanctio-ned Posts | In Position | Vacancies including reserved posts | Vacancies in MTS Grade | Category Wise breakup of vacancies in MTS Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E (C-D) | F (out of E) | G |
| 1. | 2014 | 343 | 280 | 63 | 03 | UR-14<br>OBC-13<br>SC-0*(25 excess)<br>ST-01 |
| 2. | 2015 | 343 | 297 | 46 | 04 | UR-14<br>OBC-13<br>SC-0*(24 excess)<br>ST-01 |
| 3. | 2016 | 318 | 292 | 26 | 07 | UR-15<br>OBC-13<br>SC-0*(22 excess)<br>ST-01 |
| 4. | 2017 | 321 | 277 | 44 | 12 | UR-17<br>OBC-13<br>SC-0*(19 excess)<br>ST-01 |
| 5. | 2018 | 320 | 275 | 45 | 06 | UR-15<br>OBC-11<br>SC-0*(20 excess)<br>ST-00 |
| 6. | 2019 | 335 | 271 | 64 | 6 | UR-9<br>OBC-10<br>EWS-6**<br>SC-0*(20 excess)<br>ST-01 |
| 7. | 2020 | 335 | 265 | 70 | 08 | UR-09<br>OBC-10<br>EWS-6**<br>SC-0*(18 excess)<br>ST-1 |
| 8. | 2021 | 331 | 276 | 55 | 11 | UR-09<br>OBC-10<br>EWS-6**<br>SC-0*(16 excess)<br>ST-2 |
| 9. | 2022 | 324 | 277 | 47 | 16 | UR-13<br>OBC-09<br>EWS-6**<br>SC-0*(15 excess)<br>ST-3 |
| 10. | 2023 | 356 | 301 | 55 | 17 | UR-14<br>OBC-05<br>EWS-6**<br>SC-0*(11 excess)<br>ST-3 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | 2024 | 356 | 304 | 52 | 21 | UR-15<br>OBC-7<br>EWS-6**<br>SC-0*(10 excess)<br>ST-3 |
| 12. | 2025 (as on 30.11.2025) | 356 | 300 | 56 | 29 | UR-17<br>OBC-8<br>EWS-6**<br>SC-0*(5 excess)<br>ST-3 |

*** Erstwhile Group D posts were re-designated as 'Multi Tasking Staff (MTS)' due to which SC Category staff became in excess as compared to seats reserved for them.**
****EWS Reservation was implemented in year 2019**
**UR (Un-Reserved), Other Backward Class (OBC), Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST)**

****

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1961**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

# OBJECTIVES OF INDIA ENERGY STACK

**†1961. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:**

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

**(a) the objectives of developing the India Energy Stack (IES) and its proposed contribution to strengthen the digital infrastructure for the power sector;**

**(b) the manner in which IES fosters the data interoperability, transparency and innovation between utilities and technology partners;**

**(c) the stakeholders identified in the ongoing survey and the expected outcomes from their participation; and**

**(d) whether a phased implementation plan has been prepared to operationalize the IES and ensure seamless integration with existing utility systems, 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 (d) : India Energy Stack (IES) is envisioned with the objective to create a universal digital blueprint for the power sector as a whole so that the disparate parts of the power system can connect and communicate securely through standard protocols. The Ministry has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators, technology solution providers, etc to chart a roadmap for the IES so as to bring interoprability.**

**The rollout of the IES will be done in a phased manner with the timeline for the demonstration of the Proof of Concept in FY 2026-27.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1977**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

## SEGREGATION OF FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY AND RDSS

**1977. MS IQRA CHOUDHARY:**
**SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**

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

**(a) the number of agricultural and non-agricultural feeders segregated and yet to be segregated in Uttar Pradesh under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), district-wise;**

**(b) the rural feeder-wise average hours of power supply available for agricultural consumers in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years especially in respect of the Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituency;**

**(c) the number of prolonged outage incidents over six hours reported on agricultural feeders, district-wise;**

**(d) whether audits under RDSS or feeder-monitoring systems have identified technical losses or maintenance gaps affecting farm power supply in the said State including Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituency, if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) the measures undertaken by the Government to improve feeder-level reliability, reduce transformer failure rates and ensure uninterrupted power supply during peak agricultural demand periods?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): Under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), a total of 2,212 agricultural feeders were segregated in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), a total of 1,799 feeders have been sanctioned for the State out of which 1,167 feeders have been segregated till date. District-wise details are enclosed at Annexure.**

**(b) & (c): Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of reliable electricity to the various categories of consumers including agricultural consumers is the responsibility of concerned State/ distribution utility. As reported**

**by the State, average daily hours of supply for agriculture consumers is 10:00 hours, as per the schedule provided by UP State Load Dispatch Centre and number of prolonged outage incident over six hours reported in the agricultural feeders is Nil. Further, as reported by the State, circle-wise daily average hours of supply for agriculture consumers in Saharanpur Parliamentary Constituency are as under:**

| CIRCLE | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| EUDC | 09:30 Hrs | 09:40 Hrs | 09:42 Hrs |
| EDC-1 | 09:30 Hrs | 09:40 Hrs | 09:42 Hrs |
| EDC-2 | 09:30 Hrs | 09:40 Hrs | 09:42 Hrs |

**(d) & (e): Under RDSS, loss reduction works have been sanctioned for States/ distribution utilities based on the action plan submitted by them on basis of analysis of losses and infrastructural requirements. Accordingly, infrastructure works worth Rs. 21,782 Cr. have been sanctioned for the State of UP. The infrastructure works sanctioned under the scheme include developing new substation, upgradation of existing substations & Distribution Transformers, re-conductoring / upgradation of cables, feeder segregation, etc. These works have helped improve reliability of supply of power and reduce transformer failures. As a result of efforts undertaken by the Centre and the State, the AT&C (Aggregate Technical and Commercial) losses of the State have reduced from 26.78 % in FY 2021 to 19.25% in FY 2025. Also, the average daily hours of supply in rural areas of the State have increased from 17:24 hrs in FY 2023 to 21:34 hrs in FY2025.**

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**Annexure**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1977 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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**District-wise feeder segregation details**

| S.No. | District | Feeders segregated under DDUGJY | Feeders sanctioned under RDSS for segregation | Feeders segregated under RDSS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Azamgarh | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Basti | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Bhadohi | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | Fatehpur | 0 | 170 | 148 |
| 5 | Ghazipur | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Jaunpur | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 7 | Kaushambi | 39 | 37 | 37 |
| 8 | MAU | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 9 | Mirzapur | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 10 | Prayagraj | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| 11 | Siddharthnagar | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Varanasi | 35 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | Ayodhya | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 14 | A-Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Sultanpur | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 16 | Amethi | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| 17 | Barabanki | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 18 | Gonda | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Baharaich | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Balrampur | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Shrawasti | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Raebareilly | 0 | 70 | 4 |
| 23 | Unnao | 0 | 17 | 2 |
| 24 | Lucknow | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Sitapur | 0 | 28 | 4 |
| 26 | Hardoi | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| 27 | Lakhmipur | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| 28 | Badaun | 36 | 114 | 33 |
| 29 | Bareilly | 32 | 19 | 9 |
| 30 | Pilibhit | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| 31 | Shahjahanpur | 39 | 58 | 11 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | Agra | 116 | 2 | 2 |
| 33 | Aligagh | 74 | 31 | 31 |
| 34 | Auraiya | 17 | 7 | 7 |
| 35 | Banda | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 36 | Chitrakoot | 0 | 6 | 5 |
| 37 | Etah | 27 | 34 | 34 |
| 38 | Etawah | 28 | 12 | 12 |
| 39 | Farrukhabad | 53 | 1 | 1 |
| 40 | Firozabad | 89 | 19 | 19 |
| 41 | Hamirpur | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 42 | Hathras | 103 | 9 | 9 |
| 43 | Jalaun | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| 44 | Jhansi | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 45 | Kannauj | 25 | 1 | 1 |
| 46 | Kanpur Dehat | 23 | 8 | 8 |
| 47 | Kanpur Nagar | 14 | 23 | 23 |
| 48 | Kasganj | 0 | 25 | 23 |
| 49 | Lalitpur | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | Mahoba | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 51 | Mainpuri | 66 | 1 | 1 |
| 52 | Mathura | 56 | 17 | 17 |
| 53 | Meerut | 166 | 73 | 56 |
| 54 | Baghpat | 124 | 33 | 33 |
| 55 | Ghaziabad | 40 | 2 | 2 |
| 56 | Noida | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Bulandshahr | 95 | 200 | 119 |
| 58 | Hapur | 90 | 55 | 43 |
| 59 | Moradabad | 51 | 41 | 26 |
| 60 | Bijnor | 103 | 113 | 91 |
| 61 | Rampur | 36 | 36 | 30 |
| 62 | Sambhal | 30 | 66 | 56 |
| 63 | Amroha | 105 | 60 | 59 |
| 64 | Saharanpur | 130 | 141 | 19 |
| 65 | Muzaffarnagar | 125 | 76 | 50 |
| 66 | Shamli | 55 | 41 | 35 |
| Total | | 2,212 | 1,799 | 1,167 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1979**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

## SCHEMES TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD

**†1979. SMT. ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:**

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

**(a) the schemes and programmes implemented to provide electricity to every household in rural areas;**

**(b) the number of rural households which have been provided safe and regular electricity supply under these schemes so far;**

**(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the reliability of power supply and to reduce power cuts in rural areas; and**

**(d) the details of the plans being formulated by the Government to ensure future improvement in electricity supply and grid strengthening in rural areas?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the all consumers, including improvement in electricity supply and grid strengthening in rural and urban areas, is the responsibility of respective State Government/ power distribution utility.**

**Government of India has supplemented 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 to all households in rural and urban areas.**

**.....2**

**As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY. Further, under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Government of India is further supporting States/ UTs for grid electrification of households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, wherever found feasible, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being extended on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.65 lakh households of which 2.68 lakh households have been electrified till date.**

**(c) & (d): Government of India has facilitated the upgradation and creation of distribution infrastructure by distribution utilities through allocation of funds under various schemes such as (a) DDUGJY, where central assistance was provided to ensure electrification of all villages and strengthening of distribution infrastructure in rural areas; (b) IPDS, where the strengthening of distribution network in urban areas was taken up as a key measure in power distribution and (c) SAUBHAGYA for electrification of households. Overall Rs. 1.85 lakh crore was spent on strengthening the distribution system of the country under the three schemes.**

**Under RDSS, the objective is to improve the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The scheme focuses on improving the technical and commercial losses in the distribution sector through result-oriented investments in upgradation of distribution network including network strengthening and system automation. Projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. The sanctioned works comprise of new/ upgradation of substations/ Distribution Transformers, agriculture feeder segregation, upgradation of conductors, household electrification works etc.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2025**
**ANSWERED ON 11.12.2025**

**POWER SUPPLY FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

**2025. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:**
**SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has made efforts to separate agricultural feeders from domestic feeders in rural areas particularly where agricultural load is high to reduce the burden on domestic feeders and ensure uninterrupted power supply to farmers, if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) if not, the reasons therefor;**

**(c) the total number of agricultural feeders identified and separated so far in rural areas of the country;**

**(d) the number of such feeders separated in the State of Maharashtra, district-wise including Parbhani;**

**(e) the total cost of separating these feeders and the manner in which the Government plans to allocate resources for feeder separation in rural and remote areas to ensure reliable power supply for agricultural activities; and**

**(f) the number of families belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in such areas identified for the purpose?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d) : Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders. It would help in efficient load management, facilitate judicious rostering of supply for agricultural consumption and enable solarization of agricultural feeders which would help in day-time supply of quality power to farmers. It will also help in providing reliable and quality supply to non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.**

**.....2.**

**Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014 and thereafter under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021, works have been sanctioned for segregation of feasible mixed-load feeders. The details of feeder segregation works are as under:**

| Sl No | Particulars | All India | Maharashtra |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total feeders with more than 30% agricultural load feasible for segregation | 80,720 | 10,811 |
| 2 | Feeders already segregated under various schemes including DDGUJY, State Plan etc. | 49,601 | 6,099 |
| 3 | Balance feeders sanctioned for segregation under RDSS | 31,119 | 4,712 |
| 4 | Feeders segregated under RDSS till date | 7,846 | 2,295 |

**The district-wise feeder segregation details under RDSS, including for the district Parbhani, are enclosed at Annexure.**

**(e) : Under RDSS, the funds have been allocated as per the balance number of feasible feeders which have been identified by the States for segregation. The details of project cost sanctioned for feeder segregation works is as under:**

**Rs Cr**

| Scheme | All India | Maharashtra |
|---|---|---|
| RDSS | 40,525 | 7,010 |

**(f) : Under RDSS, Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan). Works amounting to Rs. 521 Cr. have been sanctioned for providing on-grid connectivity to 1,27,987 households belonging to PVTG, including 8,556 households for the State of Maharashtra.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2025 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 11.12.2025**

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| Sl. No. | District | Nos. of Feeder sanctioned under RDSS | Nos. of Feeder segregated under RDSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ahmednagar | 136 | 235 |
| 2 | Akola | 107 | 48 |
| 3 | Amravati | 69 | 23 |
| 4 | Aurangabad | 327 | 130 |
| 5 | Beed | 367 | 227 |
| 6 | Bhandara | 40 | 14 |
| 7 | Buldhana | 56 | 41 |
| 8 | Chandrapur | 117 | 35 |
| 9 | Dhule | 50 | 23 |
| 10 | Gadchiroli | 104 | 24 |
| 11 | Gondia | 99 | 30 |
| 12 | Hingoli | 101 | 30 |
| 13 | Jalgaon | 171 | 64 |
| 14 | Jalna | 221 | 67 |
| 15 | Kolhapur | 7 | 6 |
| 16 | Latur | 393 | 174 |
| 17 | Nagpur | 217 | 71 |
| 18 | Nanded | 319 | 88 |
| 19 | Nandurbar | 33 | 9 |
| 20 | Nashik | 570 | 419 |
| 21 | Osmanabad | 223 | 44 |
| 22 | Palghar | 12 | 4 |
| 23 | Parbhani | 100 | 49 |
| 24 | Pune | 277 | 102 |
| 25 | Raigarh | 2 | - |
| 26 | Ratnagiri | 6 | 2 |
| 27 | Sangli | 10 | 30 |
| 28 | Satara | 54 | 18 |
| 29 | Sindhudurg | 16 | 3 |
| 30 | Solapur | 201 | 179 |
| 31 | Thane | 3 | 1 |
| 32 | Wardha | 96 | 63 |
| 33 | Washim | 49 | 6 |
| 34 | Yavatmal | 159 | 36 |
| Total | | 4,712 | 2,295 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3020**
**ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025**

# VACANCIES IN POWER SECTOR PSUs

**3020. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:**
**SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:**

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

**(a) the total sanctioned posts, filled posts and vacancies in each Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry, category-wise and post-wise;**

**(b) the duration for which these posts have remained vacant; and**

**(c) the number of contractual employees hired in these PSUs since 2014, year-wise and PSU wise?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The position relating to total sanctioned posts, filled-up posts and vacancies in each Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of Power (MoP), is given in Annexure-I.**

**(b) : The occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous process. The number keeps on varying due to retirements/superannuations, resignations, back-logs, attritions, and business & various operational requirements etc.**

**(c) : The number of contractual employees hired since 2014 in CPSEs under Ministry of Power, is given in Annexure-II.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3020 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025**

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| CPSE Name | Posts (category wise) | Total Sanctioned | Filled Posts | Vacancies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NTPC | Total | 18,632 | 18,601 | 31 |
| PGCIL | Executives | 5588 | 5247 | 341 |
| | Supervisors | 2888 | 2734 | 154 |
| | Workmen | 1543 | 1534 | 9 |
| | Total | 10019 | 9515 | 504 |
| PFC# | Executives | 672 | 607 | - |
| REC## | Executive | 812 | 575 | 21 |
| | Non - Executive | 13 | 13 | - |
| | Total | 825 | 588 | 21 |
| NHPC | Executives | 4211 | 3429 | 782 |
| | Supervisors | 948 | 419 | 529 |
| | Workmen | 577 | 837 | -260 |
| | Total | 5736 | 4685 | 1051 |
| SJVN | Executives | 1259 | 927 | 332 |
| | Supervisor | 566 | 339 | 227 |
| | Workmen | 879 | 282 | 597 |
| | Total | 2704 | 1548 | 1156 |
| THDC | Total | 1772 | 1762 | 10 |
| NEEPCO | Total | 1231 | 1326 | - |
| GRID-INDIA | Group A | 626 | 579 | 47 |
| | Group B | 35 | 35 | - |
| | Group C | 5 | 5 | - |
| | Total | 666 | 619 | 47 |

**#There are 672 sanctioned posts in PFC. Actual manpower for recruitment is processed based on future expansion plans of the Corporation and its business requirements within the overall limit. There is no vacant post as on date.**

**##Within the sanctioned strength, posts are being operated as and when required, based on organizational requirement.**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3020 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025**

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**Number of contractual employees hired since 2014 in CPSEs under MoP**

| Calendar Year/ CPSE Name | NTPC | PGCIL# | PFC | NHPC | SJVN | THDC | NEEPCO | REC@ | GRID-INDIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Nil | 49 | 5 | Nil | Nil | 0 | 47 engaged on yearly contract renewal in 2014, who continued till 2024 | Nil | Nil |
| 2015 | | 244 | 0 | | | 0 | | | |
| 2016 | | 164 | 45 | | | 2 | | | |
| 2017 | | 218 | 10 | | | 0 | | | |
| 2018 | 1 | 266 | 9 | | | 1 | | | |
| 2019 | 18 | 76 | 26 | | | 1 | | | |
| 2020 | 39 | 113 | 0 | | | 1 | | | |
| 2021 | 76 | 123 | 42 | | | 1 | | | |
| 2022 | 138 | 190 | 0 | | 275 | 86 | | | |
| 2023 | 416 | 56 | 0 | | 314 | 144 | | | |
| 2024 | 191 | 559 | 24 | | 34 | 13 | | | |
| 2025 (till date) | 202 | 124 | 43 | 22* | - | 8 | 46 continue | | |

**# The data is Financial Year wise starting from FY 2014-15 to FY 2025-26.**

*** From 2025 NHPC is recruiting employees on Fixed Term Basis.**

**@ In REC Limited, no appointment is made on contract basis in regular posts. However, Consultants etc. are engaged by REC Limited as per requirement for a specified period only.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3130**
**ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025**

# OUTSTANDING DUES OF POWER GENERATION COMPANIES

**†3130. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:**

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

**(a) the details of the total outstanding dues of power generation companies (GENCOS) on power distribution companies (DISCOMs) at present; and**

**(b) the corrective 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) & (b) : The Ministry of Power, Government of India notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules, 2022) on 3 June 2022. The Rules provided that all outstanding dues, including late payment surcharge, of generating companies (Independent Power Producers, Central Public Sector Enterprises and renewable energy developers), inter-State transmission licensees, and trading licensees, outstanding as on 3rd June 2022, would be treated as legacy arrears and rescheduled with re-determined due dates for payment by distribution licensees in Equated Monthly Instalments (EMIs) in accordance with the provisions of the LPS Rules. Accordingly, 13 States opted to reschedule arrears amounting to ₹1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 under the EMI mechanism.**

**The LPS Rules also lay down a framework for time-bound clearance of current dues and provide for progressive regulation of access in the event of persistent payment defaults by distribution licensees.**

**Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by the Government of India, compliance with the LPS Rules has been prescribed as pre-qualifying criterion for assessing DISCOMs' eligibility for financial assistance.**

**Further, the Ministry of Power has introduced Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning loans to State DISCOMs, TRANSCOs and GENCOs, under which lending is made contingent upon performance against specified conditions. Compliance with the LPS Rules is a key requirement under these prudential norms.**

**As a result of these measures, following the payment of 41 EMIs by distribution utilities in terms of the LPS Rules, including pre-payment of legacy dues by some utilities, the outstanding legacy dues have reduced to ₹5,747 crore as on 09.12.2025. DISCOMs are also largely paying their current dues on time to avoid action under the Rules.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4796**
**ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025**

# IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIA ENERGY STACK

**4796. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

**(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has constituted a task force to design and implement the India Energy Stack (IES);**

**(b) if so, the mandate and composition thereof;**

**(c) the steps taken by the Government to include the representatives from emerging green energy sectors in the process;**

**(d) the critical challenges in the existing power sector ecosystem that the IES seeks to address; and**

**(e) the major components and expected functionalities of the proposed Utility Intelligence Platform under IES?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : Ministry of Power has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators etc. to chart a roadmap for the India Energy Stack (IES). The Task force has representatives from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and other stakeholders in the green energy sector.**

**(d) & (e) : IES is envisioned to create a unified, secure and interoperable digital platform to transform the power sector by enabling seamless data exchange, real time analytics and enhanced consumer services. It aims to create a standardised platform that will enable data, services and systems to work together seamlessly across the power sector value chain.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.842**
**ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

## LINE LOSSES IN POWER TRANSMISSION

**†842. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:**

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

**(a) the details in percentage of line losses in power transmission along with the main reasons for such losses and the action being taken by the Government to minimize the same, State-wise;**

**(b) the number of un-electrified villages in the country, State-wise;**

**(c) whether there is any plan of the Government for the electrification of these villages and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) the details of the various un-electrified villages and village majras in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh and the time by which these are likely to be electrified; and**

**(e) whether there is any plan of the Government to compensate the farmers whose land falls between transmission lines coming from production centres as farmers cannot do anything other than farming 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) to (d): The transmission losses in the country vary between approximately 3-4%. As per the General Review published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in November, 2025, the region-wise Transmission Losses during 2023-24 in the country are as under:**

| Region | Transmission Losses (%) |
|---|---|
| Northern Region | 3.15 |
| Western Region | 3.12 |
| Southern Region | 3.46 |
| Eastern Region | 4.24 |
| North Eastern Region | 3.89 |

**Further, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses which also include the transmission losses are around 17.63% during 2023-24. The State-wise T&D Losses for FY 2023-24 are at Annexure.**

**The Central & State Transmission Utilities are taking following action for further reducing the Transmission losses in the system:**

- **Network expansion and augmentation of existing system**
- **Adoption of higher voltage system**
- **Reactive power management and better operational practices to improve voltage profile and reduce losses**
- **Modernizing transmission system including use of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Energy Management System (EMS)**

**.....2.**

**Government of India has 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) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country have been electrified and electrification of all willing households completed. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Further, Government of India is now supporting States for grid electrification of un-electrified households under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Works for on-grid electrification of households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and households belonging to tribals under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) have been sanctioned under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines, wherever found feasible.**

**The details of households sanctioned along with their electrification status under RDSS in the state of Uttar Pradesh are as under:**

| Sr. No. | Different heads of the RDSS | Household | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned | Progress |
| 1. | Additional Households | 251487 | 1317 |
| 2. | PM-JANMAN | 316 | 195 |
| 3. | DA-JGUA | 6897 | 58 |
| Total | | 258700 | 1570 |

**As reported by the DISCOM, all the villages in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh have been electrified. However, after survey, the following households in partially electrified villages were taken up under RDSS and the details pertaining to Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh are as under:**

| Sr. No. | Different heads of the RDSS | Household | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned | Progress |
| 1. | Additional Households | 645 | 68 |
| 2. | DA-JGUA | 285 | 00 |
| Total | | 930 | 68 |

**(e) : As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, land is not acquired for laying transmission line, and the ownership of land over which the transmission line passes continues to remain with the landowner. Compensation for any damage caused during the execution of transmission works is provided as per the guidelines of respective State Government.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 842 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025**

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**State-wise T&D Losses for FY 2023-24**

| States/UTs | T&D losses in % |
|---|---|
| Chandigarh | 13.83 |
| Delhi | 15.13 |
| Haryana | 17.96 |
| Himachal | 15.63 |
| UT of J&K and Ladakh | 48.08 |
| Punjab | 14.03 |
| Rajasthan | 22.85 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19.02 |
| Uttarakhand | 18.31 |
| Chhattisgarh | 17.04 |
| Gujarat | 12.84 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22.85 |
| Maharashtra | 15.38 |
| DNH & DD | 10.75 |
| Goa | 10.48 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15.59 |
| Telangana | 12.92 |
| Karnataka | 17.33 |
| Kerala | 15.55 |
| Tamil Nadu | 17.71 |
| Puducherry | 14.12 |
| Lakshadweep | 15.44 |
| Bihar | 21.54 |
| Jharkhand | 19.27 |
| Orissa | 21.26 |
| West Bengal | 17.18 |
| Sikkim | 24.16 |
| A.& N. Islands | 17.55 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 34.28 |
| Assam | 17.60 |
| Manipur | 19.43 |
| Meghalaya | 20.63 |
| Mizoram | 22.65 |
| Nagaland | 19.41 |
| Tripura | 28.70 |
| All India | 17.63 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.866**
**ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

## DELAY IN RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER RDSS

**866. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:**

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

**(a) the total funds allocated and released under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) during 2023-24 and 2024-25 in the country, State-wise;**

**(b) the list of States whose proposals of release of funds for power infrastructure under RDSS are pending for approval or disbursement; and**

**(c) whether the delay in release of funds has affected ongoing power infrastructure projects and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The release of Funds under the scheme is contingent upon the Distribution companies (DISCOMs) achieving milestones and completing other requirements as per fund release guidelines, without any delay. A Result evaluation framework, based on the customized action plans for each States/DISCOMs, has been developed to evaluate them for fund release. As on date, no claim from any State regarding Distribution Infrastructure works is pending with this Ministry for approval.**

**Till date the total Central Grant released under the scheme is around Rs 37,000 Cr which is about 38 % of the total sanctioned GBS. The central grant sanctioned and released to the States under RDSS during FY 2023-24, FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 is placed at Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 866 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025**

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**RDSS State-wise Sanction (Cumulative) & Fund released in FY 2023-24, FY 2024-25 & FY 2025-26 (Till date)**

**(In Rs Cr)**

| Sl.No. | STATE/ UT | Sanctioned GBS (Cumulative) | Fund released in FY 2023-24 | Fund released in FY 2024-25 | Fund released in FY 2025-26 (As on 28.11.2025) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar | 428 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 7,240 | 311 | 901 | 204 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 992 | 0 | 43 | 153 |
| 4 | Assam | 4,107 | 635 | 769 | 816 |
| 5 | Bihar | 6,748 | 1,268 | 1,207 | 985 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 3,217 | 178 | 304 | 382 |
| 7 | Delhi | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Goa | 243 | 15 | 0 | 26 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 5,538 | 507 | 670 | 454 |
| 10 | Haryana | 4,076 | 35 | 205 | 139 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 2,561 | 6 | 80 | 459 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4,803 | 349 | 624 | 828 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 2,272 | 0 | 222 | 348 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 27 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 15 | Kerala | 3,278 | 22 | 153 | 284 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 788 | 79 | 0 | 3 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 7,347 | 1,006 | 820 | 1,235 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 13,182 | 820 | 1,614 | 604 |
| 19 | Manipur | 602 | 20 | 58 | 48 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 1,195 | 51 | 146 | 98 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 351 | 22 | 27 | 24 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 479 | 1 | 10 | 43 |
| 23 | Puducherry | 107 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 24 | Punjab | 3,284 | 115 | 114 | 334 |
| 25 | Rajasthan | 12,902 | 531 | 1,094 | 821 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 409 | 24 | 12 | 68 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 9,139 | 97 | 448 | 0 |
| 28 | Telangana | 72 | 2 | 0 | 34 |
| 29 | Tripura | 619 | 36 | 91 | 138 |
| 30 | Uttar Pradesh | 16,570 | 1,801 | 1,822 | 1,714 |
| 31 | Uttarakhand | 2,444 | 11 | 116 | 483 |
| 32 | West Bengal | 6,423 | 221 | 601 | 49 |
| Total | | 1,21,637 | 8,160 | 12,158 | 10,829 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.903**
**ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

**ELECTRIFICATION IN BIHAR**

**†903. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:**
**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

**(a) the current status of electricity supply in Bihar including Katihar district and the number of schemes launched for electrification during the last three years;**

**(b) the number of villages and households yet to be fully electrified in the said State;**

**(c) the current status regarding the availability and adequacy of infrastructure such as transformers, power lines and substations in rural and urban areas;**

**(d) whether the Government has received reports of frequent power outages or low voltage in rural Bihar;**

**(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen rural distribution infrastructure and ensure reliable power supply; and**

**(f) whether the Government has the data regarding the actual beneficiaries against the targets of schemes such as 'Saubhagya' and 'Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana' (DDUGJY) in Bihar including Katihar district, 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 (d) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the all consumers, including ensuring the availability and adequacy of infrastructure such as transformers, power lines and substations in rural and urban areas, is the responsibility of respective State Government/ power distribution utility. As reported by the State, there is sufficient availability and adequacy of power infrastructure in the rural and urban areas of Bihar. Further, as reported by the State, there is no large scale issue of frequent power outages or persistent low voltage in rural areas of Bihar. As per report available through National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS), the daily average hours of supply in the rural areas of Bihar during quarter 2 of FY2026 was 22.22 hours.**

**Government of India has supplemented 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 to all households in rural and urban areas. As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including**

**2,906 villages in the State of Bihar and 934 villages in Katihar district. Further, under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 32,59,041 households in the State of Bihar. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Government of India is further supporting States/ UTs for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, works for on-grid electrification of all identified households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) have been sanctioned under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.65 lakh households including Rs. 301 Cr. for electrification of 42,621 households in the State of Bihar.**

**(e): Government of India has facilitated the upgradation and creation of distribution infrastructure by distribution utilities through allocation of funds under various schemes such as DDUGJY, where central assistance was provided to ensure electrification of all villages and strengthening of distribution infrastructure in rural areas; (b) IPDS, where the strengthening of distribution network in urban areas was taken up as a key measure in power distribution and (c) SAUBHAGYA for electrification of households. Overall Rs. 1.85 lakh crore was spent for strengthening the distribution system of the country.**
**Government of India 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. The scheme focuses on improving the technical and commercial losses in the distribution sector through result-oriented investments in upgradation of distribution network including network strengthening and system automation. Projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme inclusive of Rs 12,581 crore for the State of Bihar and Rs 278 crore for Katihar district. The sanctioned works comprise of new/ upgradation of substations/ Distribution Transformers, agriculture feeder segregation, upgradation of conductors, household electrification works etc.**

**(f) : Scheme wise electrification status in the Katihar District of Bihar is given below:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **DDUGJY** | **2,13,906 Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households electrified** |
| **SAUBHAGYA** | **3,47,597 Households electrified** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.153**
ANSWERED ON 01.12.2025

**PEAK POWER SUPPLY AND SOLAR FEEDER ROLLOUT IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**153 SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA:**

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

(a) whether Government has ensured adequate peak power supply to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the financial year 2025–26, particularly in urban clusters facing outages;

(b) the total installed solar feeder capacity in rural areas of the State of Uttar Pradesh and its contribution to reducing distribution losses;

(c) whether DISCOMs in the State have received performance-based incentives under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS); and

(d) the initiatives undertaken to improve billing efficiency and reduce AT&C losses in loss- making discom zones?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** The month-wise Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh in terms of Peak and Energy during 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) is given at **Annexure**. This indicates that there has been significant increase in the availability of power in Uttar Pradesh. The gap between the demand and availability of electricity in Uttar Pradesh has declined to almost NIL during 2025-26.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/areas/districts in a State/UT is looked after by respective State Government/Power Utility. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power to the various States / UTs. As on 31.10.2025, State of Uttar Pradesh has been allocated 9,935.1 MW of firm Power and 250.6 MW of power from unallocated quota of Central Sector Generating Stations.

**(b):** Under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), segregation of mixed load feeders with more than 30% agricultural load into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders is being taken up along with solarisation of the agriculture feeders under the PM KUSUM scheme.

1,802 Feeders have been sanctioned for segregation in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS. Further, 3.7 lakh pumps to be solarised under PM KUSUM scheme have been allocated to Uttar Pradesh. The works for feeder segregation and solarization are under various stages of implementation in the State.

……2.

**(c) & (d):** RDSS provides performance-based financial assistance to state-owned Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The incentives are linked to achieving specific operational and financial performance benchmarks, with the primary goals of reducing Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses and the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) - Average Revenue Realized (ARR) gap.

Accordingly, as per the scheme guidelines, loss reduction infrastructure and smart metering works worth Rs. 40,739 Crore (central grant of Rs 16,570 Cr.) have been sanctioned in 5 DISCOMs of UP. Out of the sanctioned amount, till date Rs 5,774.35 Cr has been released to the DISCOMs as per the scheme guidelines.

In order to reduce the technical losses, based on the proposal submitted by the DISCOMs, works have been sanctioned for network strengthening, which include upgradation/ augmentation of substations and distribution transformers, replacement of conductors, segregation of agricultural feeders etc.

Further, smart metering works can improve billing & collection efficiency and reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses by providing real-time data, enabling automation, and enhancing transparency for both utilities and consumers, eliminating the need for manual meter readings and thereby reducing human error.

In addition, pre-qualification criterion under the scheme includes timely payment of subsidy and Government department dues, no new creation of regulatory assets, timely publishing of financial accounts, timely issuance of tariff/ true up orders etc. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on the performance of States/UTs on these and various other parameters, including the performance in AT&C losses.

With the collective effort of Centre & State and the reform measures taken under various schemes, the AT&C losses of distribution utilities in UP has reduced from 27.11% in FY21 to 19.54% in FY25.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 153 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 01.12.2025**

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The month-wise Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh

| **Months** | **Peak Demand** | **Peak Met** | **Demand not Met** | **Energy Requirement** | **Energy Supplied** | **Energy Not Supplied** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **(MW)** | **(MW)** | **(MW)** | **(MU)** | **(MU)** | **(MU)** |
| **April, 25** | 26,278 | 26,278 | 0 | 13,075 | 13,072 | 3 |
| **May, 25** | 29,873 | 29,873 | 0 | 16,117 | 16,117 | 0 |
| **June, 25** | 31,486 | 31,486 | 0 | 16,837 | 16,833 | 4 |
| **July, 25** | 30,818 | 30,818 | 0 | 16,998 | 16,995 | 3 |
| **August, 25** | 30,292 | 30,292 | 0 | 16,175 | 16,175 | 0 |
| **September, 25** | 30,260 | 30,255 | 5 | 16,045 | 16,040 | 5 |
| **October, 25** | 26,269 | 26,269 | 0 | 12,648 | 12,636 | 12 |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1745**
ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025

## ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

**1745 SHRI PRAKASH CHIK BARAIK:**

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

(a) details of the number and percentage of households that remain unelectrified in rural and urban areas, area-wise;

(b) the number and percentage of unelectrified households belonging to economically weaker sections;

(c) whether it is a fact that the current definition of an "electrified village" requires only 10 per cent of the households in that village to have electricity; and

(d) if so, whether Government plans to revise this definition?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d):** Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to quality power to consumers under schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021.

The objective of DDUGJY was to connect every inhabited unelectrified census village with electricity, and to strengthen the rural electricity distribution system. The objective of SAUBHAGYA was achieving universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country by March, 2019.

The definition of 'electrified village' is as per the Rural Electrification Policy, 2006 but under SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all households was taken up, which is continuing under the ongoing scheme of RDSS.

As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including 49,25,124 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under the RDSS scheme, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh left out households including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.952**
ANSWERED ON 08.12.2025

**INDIA ENERGY STACK**

**952 # SHRI BRIJ LAL:**

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

(a) the components, design structure and functional levels proposed under the India Energy Stack (IES) envisaged by Government;

(b) whether Government has selected any pilot utility for implementation of the proof-of- concept (PoC) of the India Energy Stack (IES), if so, the names of the selected utilities and the criteria adopted for their selection;

(c) the proposed timelines and major milestones for nationwide implementation of India Energy Stack; and

(d) the amount of budget allocated and spent so far for the development, testing and implementation of the India Energy Stack?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d):** India Energy Stack (IES) is envisioned to create a universal digital blueprint for the power sector as a whole so that the disparate parts of the power system can connect and communicate securely through standard protocols. The Ministry has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators etc for roadmap of IES including its component and design.

Distribution utilities of Delhi, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mumbai have been identified for pilot implementation and timeline for demonstration of the same is FY 2026-27.Fund allocated for the development of IES is Rs 51.3 Cr, of which Rs. 3.88 Cr has been released.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.953**
ANSWERED ON 08.12.2025

## REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

**953 # DR. KALPANA SAINI:**

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

(a) the details of the total proposed outlay and Government budgetary assistance over a period of five years under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS);

(b) details of the total number of smart meters installed and approved in the country till June 2025;

(c) the targeted number of smart meters to be installed by the end of 2025;

(d) whether Government has taken any special measures to reduce gross technical and commercial losses in the distribution sector; 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) :** Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) infrastructure works including smart metering works worth Rs 2,83,525 Cr with Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 1,21,637 Cr from Government of India have been sanctioned.

**(b) & (c) :** Till date, 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 3.42 crore smart meters have been installed. In total, 4.76 crore smart meters have been installed in the country under various schemes, as on date. The installation of sanctioned smart meters is to be completed by the end of the scheme period (March' 2028).

**(d) & (e):** Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the power distribution utilities to improve their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. The scheme aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned. These involve distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore which include replacement of old/frayed conductors, laying Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables, and upgradation/augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT)/Sub-stations, agriculture feeder segregartion etc. The fund release under the scheme has been linked to performance of distribution utilities against various financial parameters, the prominent among them being AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap. Execution of these works would also help improve quality of supply of power. Prepaid smart metering is also one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, which would help in improving AT&C losses.

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ii. Additional Borrowing consent of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.

iii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.

iv. Rules for implementation of FPPCA and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.

v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures undertaken, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities at the national level has reduced from 21.91% in FY 21 to 16.16% in FY 25.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.957**
ANSWERED ON 08.12.2025

**SMART MONITORING OF POWER CONSUMPTION**

**957 SMT. SUMITRA BALMIK:**

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

(a) the status of rollout of smart meters in the country, State-wise details;

(b) the mechanism for procurement of smart meters and the percentage of smart meters which are indigenous or have indigenous content;

(c) whether Government gives any preference to domestic manufacturers and startups in this field; and

(d) details of any related initiatives towards smart monitoring of electricity consumption at the household, substation and grid level?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned based on the proposal submitted by the States. In addition, many States have installed smart meters under the State schemes or externally aided projects. Till date 4.76 crore smart meters have been installed in the country under various schemes. State wise details are enclosed at **Annexure**.

**(b) & (c):** Under RDSS, smart metering is being carried out through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in TOTEX (i.e total expenditure which is sum of capital expenditure and operational expenditure) mode. The Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) is responsible for supplying, maintaining and operating the metering infrastructure post installation.
To promote indigenization in Smart Meters, this Ministry, after deliberations with stakeholders, has taken various steps:

1. In July 2023 smart meters were included in the Annexure I of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order.

2. Presently, the minimum local content in smart meters is to be 60%.

3. In addition, since the Head End System (HES) and Meter Data Management (MDM) System are vital components of the Advanced Metering Infrastructure, 100% MLC in MDM and HES was mandated w.e.f. 01.01.2025.

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**(d):** Several key initiatives have been undertaken for smart monitoring of electricity consumption at all levels. These include:

i. Smart meters provide consumers with real-time data on their energy usage.

ii. The data generated from smart meters at the system level including Feeders and Distribution Transformers and consumer level gives complete insights regarding energy accounting and is being used by the Distribution utilities for conducting energy audits.

iii. The shift to prepaid smart meters allows for better budgeting for consumers and improved cash flow & billing efficiency for utilities.

iv. Monitoring at the substation and grid level involves automation and integration of IT systems to improve reliability and efficiency. SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)/ DMS (Distribution Management System) systems have been sanctioned under RDSS which help in reducing outages and improving response times to faults through remote monitoring and control, thus improving the efficiency and reliability of power distribution networks.

v. Funds have been allocated under the scheme for modernisation works including strengthening and upgrading distribution infrastructure, including substations, transmission lines, and underground cabling. The digitalization and modernization of the grid is essential for integration of renewable energy sources into the Distribution network, thereby facilitating the clean energy transition in the country.

vi. Further, this Ministry is also actively supporting the Technology Solution Providers (TSPs), including startups to develop and scale up solutions that leverage the data from smart meters for various use under RDSS.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 957 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 08.12.2025**

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| Sl. No. | State | Total Installed Meters as on 15.11.2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar | 75,200 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 20,17,269 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 42,267 |
| 4 | Assam | 49,60,048 |
| 5 | Bihar | 82,37,246 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 24,214 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 30,53,925 |
| 8 | Delhi | 2,60,000 |
| 9 | Goa | - |
| 10 | Gujarat | 31,28,262 |
| 11 | Haryana | 8,47,467 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 7,65,932 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 10,15,139 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 9,71,708 |
| 15 | Kerala | 75,303 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 57,509 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 31,65,608 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 73,98,415 |
| 19 | Manipur | 21,866 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | - |
| 21 | Mizoram | 18,983 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 27,262 |
| 23 | Odisha | 4,500 |
| 24 | Puducherry | 227 |
| 25 | Punjab | 18,06,108 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 18,28,078 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 79,635 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 1,35,201 |
| 29 | Telangana | 8,882 |
| 30 | Tripura | 1,17,565 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 65,06,420 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 3,73,530 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 5,79,668 |
| | **Total** | **4,76,03,437** |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.17**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

**INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY**

**17. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:**
**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**
**SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**

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

**(a) the composition of the present installed power capacity of the country along with the details of thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable/non-fossil energy sources, percentage-wise;**

**(b) the details of the policy, technical and investment factors contributing to achieve over 500 GW installed capacity along with the impact of this achievement on the Panchamrit Goals of COP -26 and the long-term energy transition roadmap;**

**(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to diversify India's energy portfolio through clean and secure sources such as nuclear power;**

**(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, renewable energy projects and ensure quality power supply to the consumers in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Jharkhand; and**

**(e) the manner in which expansion of clean, secure and reliable sources like nuclear energy would strengthen India's long-term energy security and the manner in which it would contribute to achieving the Net-Zero 2070 target?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : As on 31.12.2025, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW of non-fossil fuel sources. The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, are given at Annexure-I:**

**(b), (c) & (e): 1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:**

**(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**

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**(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**

**(iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.**

**(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

**(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power**

**(vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**

**(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**

**(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched**

**(ix) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).**

**(x) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.**

**(xi) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**

**(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.**

**.....3.**

(xiii) **Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.**

**2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:**

i. **A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.**

ii. **Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.**

iii. **Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.**

iv. **India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.**

v. **To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.**

**3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.**

**4. India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.**

.....4.

**The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.**

**(d) : Two thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand are at construction stage as per details at Annexure-II. Further, as informed by the State Government of Jharkhand, following steps have been/ are being taken to strengthen power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency:**

**Strengthening of Transmission infrastructure:**

**(i) 220/132/33 kV Grid Sub-Station, Itkhori has been constructed and energized on 01.10.2021. This Grid is dedicated towards power supply improvement to Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.**

**(ii) Five more Grid Sub-Stations are under implementation for Chatra Parliamentary Constituency namely Hunterganj, Simaria, Mahuhadhar, Chandwa & Dhara (Chatra). Out of these five grid sub-station, construction of Simaria & Dhara (Chatra) Grid Sub-Station has been completed and back charged and will be energized on full load after completion of associated transmission line. Rest 03 Grid sub-stations are under construction and will be energized after completion of the work.**

**Strengthening of Distribution infrastructure: Govt of India is supplementing the efforts of the State to provide quality power supply to consumers through the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) . Under the scheme, distribution works amounting to Rs 116.8 Cr have been sanctioned for Chatra Parliamentary constituency including works pertaining to replacement of old/frayed cables, new HT/LT lines, upgradation of HT/LT lines, new Distribution Transformers etc.**

**Further, the household electrification works amounting to Rs 7.04 Cr have been sanctioned under RDSS for 1615 households in Chatra Parliamentary constituency including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to scheduled Tribes identified under DAJGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) and households belonging to Scheduled Castes identified under PM–AJAY (Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana).**

**Further as informed by the State, distribution infrastructure works have also been taken up under the Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojana (MUJY) scheme. Completed works under the scheme include electrification works related to 91 Nos of habitations, 166 km of new 11 kV Line, 205 km of LT and installation of 115 No of 25kVA/63kVA/100 kVA Distribution transformers.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise:**

| Installed Capacity (in MW) of the country as on 31.12.2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category | | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total |
| Fossil Fuel | Coal | 2,19,610 | 42.75% |
| | Lignite | 6,620 | 1.29% |
| | Gas | 20,122 | 3.92% |
| | Diesel | 589 | 0.11% |
| | Total Thermal/ Fossil | 2,46,942 | 48.07% |
| Non-Fossil Fuel | RES (including Hydro) | 2,58,008 | 50.22% |
| | Hydro (including PSPs) | 50,915 | 9.91% |
| | Wind, Solar & Other RE | 2,07,093 | 40.31% |
| | Wind | 54,511 | 10.61% |
| | Solar | 1,35,810 | 26.44% |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 10,757 | 2.09% |
| | Waste to Energy | 857 | 0.17% |
| | Small Hydro | 5,159 | 1.00% |
| | Nuclear | 8,780 | 1.71% |
| | Total Non-Fossil Fuel | 2,66,788 | 51.93% |
| | Total Installed Capacity | 5,13,730 | 100.0% |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**Under-construction thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand:**

| Sl. No | Name of the Project | Sector | District | Unit No. | Capacity in MW |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Patratu STPP (PVUNL) | CENTRAL | Ramgarh | 2 | 800 |
| | | | | 3 | 800 |
| 2 | Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC | | Koderma | 1 | 800 |
| | | | | 2 | 800 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.65**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

**PROGRESS OF REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME**

**65. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

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

**(a) the details of the progress of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS); and**

**(b) the details of the budget allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh with respect to RDSS, district-wise?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 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 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr.**

**Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned which would help improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country.**

**Sanctioned Loss reduction works include replacement of old/frayed conductors, upgradation/augmentation of Distribution transformers (DT)/sub-stations, feeder segregation works etc. Further, grid electrification works have been sanctioned for 13,65,139 households (including 4203 public places) wherever found feasible. This includes grid electrification of households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste identified under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and households in border areas under Viibrant Village Programme (VVP). Overall, the physical progress of Loss reduction works achieved till date is ~37%. Further, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.05 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). Till date, smart meters have been installed for 3.9 crore consumers, 1.62 lakh feeders and 13.14 lakh Distribution Transformers under the scheme. Overall, more than 5.44 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.**

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**Till date, funds amounting to Rs. 38,342 cr. have been released under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines.**

**The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the Utilities which, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the Utilities, regular issuance of tariff order, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc. As a result of collective efforts of the Centre and States/ UTs, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 and ACS-ARR Gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.06/kWh in FY25.**

**(b) : The district-wise details of the project sanctioned/ budget allocated for the State of Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are at Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 65 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**District-wise details of the sanctioned Project cost and Central Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under RDSS as on 15.01.2026**

| Sr. No. | District | Sanctioned Cost of Distribution Infrastructure Work (LR) | Sanctioned Central GBS for Distribution Infrastructure Work (LR) | Sanctioned Cost of Smart Metering Works (SM) | Sanctioned Central GBS for Smart Metering Works (SM) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agra | 198.65 | 119.19 | 294.75 | 44.21 |
| 2 | Aligarh | 410.10 | 246.06 | 288.23 | 43.23 |
| 3 | Auraiya | 145.83 | 87.50 | 138.70 | 20.80 |
| 4 | Banda | 196.66 | 118.00 | 201.36 | 30.20 |
| 5 | Chitrakoot | 129.48 | 77.69 | 112.29 | 16.84 |
| 6 | Etah | 231.84 | 139.10 | 154.83 | 23.22 |
| 7 | Etawah | 171.78 | 103.07 | 127.31 | 19.10 |
| 8 | Farrukhabad | 169.61 | 101.77 | 142.43 | 21.36 |
| 9 | Firozabad | 295.55 | 177.33 | 223.33 | 33.50 |
| 10 | Hamirpur | 107.93 | 64.76 | 135.08 | 20.26 |
| 11 | Hathras | 163.16 | 97.90 | 178.19 | 26.73 |
| 12 | Jalaun | 169.54 | 101.72 | 175.80 | 26.37 |
| 13 | Jhansi | 200.58 | 120.35 | 210.37 | 31.55 |
| 14 | Kannauj | 133.95 | 80.37 | 155.00 | 23.25 |
| 15 | Kanpur Dehat | 117.28 | 70.37 | 177.87 | 26.68 |
| 16 | Kanpur Nagar | 114.71 | 68.83 | 175.38 | 26.31 |
| 17 | Kashganj (Kashiram Nagar) | 217.20 | 130.32 | 136.95 | 20.54 |
| 18 | Lalitpur | 119.48 | 71.69 | 103.26 | 15.49 |
| 19 | Mahoba | 96.80 | 58.08 | 97.83 | 14.68 |
| 20 | Mainpuri | 173.02 | 103.81 | 190.64 | 28.60 |
| 21 | Mathura | 326.08 | 195.65 | 243.50 | 36.53 |
| 22 | Kanpur | 1330.10 | 798.06 | 328.40 | 49.26 |
| 23 | Amethi | 130.39 | 78.23 | 215.20 | 32.28 |
| 24 | Ayodhya | 174.52 | 104.71 | 215.21 | 32.28 |
| 25 | Budaun | 266.37 | 159.82 | 263.12 | 39.47 |
| 26 | Bahraich | 156.24 | 93.74 | 276.18 | 41.43 |
| 27 | Barabanki | 197.86 | 118.72 | 215.20 | 32.28 |
| 28 | Bareilly | 429.70 | 257.82 | 392.09 | 58.81 |
| 29 | Shrawasti | 75.72 | 45.43 | 123.77 | 18.57 |
| 30 | Gonda | 367.43 | 220.46 | 294.29 | 44.14 |
| 31 | Hardoi | 221.98 | 133.19 | 209.41 | 31.41 |
| 32 | Lakhimpur Kheri | 196.77 | 118.06 | 360.59 | 54.09 |
| 33 | Lucknow | 938.00 | 562.80 | 669.63 | 100.44 |
| 34 | Raebareli | 228.42 | 137.05 | 352.41 | 52.86 |
| 35 | Pilibhit | 199.03 | 119.42 | 202.70 | 30.41 |
| 36 | Unnao | 167.64 | 100.58 | 235.85 | 35.38 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Ambedkar Nagar | 158.42 | 95.05 | 215.20 | 32.28 |
| 38 | Balrampur | 130.42 | 78.25 | 137.07 | 20.56 |
| 39 | Shahjahanpur | 230.89 | 138.53 | 233.15 | 34.97 |
| 40 | Sitapur | 221.41 | 132.85 | 183.08 | 27.46 |
| 41 | Sultanpur | 158.85 | 95.31 | 215.20 | 32.28 |
| 42 | Baghpat | 98.96 | 59.38 | 197.78 | 29.67 |
| 43 | Bijnor | 341.00 | 204.60 | 509.03 | 76.36 |
| 44 | Bulandshehar | 362.56 | 217.54 | 465.98 | 69.90 |
| 45 | G.B. Nagar | 190.25 | 114.15 | 249.51 | 37.43 |
| 46 | Ghaziabad | 236.45 | 141.87 | 645.62 | 96.84 |
| 47 | Hapur | 183.73 | 110.24 | 205.15 | 30.77 |
| 48 | JP Nagar (Amroha) | 131.27 | 78.76 | 256.36 | 38.45 |
| 49 | Meerut | 327.66 | 196.60 | 433.70 | 65.06 |
| 50 | Moradabad | 278.19 | 166.91 | 401.79 | 60.27 |
| 51 | Muzzffarnagar | 269.37 | 161.62 | 406.76 | 61.01 |
| 52 | Rampur | 142.69 | 85.61 | 276.35 | 41.45 |
| 53 | Saharanpur | 448.68 | 269.21 | 475.51 | 71.33 |
| 54 | Sambhal | 487.74 | 292.64 | 216.90 | 32.54 |
| 55 | Shamli | 106.05 | 63.63 | 206.45 | 30.97 |
| 56 | NOIDA | 1313.50 | 788.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 57 | Prayagraj | 806.94 | 484.16 | 309.89 | 46.48 |
| 58 | Pratapgarh | 355.37 | 213.22 | 296.68 | 44.50 |
| 59 | Fatehpur | 369.94 | 221.96 | 236.43 | 35.46 |
| 60 | Kaushambi | 237.05 | 142.23 | 133.51 | 20.03 |
| 61 | MIRZAPUR | 169.42 | 101.65 | 213.75 | 32.06 |
| 62 | Sonbhadra | 204.08 | 122.45 | 172.79 | 25.92 |
| 63 | Varanasi | 1927.93 | 1156.76 | 139.36 | 20.90 |
| 64 | Chandauli | 90.77 | 54.46 | 158.62 | 23.79 |
| 65 | Ghazipur | 209.74 | 125.84 | 277.28 | 41.59 |
| 66 | Jaunpur | 327.42 | 196.45 | 381.55 | 57.23 |
| 67 | Azamgarh | 171.61 | 102.96 | 380.99 | 57.15 |
| 68 | Ballia | 294.80 | 176.88 | 199.15 | 29.87 |
| 69 | Mau | 223.73 | 134.24 | 207.42 | 31.11 |
| 70 | Gorakhpur | 194.14 | 116.48 | 324.10 | 48.62 |
| 71 | Deoria | 160.31 | 96.19 | 245.29 | 36.79 |
| 72 | Kushinagar | 134.52 | 80.71 | 264.16 | 39.62 |
| 73 | Maharajganj | 74.96 | 44.98 | 261.19 | 39.18 |
| 74 | BASTI | 96.70 | 58.02 | 250.39 | 37.56 |
| 75 | Sant Kabir Nagar | 39.90 | 23.94 | 152.24 | 22.84 |
| 76 | Siddharth Nagar | 195.43 | 117.26 | 206.76 | 31.01 |
| 77 | Sant Ravidas Nagar | 131.93 | 79.16 | 126.19 | 18.93 |
| Total | | 21204.16 | 12722.50 | 18885.47 | 2832.82 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.181**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

## AGGREGATE TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES

***181. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

**(a) the current national average of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and the State-wise comparison thereof;**

**(b) the measures taken by the Government under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) to modernise distribution networks;**

**(c) the impact of technical losses on the financial health of State DISCOMs;**

**(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen feeder metering and smart-grid deployment in Karnataka; and**

**(e) whether any smart-metering pilot projects have been implemented in Davanagere district in Karnataka and if so, the details and outcome thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

**(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.181 FOR REPLY ON 12.02.2026 REGARDING AGGREGATE TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES ASKED BY DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN.**

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**(a) to (c): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of the States to improve the financial health of the distribution utilities including reduction in their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. This parameter comprises the technical loss which reflects the energy that could not be billed due to energy lost in the distribution network and the commercial losses as a result of theft, billing errors and collection inefficiency against the energy billed.**

**A key measure to improve the technical losses is to strengthen the distribution infrastructure for which GoI has supported States through financial assistance under schemes like Integrated Power Distribution Scheme (IPDS) and currently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to help achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**IPDS was launched by the Government of India in December 2014 for strengthening of the distribution networks in urban areas of the country. Works amounting to Rs 58,686 crore were executed under the scheme.**

**RDSS was launched in July 2021, with the objective of providing reliable and quality power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. Under the scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering have been sanctioned based on proposals submitted by the States.**

**The following works to strengthen and modernize the distribution network were sanctioned in the above schemes:**

- **Works for creation of new/upgradation of substations including Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substations**
- **Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DT) and augmentation of existing DTs**

**.....2.**

- **Replacement of old conductors**
- **Underground of HT/LT lines**
- **Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) works**
- **Under RDSS, Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs have been sanctioned. Till date, 4.19 crore smart meters have been installed under RDSS, and overall, 5.59 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes including 6.54 lakh smart meters under IPDS.**

**The works sanctioned under RDSS are at various stages of implementation. The IPDS stands closed as on March 2022.**

**Further, under RDSS, release of funds for distribution infrastructure is linked to performance of the distribution utilities against various parameters including AT&C losses. It is envisaged to nudge the utilities to take measures to improve their financial health.**

**With collective efforts of Centre & States/UTs and the reform measures taken, the AT&C Losses of distribution utilities have reduced from 22.62% in FY2014 to 15.04% in FY2025 at the national level. State–wise AT&C Losses as on 31.03.2025 is enclosed at Annexure.**

**(d) & (e) : Under IPDS, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 2,352 Cr were implemented in the State of Karnataka. Executed works included new GIS substations, new/ augmentation of substation/ DT, underground cabling works etc.**

**Karnataka has not participated under RDSS. As reported by the State, 18,438 nos. of 11kV feeder energy meters have been installed. In addition, smart metering works are being carried out in the State as per KERC Regulations.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 181 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026 REGARDING AGGREGATE TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES**

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**AT&C Loss (%) as on 31.03.2025**

| State/ UT | AT&C Loss (%) |
|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 24.14 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.87 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 46.20 |
| Assam | 15.44 |
| Bihar | 15.51 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14.25 |
| Delhi | 6.56 |
| Goa | 10.39 |
| Gujarat | 7.80 |
| Haryana | 11.76 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 19.44 |
| Jharkhand | 28.19 |
| Karnataka | 11.92 |
| Kerala | 6.61 |
| Ladakh | 26.82 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22.76 |
| Maharashtra | 16.90 |
| Manipur | 12.90 |
| Meghalaya | 17.52 |
| Mizoram | 32.31 |
| Nagaland | 48.86 |
| Odisha | 17.81 |
| Puducherry | 14.72 |
| Punjab | 19.21 |
| Rajasthan | 15.18 |
| Sikkim | 21.84 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.96 |
| Telangana | 19.84 |
| Tripura | 29.61 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19.26 |
| Uttarakhand | 15.08 |
| West Bengal | 16.96 |
| National | 15.04 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.196**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# POWER TRANSMISSION OR GRID-STRENGTHENING PROJECTS FOR TAMIL NADU

***196. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

**(a) whether any Centrally approved power transmission or grid-strengthening projects for Tamil Nadu are delayed, affecting reliable electricity supply to industries and households and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(b) whether the Government has fixed any timelines and monitoring mechanisms to urgently complete such central power projects in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

**(a) & (b) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.196 FOR REPLY ON 12.02.2026 REGARDING POWER TRANSMISSION OR GRID-STRENGTHENING PROJECTS FOR TAMIL NADU ASKED BY SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL**

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**(a) & (b) : As reported by TNEB Ltd., the delay in completion of the power transmission projects approved by the Central Government for integration of Renewable Energy (RE) generation in the State of Tamil Nadu do not have any impact on the reliable electricity supply to industries and households.**

**Presently, five Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) projects are under implementation in Tamil Nadu for integration of Renewable Energy (RE) generation and grid-strengthening. The details of status of the ISTS projects along with the timelines are given in Annexure-I. The delay in the two projects is primarily due to supply constraint of Transformers and Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) equipment.**

**Also, nine Intra State Transmission System (In-STS) projects have been approved by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under Green Energy Corridor (GEC)-II Scheme in Tamil Nadu, which are being implemented by Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Limited (TANTRANSCO). The details of the status of projects under GEC-II along with timelines are given in Annexure-II. The delay in the two under implementation GEC-II projects is primarily due to Right-of-Way (RoW) issues faced by TANTRANSCO.**

**The following measures are taken by the Central Government to ease and mitigate the challenges and issues faced by Transmission Project developers:**

**I Monitoring mechanisms for ISTS projects:**

**I. Monitoring of Projects: Transmission projects are monitored and reviewed by the Central Agencies including Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Central Transmission Utility of India Ltd. (CTUIL) periodically and also reviewed in the Ministry of Power.**

**II. Stakeholder Consultations: Regular meetings are conducted with State governments, District Authorities and concerned Transmission Project developers to resolve bottlenecks collaboratively.**

**III. Monitoring mechanisms for projects under GEC-II scheme and In-STS: The projects are monitored by the CEA and State Transmission Utilities (STU) with regular review meetings held internally and with project developers to expedite the works. MNRE is monitoring the implementation of the GEC-II scheme through the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC). Also high level review meetings are held at State Government to monitor the progress of the projects.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 196 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026 REGARDING POWER TRANSMISSION OR GRID-STRENGTHENING PROJECTS FOR TAMIL NADU**

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**The details of under implementation ISTS projects in Tamil Nadu along with timelines are as given below:**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Transmission Project | SCOD | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Transmission System under ISTS for evacuation of power from Kudankulam Unit - 3 & 4 (2x1000 MW) | Dec-26 | Dec-26 |
| 2 | Augmentation of 2x500 MVA, 400/230 kV transformation capacity (3rd & 4th ICTs) at Karur Pooling Station | Sep-25 | Oct-26 |
| 3 | Augmentation of Transformation capacity at 400/230KV Tuticorin-II GIS Pooling Station in Tamil Nadu by 500 MVA,400/230KV ICT (6th) to meet N-1 reliability of RE Pooling Station | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 4 | Augmentation of 1x500 MVA, 400/230 kV ICT (7th) at Tuticorin-II GIS Sub Station | Mar-27 | Mar-27 |
| 5 | Augmentation of Transformation capacity by 1x500 MVA, 400/230kV ICT (4th) at Kalivanthapattu S/s in Tamil Nadu | Jun-27 | Jun-27 |

**ICT-Interconnecting Transformer; MW- Mega Watt; GIS-Gas Insulated Substation**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 196 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026 REGARDING POWER TRANSMISSION OR GRID-STRENGTHENING PROJECTS FOR TAMIL NADU**

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**The details of In-STS Projects in Tamil Nadu under GEC-II scheme are given as below:**

**(A) Details of under Implementation Projects along with timeline**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Transmission project | SCOD | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 400 kV line associated with Samugarengapuram 400/230-110 kV SS | 30.06.2026 | 30.06.2026 |
| 2 | 230/110kV line associated with Samugarengapuram 400/230-110kV SS | 30.06.2026 | 30.06.2026 |
| 3 | Establishment of 230/110 kV Digital substation at Poolavady 230 kV SS. | 18.08.2026 | 18.08.2026 |
| 4 | 230/110 kV line associated with Poolavadi 230 kV SS | 19.11.2025 | 20.11.2026 |
| 5 | Establishment of 230/110 kV Substation at Muppandal | 19.05.2026 | 19.05.2026 |
| 6 | 230/110 kV line associated with Muppandal 230 kV SS | 27.08.2025 | 30.06.2026 |

***SS-Substation***

**(B) Details of Under Bidding Projects**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Transmission project and scope |
|---|---|
| 1 | Establishment of 400/230-110 kV SS at Samugarengapuram |
| 2 | Establishment of 230/110 kV substation at Kongalnagaram |
| 3 | 230/110 kV line associated with Kongalnagaram 230 kV SS |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.87**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION

**†*87. SHRI ARUN GOVIL:**

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

**(a) whether the country has made tremendous progress in power generation and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether there has also been a significant progress in the generation of solar power, wind power and hydropower as well as research in hydrogen-based fuels in addition to coal-based electricity and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) whether cities are being provided with round the clock electricity supply at present and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether the need for round the clock electricity is also being felt in rural and semi-urban areas in view of the development of rural areas and ever-increasing electricity production and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) whether the Government proposes to provide round the clock power supply in rural and semi-urban areas after augmentation of power generation and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

**(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 FOR REPLY ON 05.02.2026 REGARDING PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION ASKED BY SHRI ARUN GOVIL.**

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**(a) & (b) : There has been a significant progress in overall installed power generation capacity including solar power, wind power and hydro power in the country. The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025) are given at Annexure.**

**The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, approved by the Union Cabinet in January, 2023, to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. Further, MNRE has awarded twenty-three (23) projects to various research institutions for research, innovation and development on specific topics covering hydrogen production, applications and safety. In addition, a lab scale green hydrogen pilot project has been commissioned at Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru for production of green hydrogen through biomass route.**

**Significant progress has been made under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) since its inception:**

i. **Incentives have been awarded for 8,62,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of Green Hydrogen production.**

ii. **Prices have been discovered by Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) for the production and supply of 7,24,000 MTPA of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to various fertilizer units across the country. These discovered prices are some of the lowest in the world with Weighted Average Price of Rs. 53.27 per kilogram.**

iii. **Projects have been awarded for the production and supply of 20,000 MTPA of Green Hydrogen to IOCL, BPCL and HPCL Refineries.**

iv. **To develop the bunkering and refuelling facilities for Green Hydrogen and its derivatives, V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority has awarded a project for the development of bunkering and refuelling facility.**

v. **Four projects have been sanctioned to be developed as Hydrogen Valley Innovation Clusters (HVICs), viz., JHV Innovation, Odisha Hydrogen Valley, Pune Hydrogen Valley and Kerala HVIC.**

vi. **Kandla, Paradip and Tuticorin ports have been identified to be developed as Green Hydrogen hubs.**

**In addition to above, NTPC Green Energy Limited (NGEL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd., is also in the process of setting up a Green Hydrogen Hub in the state of Andhra Pradesh, to produce Green Hydrogen for production of Green Chemicals (Ammonia, Methanol, Sustainable Aviation Fuel/Green Urea). A pilot project for demonstration of methanol firing (instead of Naphtha) at NTPC Kayamkulam Gas Plant in Kerala has been awarded by NTPC Ltd to BHEL.**

**(c) to (e): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 513.730 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 289.607 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. The Energy Supplied has been commensurate to the Energy Requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network**

**Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/areas/districts/cities 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 for providing adequate power to all consumers/areas/districts/cities is the responsibility of the concerned distribution licensees.**

**The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Government of India has also 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) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.**

**As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned which would help to improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country.**

**With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of electricity supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 hours in 2014 to 22.6 hours in 2025, and in urban areas from 22.1 hours in 2014 to 23.4 hours in 2025.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026 REGARDING PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION**

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**The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):**

| Fuel | | 2019-20 (as on 31.03.2020) | 2020-21 (as on 31.03.2021) | | | 2021-22 (as on 31.03.2022) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Capacity (MW) | Capacity (MW) | % Share | % Growth w.r.t Previous Year | Capacity (MW) | % Share | % Growth w.r.t Previous Year |
| THERMAL | COAL | 1,98,524.50 | 2,02,674.50 | 52.8 | 2.0 | 2,04,079.50 | 51.08 | 0.69 |
| | DIESEL | 509.71 | 509.71 | 0.13 | 0.0 | 509.71 | 0.13 | 0.00 |
| | LIGNITE | 6,610.00 | 6,620.00 | 1.73 | 0.15 | 6,620.00 | 1.66 | 0.00 |
| | NATURAL GAS | 24,955.36 | 24,924.01 | 6.50 | -0.13 | 24,899.51 | 6.23 | -0.10 |
| THERMAL Total | | 2,30,599.57 | 2,34,728.22 | 61.20 | 1.79 | 2,36,108.72 | 59.10 | 0.59 |
| NUCLEAR | | 6,780.00 | 6,780.00 | 1.77 | 0.00 | 6,780.00 | 1.70 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL [Conventional] | | 2,37,379.57 | 2,41,508.22 | 62.97 | 1.74 | 2,42,888.72 | 60.80 | 0.57 |
| RES (excluding Large Hydro) | WIND | 37,743.75 | 39,247.05 | 10.23 | 3.98 | 40,357.58 | 10.10 | 2.83 |
| | SOLAR | 35,607.24 | 41,236.02 | 10.75 | 15.81 | 53,996.54 | 13.52 | 30.95 |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 9,875.31 | 10,145.92 | 2.65 | 2.74 | 10,205.61 | 2.55 | 0.59 |
| | Waste to Energy | 345.84 | 387.59 | 0.10 | 12.07 | 476.75 | 0.12 | 23.00 |
| | SMALL HYDRO (*) | 4,683.16 | 4,786.81 | 1.25 | 2.21 | 4,848.90 | 1.21 | 1.30 |
| Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**) | | 45,699.22 | 46,209.22 | 12.05 | 1.12 | 46,722.52 | 11.70 | 1.11 |
| TOTAL [Renewable] | | 1,33,954.52 | 1,42,012.61 | 37.03 | 6.02 | 1,56,607.90 | 39.20 | 10.28 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 3,71,334.08 | 3,83,520.82 | 100.00 | 3.28 | 3,99,496.61 | 100.00 | 4.17 |

***:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.**
****:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.**

**The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):**

| Fuel | | 2022-23 (as on 31.03.2023) | | | 2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Capacity (MW) | % Share | % Growth w.r.t Previous Year | Capacity (MW) | % Share | % Growth w.r.t Previous Year |
| THERMAL | COAL | 2,05,235.50 | 49.33 | 0.57 | 2,10,969.46 | 47.73 | 2.79 |
| | DIESEL | 589.20 | 0.14 | 15.60 | 589.20 | 0.13 | 0.00 |
| | LIGNITE | 6,620.00 | 1.59 | 0.00 | 6,620.00 | 1.50 | 0.00 |
| | NATURAL GAS | 24,824.21 | 5.97 | -0.30 | 25,038.21 | 5.67 | 0.86 |
| THERMAL Total | | 2,37,268.91 | 57.03 | 0.49 | 2,43,216.87 | 55.03 | 2.51 |
| NUCLEAR | | 6,780.00 | 1.63 | 0.00 | 8,180.00 | 1.85 | 20.65 |
| TOTAL [Conventional] | | 2,44,048.91 | 58.66 | 0.48 | 2,51,396.87 | 56.88 | 3.01 |
| RES (excluding Large Hydro) | WIND | 42,633.13 | 10.25 | 5.64 | 45,886.51 | 10.38 | 7.63 |
| | SOLAR | 66,780.34 | 16.05 | 23.68 | 81,813.60 | 18.51 | 22.51 |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 10,248.01 | 2.46 | 0.42 | 10,355.35 | 2.34 | 1.05 |
| | Waste to Energy | 554.03 | 0.13 | 16.21 | 585.80 | 0.13 | 5.73 |
| | SMALL HYDRO (*) | 4,944.30 | 1.19 | 1.97 | 5,003.25 | 1.13 | 1.19 |
| Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**) | | 46,850.17 | 11.26 | 0.27 | 46,928.17 | 10.62 | 0.17 |
| TOTAL [Renewable] | | 1,72,009.98 | 41.34 | 9.83 | 1,90,572.68 | 43.12 | 10.79 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 4,16,058.89 | 100.00 | 4.15 | 4,41,969.55 | 100.00 | 6.23 |

***:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.**
****:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.**

**The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):**

| Fuel | | 2024-25 (as on 31.03.2025) | | | 2025-26 (as on 31.12.2025) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Capacity (MW) | % Share | % Growth w.r.t Previous Year | Capacity (MW) | % Share | % Growth w.r.t 31.03.2025 |
| THERMAL | COAL | 2,15,193.00 | 45.28 | 2.00 | 2,19,610.00 | 42.75 | 2.05 |
| | DIESEL | 589.20 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 589.20 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| | LIGNITE | 6,620.00 | 1.39 | 0.00 | 6,620.00 | 1.29 | 0.00 |
| | NATURAL GAS | 24,533.26 | 5.16 | -2.02 | 20,122.42 | 3.92 | -17.98 |
| THERMAL Total | | 2,46,935.46 | 51.96 | 1.53 | 2,46,941.62 | 48.07 | 0.00 |
| NUCLEAR | | 8,180.00 | 1.72 | 0.00 | 8,780.00 | 1.71 | 7.33 |
| TOTAL [Conventional] | | 2,55,115.46 | 53.68 | 1.48 | 2,55,721.62 | 49.78 | 0.24 |
| RES (excluding Large Hydro) | WIND | 50,037.82 | 10.53 | 9.05 | 54,510.93 | 10.61 | 8.94 |
| | SOLAR | 1,05,646.49 | 22.23 | 29.13 | 1,35,809.94 | 26.44 | 28.55 |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 10,743.11 | 2.26 | 3.74 | 10,757.31 | 2.09 | 0.13 |
| | Waste to Energy | 840.21 | 0.18 | 43.43 | 856.62 | 0.17 | 1.95 |
| | SMALL HYDRO (*) | 5,100.55 | 1.07 | 1.94 | 5,158.61 | 1.00 | 1.14 |
| Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**) | | 47,728.16 | 10.04 | 1.70 | 50,914.66 | 9.91 | 6.68 |
| TOTAL [Renewable] | | 2,20,096.34 | 46.32 | 15.49 | 2,58,008.07 | 50.22 | 17.23 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 4,75,211.80 | 100.00 | 7.52 | 5,13,729.69 | 100.00 | 8.11 |

***:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.**
****:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1011**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**SETTING UP OF NUCLEAR PROJECTS BY NTPC**

**1011. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:**

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

**(a) whether it is true that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is considering setting up around 30 GW of company owned nuclear projects across various locations in the country and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether it is also a fact that this is in line with the Government's decision of having 100 GW nuclear capacity by 2047 and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) whether NTPC is exploring multiple international collaborations in the area of technology and fuel to push its nuclear ambitions to diversity energy generation and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether it is also true that the NTPC is eyeing 2 GW of nuclear capacity as early as 2032; 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) & (b) : NTPC Ltd., a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, Government of India (GoI), is planning for 30GW nuclear capacity by 2047 through the following two routes:**

**i. Anu Shakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI), a JV of NTPC Ltd. and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), is in the process of establishing a 4×700 MW nuclear power project in Banswara district of Rajasthan, called Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (MBRAPP).**

**ii. NTPC Ltd. has formed a wholly owned nuclear subsidiary, NTPC Parmanu Urja Nigam Limited (NPUNL), incorporated on 07.01.2025 under the Companies Act after getting requisite clearances.**

**The above target of 30GW is a part of the Government's decision of having 100 GW nuclear capacity by 2047.**

**(c): In order to explore various options and possible collaborations with international partners, NTPC Ltd. has issued an Expression of Interest (EoI).**

**(d) & (e): Further, NTPC Ltd., through its JV ASHVINI, is in the process of establishing a 4×700 MW nuclear power project in Banswara district of Rajasthan, called Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (MBRAPP). The current projections envisage initial testing of MBRAPP's first 700 MW unit by FY 2032-33**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1038**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# FREQUENT POWER CUT DURING PEAK HOURS

**†1038. SHRI JAI PARKASH:**
**SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI:**

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

**(a) whether complaints regarding frequent power cuts and voltage fluctuations during peak hours are being received in the State of Haryana particularly in Hisar and Sonipat Parliamentary Constituencies, causing serious inconvenience to domestic consumers, farmers and industries and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether expansion of transmission and distribution infrastructure has not kept pace with the increasing demand and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;**

**(c) whether the implementation of Solar Feeder Scheme is not keeping with expected pace and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) the number of Solar Feeder sanctioned, set up and made functional in Sonipat parliamentary constituency since 2020;**

**(e) the maximum peak load demand recorded in the Hisar Parliamentary Constituency since 2020 and corresponding availability of power supply during the same period;**

**(f) whether the Ministry has taken any specific measures such as additional power generation, load management or grid strengthening to ensure uninterrupted power supply during peak hours and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(g) the time-bound action plan of the Government to provide a permanent solution to these issues in Hisar region and of expansion of solar feeder and renewable energy based infrastructure in Sonipat Parliamentary Constituency in future?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**The details of actual power supply position of the State of Haryana are as under:**

| Year | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy Not Supplied |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) |
| 2024-25 | 70,149 | 70,120 | 29 |
| 2025-26 (upto Dec, 2025) | 55,932 | 55,867 | 65 |

**Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)**

**It can be seen that the gap between the demand and availability of electricity in Haryana is negligible. Further, as reported by the State, there are no scheduled cuts of power supply in any category of consumers in the State of Haryana.**

**(b) : As reported by the State, the transmission and distribution infrastructure of the State is augmented every year to meet the demand and there are no deficiencies in this regard. Further, under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) of Government of India (GoI), distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 6,794 crore have been sanctioned for the State of Haryana and are under execution. Sanctioned works include new/ upgradation of Distribution Transformers and substations, feeder bifurcation, replacement of old bare conductors, modernization works including Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), Data Management System (DMS) etc.**

**(c) : Solarisation is being undertaken in the State of Haryana under various schemes. The details are as under:**

**(i) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM): Solar plants are being setup as below:**

- **Capacity Allocated: 158 MW**
- **LOA issued: 129.8 MW**
- **PPA signed: 124.8 MW**
- **Capacity Commissioned (as on 31.12.2025): 28.61 MW**

**Further, 1,58,486 standalone solar pumps have been installed. In addition, works of 6.5 MW for solarization of grid connected 2,817 agricultural pumps including feeder level solarization on 16 feeders have been awarded and are under implementation.**

**(ii) PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna (PMSG-MBY): 52,412 Rooftop solar panels for domestic house-holds have been installed so far.**

**(d) : As reported by the State, there is no separate solar feeder in Sonipat district. However, 3,982 Rooftop On-grid connections have been released in Sonipat district till date.**

**(e) : The Hisar Parliamentary Constituency covers the district Hisar, part of district Jind and part of district Bhiwani. As per DISCOM record, maximum peak load demand recorded is as under:**

**(In MW)**

| FY | Hisar (District Hisar & Fatehabad) | Bhiwani (District Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri) | Jind (Jind district) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020-21 | 1050 | 558 | 735 |
| 2021-22 | 1170 | 625 | 710 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2022-23** | **976** | **677** | **712** |
| **2023-24** | **1327** | **652** | **729** |
| **2024-25** | **1308** | **575** | **874** |
| **2025-26 (upto Dec-2025)** | **1276** | **576** | **739** |

**(f): Government of India has taken the following steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the country:**

**(i) CEA has assisted states in preparation of their "Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10 year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning. All States are in process of creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.**

**(ii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has envisaged setting up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.**

**(iii) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects is under construction and 4,274 MW of Projects are under various stages of planning.**

**(iv) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and 7,000 MW of Capacity is under various stages of planning.**

**(v) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity is under construction and 48,720 MW of Capacity is at various stages of planning.**

**(vi) 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. 9,653.94 MW/26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity is under tendering stage.**

**(vii) Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition.**

**(viii) Further, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 1.53 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS and are under implementation.**

**(g) : As reported by the State, the electrical network is being regularly upgraded as per the load growth/ requirement, so that there is no issue in providing scheduled power supply to the consumers in Hisar Parliamentary Constituency and there is no constraint in providing uninterrupted scheduled power supply to all categories of consumers.**

**For the expansion of Renewable Energy infrastructure, a target of 7,139 Households in Sonipat district, and 7,340 households in Hisar district, has been fixed under PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna (PMSG-MBY) and that is under execution.**

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**भारत सरकार**
**विद्युत मंत्रालय**
**....**
**लोक सभा**
**अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-1065**
**दिनांक 05 फरवरी, 2026 को उत्तरार्थ**

**बदायूं में विद्युत वितरण परियोजनाएं**

**1065. श्री आदित्य यादवः**

क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में विद्युत वितरण को मजबूत करने के लिए परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या जिले में सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) और चीनी मिलों तथा रासायनिक संयंत्रों जैसी बड़ी औद्योगिक इकाइयों को विश्वसनीय विद्युत अवसंरचना के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की गई है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा बदायूं जिले में औद्योगिक विकास को सुगम बनाने के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को अपनाने, पारेषण लाइनों में सुधार करने और विद्युत कटौती को कम करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उत्तर

**विद्युत राज्य मंत्री**
**(श्री श्रीपाद नाईक)**

**(क) से (घ):** चूंकि विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है**,** अतः उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। सूक्ष्म**,** लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) और औद्योगिक इकाइयों सहित सभी उपभोक्ताओं को विश्वसनीय और गुणवत्तापूर्ण विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए अपनी वितरण अवसंरचना में सुधार और वृद्धि करना संबंधित वितरण यूटिलिटी की जिम्मेदारी है।

भारत सरकार (जीओआई) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनकी वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस) और प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को निष्पादित किया गया। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से कुशल वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार के उद्देश्य से संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की है। स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों सहित वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों के लिए 2.83 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को स्कीम के तहत संस्वीकृति दी गई है और वे कार्यान्वयन के अधीन हैं। इसमें बदायूं जिले के लिए 529 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले कार्य शामिल हैं। संस्वीकृत कार्यों में सब-स्टेशनों और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का उन्नयन / संवर्धन, कंडक्टरों का उन्नयन, मिश्रित-लोड फीडर का पृथक्करण, स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य आदि शामिल हैं।

जैसा कि राज्य द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, बदायूं जिले में एक नया 220 केवी सबस्टेशन बनाया गया है और 132 केवी के 4 सबस्टेशनों को उन्नत किया गया है। इसके अलावा, व्यवसाय योजना 2023-24 और 2024-25 के तहत, 4 नए 33/11 केवी सबस्टेशनों की स्थापना, 33 केवी के 11 फीडरों के सुदृढ़ीकरण और 25 विद्युत ट्रांसफार्मरों की क्षमता वृद्धि के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, आरडीएसएस के तहत, 4 नए 33 केवी फीडरों के वितरण अवसंरचना संबंधी कार्य एवं 11 केवी के 34 फीडरों व 109 एलटी फीडरों के सुदृढ़ीकरण संबंधी कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। इन सभी कार्यों से बदायूं जिले में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) एवं अन्य औद्योगिक इकाइयों सहित उपभोक्ताओं को विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति में मदद मिलेगी।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) स्कीम के तहत, बदायूं जिले में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को अपनाने के लिए, 33 / 11 केवी पावर सबस्टेशनों से कृषि फीडरों के सौरीकरण के लिए सौर संयंत्रों (कुल 74.70 मेगावाट) की संस्थापना के लिए विद्युत क्रय करार (पीपीए) निष्पादित किए गए हैं।

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.108**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

# IMPACT OF SHORTAGE OF POWER

**108. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

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

**(a) the details of power shortage in urban, rural, manufacturing and industrial sectors in Maharashtra and other States in the country;**

**(b) the reasons for power shortage in these sectors and the steps taken by the Government to address the issue;**

**(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of power shortage on the economy and industrial growth; and**

**(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by the Government to ensure adequate power supply to meet the growing demand?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 513.730 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 289.607 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.**

**The State/ UT-wise details of Power Supply Position, including Maharashtra, for the last three years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto December, 2025) are attached at Annexure. These details indicate that Energy Supplied has been commensurate to the Energy Requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network. Hence there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.**

**Further, Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/areas/districts in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. The Central Government 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.**

**(d) : The Government have taken the following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity in the country:**

**1. Generation Planning:**

**(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their "Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10 year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.**

**(ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.**

**(iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:**

**(A) The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.**

**To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 17,360 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 20.01.2026. In addition, 39,545 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.**

**(B) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.**

**(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.**

**(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.**

**(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage**

**2. Transmission Planning: Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.**

**3. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

- **(i) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.**
- **(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**
- **(iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**
- **(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- **(v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**
- **(vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**
- **(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**
- **(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched**
- **(ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.**
- **(x) "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**
- **(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**
- **(xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localisation of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 108 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**The State-wise detail of Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24.**

| State/ System / Region | April, 2022 - March, 2023 | | | | April, 2023 - March, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | (MU) | ( % ) | (MU) | ( MU ) | (MU) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,788 | 1,788 | 0 | 0 | 1,789 | 1,789 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 35,143 | 35,133 | 10 | 0 | 35,501 | 35,496 | 5 | 0 |
| Haryana | 61,451 | 60,945 | 506 | 0.8 | 63,983 | 63,636 | 348 | 0.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,649 | 12,542 | 107 | 0.8 | 12,805 | 12,767 | 38 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19,639 | 19,322 | 317 | 1.6 | 20,040 | 19,763 | 277 | 1.4 |
| Punjab | 69,522 | 69,220 | 302 | 0.4 | 69,533 | 69,528 | 5 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,01,801 | 1,00,057 | 1,745 | 1.7 | 1,07,422 | 1,06,806 | 616 | 0.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,44,251 | 1,43,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 | 1,48,791 | 1,48,287 | 504 | 0.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,647 | 15,386 | 261 | 1.7 | 15,644 | 15,532 | 112 | 0.7 |
| Northern Region | 4,63,088 | 4,58,640 | 4,449 | 1 | 4,76,852 | 4,74,946 | 1,906 | 0.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 37,446 | 37,374 | 72 | 0.2 | 39,930 | 39,872 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Gujarat | 1,39,043 | 1,38,999 | 44 | 0 | 1,45,768 | 1,45,740 | 28 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 92,683 | 92,325 | 358 | 0.4 | 99,301 | 99,150 | 151 | 0.2 |
| Maharashtra | 1,87,309 | 1,87,197 | 111 | 0.1 | 2,07,108 | 2,06,931 | 176 | 0.1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,018 | 10,018 | 0 | 0 | 10,164 | 10,164 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 4,669 | 4,669 | 0 | 0 | 5,111 | 5,111 | 0 | 0 |
| Western Region | 4,77,393 | 4,76,808 | 586 | 0.1 | 5,17,714 | 5,17,301 | 413 | 0.1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72,302 | 71,893 | 410 | 0.6 | 80,209 | 80,151 | 57 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 77,832 | 77,799 | 34 | 0 | 84,623 | 84,613 | 9 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 75,688 | 75,663 | 26 | 0 | 94,088 | 93,934 | 154 | 0.2 |
| Kerala | 27,747 | 27,726 | 21 | 0.1 | 30,943 | 30,938 | 5 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,14,798 | 1,14,722 | 77 | 0.1 | 1,26,163 | 1,26,151 | 12 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 3,051 | 3,050 | 1 | 0 | 3,456 | 3,455 | 1 | 0 |
| Lakshadweep | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 3,71,467 | 3,70,900 | 567 | 0.2 | 4,19,531 | 4,19,293 | 238 | 0.1 |
| Bihar | 39,545 | 38,762 | 783 | 2 | 41,514 | 40,918 | 596 | 1.4 |
| DVC | 26,339 | 26,330 | 9 | 0 | 26,560 | 26,552 | 8 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 13,278 | 12,288 | 990 | 7.5 | 14,408 | 13,858 | 550 | 3.8 |
| Odisha | 42,631 | 42,584 | 47 | 0.1 | 41,358 | 41,333 | 25 | 0.1 |
| West Bengal | 60,348 | 60,274 | 74 | 0.1 | 67,576 | 67,490 | 86 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 587 | 587 | 0 | 0 | 544 | 543 | 0 | 0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 348 | 348 | 0 | 0.12914 | 386 | 374 | 12 | 3.18562 |
| Eastern Region | 1,82,791 | 1,80,888 | 1,903 | 1 | 1,92,013 | 1,90,747 | 1,266 | 0.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 915 | 892 | 24 | 2.6 | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 11,465 | 11,465 | 0 | 0 | 12,445 | 12,341 | 104 | 0.8 |
| Manipur | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0 | 1,023 | 1,008 | 15 | 1.5 |
| Meghalaya | 2,237 | 2,237 | 0 | 0 | 2,236 | 2,066 | 170 | 7.6 |
| Mizoram | 645 | 645 | 0 | 0 | 684 | 684 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 926 | 873 | 54 | 5.8 | 921 | 921 | 0 | 0 |
| Tripura | 1,547 | 1,547 | 0 | 0 | 1,691 | 1,691 | 0 | 0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 18,758 | 18,680 | 78 | 0.4 | 20,022 | 19,733 | 289 | 1.4 |
| All India | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 |

**The State-wise detail of actual Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy for the years 2024-25 and the current year 2025-26 (upto December, 2025).**

| State/ System / Region | April, 2024 - March, 2025 | | | | April, 2025 - December, 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,952 | 1,952 | 0 | 0 | 1,509 | 1,509 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 38,255 | 38,243 | 12 | 0 | 31,011 | 31,004 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 70,149 | 70,120 | 30 | 0 | 55,932 | 55,867 | 65 | 0.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13,566 | 13,526 | 40 | 0.3 | 10,295 | 10,259 | 36 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20,374 | 20,283 | 90 | 0.4 | 14,874 | 14,862 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Punjab | 77,423 | 77,423 | 0 | 0 | 60,852 | 60,811 | 41 | 0.1 |
| Rajasthan | 1,13,833 | 1,13,529 | 304 | 0.3 | 82,782 | 82,782 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,65,090 | 1,64,786 | 304 | 0.2 | 1,29,271 | 1,29,245 | 26 | 0.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 16,770 | 16,727 | 43 | 0.3 | 12,634 | 12,585 | 49 | 0.4 |
| Northern Region | 5,18,869 | 5,17,917 | 952 | 0.2 | 4,00,371 | 4,00,135 | 236 | 0.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 43,208 | 43,180 | 28 | 0.1 | 31,484 | 31,475 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,51,878 | 1,51,875 | 3 | 0 | 1,18,066 | 1,18,066 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,04,445 | 1,04,312 | 133 | 0.1 | 75,024 | 75,017 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 2,01,816 | 2,01,757 | 59 | 0 | 1,49,339 | 1,49,330 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,852 | 10,852 | 0 | 0 | 8,437 | 8,437 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 5,411 | 5,411 | 0 | 0 | 4,085 | 4,085 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 5,28,924 | 5,28,701 | 223 | 0 | 3,96,482 | 3,96,458 | 24 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 79,028 | 79,025 | 3 | 0 | 59,580 | 59,574 | 6 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 88,262 | 88,258 | 4 | 0 | 61,137 | 61,130 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 92,450 | 92,446 | 4 | 0 | 67,697 | 67,687 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 31,624 | 31,616 | 8 | 0 | 22,947 | 22,945 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,30,413 | 1,30,408 | 5 | 0 | 99,673 | 99,664 | 10 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,549 | 3,549 | 0 | 0 | 2,693 | 2,690 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Lakshadweep | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 54 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 4,25,373 | 4,25,349 | 24 | 0 | 3,13,762 | 3,13,724 | 38 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 44,393 | 44,217 | 176 | 0.4 | 37,299 | 37,283 | 15 | 0.0 |
| DVC | 25,891 | 25,888 | 3 | 0 | 18,590 | 18,587 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 15,203 | 15,126 | 77 | 0.5 | 11,717 | 11,711 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Odisha | 42,882 | 42,858 | 24 | 0.1 | 34,037 | 34,032 | 5 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 71,180 | 71,085 | 95 | 0.1 | 56,921 | 56,888 | 32 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 574 | 574 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 378 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 425 | 413 | 12 | 2.9 | 316 | 299 | 17 | 5.5 |
| Eastern Region | 2,00,180 | 1,99,806 | 374 | 0.2 | 1,58,986 | 1,58,924 | 62 | 0.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,050 | 1,050 | 0 | 0 | 909 | 909 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 12,843 | 12,837 | 6 | 0 | 10,973 | 10,973 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Manipur | 1,079 | 1,068 | 10 | 0.9 | 863 | 861 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Meghalaya | 2,046 | 2,046 | 0 | 0 | 1,542 | 1,542 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 709 | 709 | 0 | 0 | 559 | 559 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 938 | 938 | 0 | 0 | 772 | 772 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,939 | 1,939 | 0 | 0 | 1,523 | 1,523 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 20,613 | 20,596 | 16 | 0.1 | 17,227 | 17,224 | 3 | 0.0 |
| All India | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 12,86,829 | 12,86,465 | 363 | 0.0 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1086**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

## SETTING UP OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS IN BIHAR

**†1086. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has discussed any plan with the State Government of Bihar to set up Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) and gas-based power plants including multi-purpose dam based power projects, small hydro power projects in rivers like Koshi, Mahananda and Karamnasa in view of voltage fluctuation, load shedding, tripping and power cut in crop season and shortage of 24X7 reliable power for industries in the Koshi-Simanchal region of the Bihar; and**

**(b) 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) : As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 power generation is a de-licensed activity in the country and any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.**

**Coal Based Thermal Capacity of 3060 MW is under construction in the State of Bihar. The Unit wise detail is as follows:**

| S.No. | Project Name | Implementing Agency | Sector | Unit No. | Capacity (MW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Buxar TPP | SJVN | Central | U-2 | 660 |
| 2 | Nabinagar STPP, St-II | NTPC | Central | U-4 | 800 |
| 3 | | | Central | U-5 | 800 |
| 4 | | | Central | U-6 | 800 |
| Total Coal Based Capacity Under Construction | | | | | 3060 |

**Further, 2,400 MW (3 X 800 MW) coal based thermal power project at Pirpainti, Bhagalpur is being setup by a private developer, awarded through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB).**

**In the last five years, only one Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Hydroelectric Project, namely Dagmara (130.1 MW) on Koshi river, in the State of Bihar, was received in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence. The DPR was received in CEA in June 2021; however, the same was returned in January 2022 due to very high tariff.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1098**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# POLICY FOR THE LARGE-SCALE IMPLEMENTATION OF INSULATED CONDUCTORS

**1098. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the large-scale implementation of insulated or covered conductors across the country to prevent electrocution incidents and line faults, if so, the details thereof, including the timeframe for its implementation;**

**(b) whether the Government has allocated any funds under centrally sponsored schemes for the installation or upgradation to insulated electric lines and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the details of States that have fully or partially implemented underground cabling systems in the country; and**

**(d) whether the Ministry proposes to implement underground cabling in the country, at least in urbanised areas and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Distribution Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has notified the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023 and Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022, as amended from time to time, which mandate the use of insulated cables, covered conductors, Aerial Bunched Cables (ABC) and underground cables in certain areas, with the objective of preventing electrocution incidents, reducing line faults, and enhancing the safety and reliability of power supply. As per the provision of these regulations:**

- **Underground cables shall be used in coastal areas.**

- **Aerial bunched cables (ABC) or insulated cables or covered conductors shall be used in the congested, theft and accident-prone areas.**

- **In case of Electric lines of 33 kV and below passing through the protected areas such as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, Community Reserves), Eco-sensitive zones around the protected areas and Wildlife Corridors, only underground cables shall be used.**

**In addition to above, distribution utilities may use insulated or covered conductors in other areas based on actual field conditions.**

**With the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector, Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure & system modernization. Distribution infrastructure works such as Aerial Bunched Cables (ABC)/covered conductors & underground cables, upgradation/ augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, etc. have been sanctioned under the scheme based on proposals submitted the utilities. Till date, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 1.53 lakh crore have been sanctioned under the scheme.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1102**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**INSTALLATION OF SMART PRE-PAID METERS IN JAMUI**

**1102. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has approved/sanctioned the installation of Smart Pre-paid Meters in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) during Financial Year 2025–26, if so, the details of status and timeline, block-wise;**

**(b) the physical and financial progress of the separation of agriculture feeders in Jamui as on January 1, 2026;**

**(c) whether funds have been released and utilised for the strengthening of sub-stations (33/11 KV) in Jamui during Financial Year 2025–26 and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether shortfall has been identified in the reduction of AT&C losses in the Jamui circle, if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures proposed in this regard; and**

**(e) whether new approvals are proposed for underground cabling in Jamui heritage/market areas during Financial Year 2026–27 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) : Based on the proposal submitted by the State, Smart prepaid metering works for 54,456 consumers were sanctioned under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for Jamui Parliamentary Constituency during Financial Year 2022–23. The details are as under:**

| Block | Sanctioned Smart Prepaid Meters (Nos.) | Installed till date (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|
| Jamui | 21,729 | 15,171 |
| Jhajha | 7,500 | 3,812 |
| Sheikhpur | 18,227 | 9,230 |
| Barbigha | 7,000 | 4,718 |
| Total | 54,456 | 32,931 |

**The sanctioned works are to be completed by the end of the scheme period i.e. March, 2028.**

**(b) : In Jamui Parliamentary Constituency, as per proposal submitted by the State, 50 feeders have been sanctioned for segregation under RDSS with a project cost of Rs 102 crore. Out of the sanctioned works, 49 feeders have been segregated till date with a financial progress of Rs 80 crore.**

**(c) : Under RDSS, 2 new 2x10 MVA substations have been sanctioned for Jamui Parliamentary Constituency and the works are under implementation. Under the scheme, funds are released to distribution utilities upon qualifying annual evaluation and based on the physical progress of the sanctioned works as per the scheme guidelines. During Financial Year 2025-26, Rs. 490 crore have been released to the South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL), which includes Jamui circle, for loss reduction and smart metering works as per the scheme guidelines.**

**(d): Government of India has undertaken various reform measures to improve distribution infrastructure and to bring down AT&C losses in the Country, including Jamui Constituency. These include:**

**i. The release of funds under RDSS is linked to States/Distribution utilities taking necessary measures to improve their performance. Under the scheme, sanctioned works include replacement of bare conductors with covered conductors, laying Aerial Bunched (AB) cables, and upgradation/augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT)/ Sub-stations, etc. Execution of these works would help in reducing AT&C losses and improve the quality of supply of power. Prepaid smart metering is also one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, which would help in improving AT&C losses.**

**ii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities are contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

**iii. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through**

**AT&C Losses are monitored at the distribution utility level and calculated based on their audited annual financial accounts. Further, under RDSS, a trajectory for reduction in AT&C losses has also been prescribed which is linked with fund release. The achievement of SBPDCL is as below:**

| FY21 | FY22 | | FY23 | | FY24 | | FY25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual (Baseline) | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| 36.88 | 35 | 39.07 | 31 | 25.05 | 25 | 22.89 | 20 | 16.35 |

**Also, with the concerted efforts of State and Central Government and due to the reforms undertaken, the AT&C Losses of the State of Bihar have reduced from 35.33% in FY2021 to 15.51% in FY2025.**

**(e) : There is no such proposal under consideration for underground cabling in Jamui heritage/market areas.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1106**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# POWER SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS

**1106. DR. LATA WANKHEDE:**

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

**(a) the average hours of power supply provided to the rural feeders in the rural districts of Madhya Pradesh during the peak irrigation season;**

**(b) the details of the separation of agriculture feeders undertaken in the State to ensure reliable power for farmers;**

**(c) the status of the electrification of the 'tolas' and hamlets in the remote areas of Sagar which were previously un-electrified;**

**(d) the measures taken by the Government to replace the dilapidated poles and wires in the flood-affected regions to prevent accidents; and**

**(e) whether the Government proposes to provide solar-powered street lights in the villages under the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The average daily hours of power supply in rural areas of the State of Madhya Pradesh, during Oct-Dec 2025, has been reported as 22 hours and 31 minutes.**

**(b) : In the State of Madhya Pradesh, a total of 8,167 agricultural feeders have been segregated under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), State's own schemes and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Works for remaining 1,006 feeders sanctioned under RDSS are under implementation.**

**(c) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Distribution Utility. Government of India (GoI) has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.**

**As reported by the States, including Madhya Pradesh, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 422 villages were electrified in the state of Madhya Pradesh during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 19,84,264 households in the State of Madhya Pradesh were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**GoI is also supporting States under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for electrification of left-out households. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 459 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 90,265 households in the State of Madhya Pradesh. This includes electrification of 28 nos. of Majra/Tola in Sagar district.**

**(d) : As per Electricity Act 2003, it is the duty of the respective distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, safe and economical distribution system in its area of supply, including checking the strength of poles/ wires of HT/ LT lines to maintain quality and reliable power supply in its area of operation.**

**However, under RDSS, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 9,738 crore have been sanctioned for the State of Madhya Pradesh. Sanctioned works include upgradation/ new sub-stations/ distribution transformers, agriculture feeder segregation, upgrading of conductors etc.**

**(e) : There is no provision under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for the installation of solar-powered street lights.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1115**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# LOSS SUFFERED BY SEBs

**1115. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

**(a) the details of transmission losses in the country, State-wise;**

**(b) the details of losses suffered by State Electricity Boards (SEBs) during the last three years; and**

**(c) the directions being issued by the Union Government to State Electricity Boards to ensure that they become self sustaining?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The losses of the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) in the country vary in the range of around 2.99% to 5.10% with an annual average of 3.75%. The details of State Transmission Utilities (STUs) transmission losses are given in Annexure-I.**

**(b) & (c): As per the 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking of Power Distribution Utilities Report, the Aggregated Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of the Distribution Utilities / Power Departments during the last three years are given in Annexure-II.**

**With the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector, Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). The scheme aims to reduce the AT&C losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and under-recovery per each unit of electricity supplied to zero.**

**Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible Distribution Utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and system modernization, and communicable system metering along with smart pre-paid metering in the country. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on performance of States/UTs on various parameters.**

**Further, Government of India has taken the following measures, in addition to RDSS, to improve the financial viability of distribution utilities.**

- **Implementation of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) Rules has ensured that distribution companies pay their dues to generating companies on time.**

- **Rules have been introduced to ensure cost-reflective tariffs and the automatic pass-through of variations in power purchase and fuel costs on a monthly basis.**

- **Ensuring that tariff and true-up orders are issued on time for reducing revenue gaps.**

- **Rules have been framed for timely payment of the subsidies promised by the State Governments.**

- **Rules and operating procedures for energy accounting have improved transparency, and billing and collection efficiency.**

- **Loans to state owned Power Utilities have been linked to the performance of Distribution Utilities.**

- **Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been allowed to State Governments conditional upon key power sector reforms.**

**With collective effort of Central and State/UT governments and the reform measures taken under various schemes, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY 2021 to 15.04% in FY 2025.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**Details of State/UTs transmission losses are as below:**

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Transmission Loss in % |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2.46 |
| 2 | Gujarat | 3.29 |
| 3 | Haryana | 1.99 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 3.28 |
| 5 | Telangana | 2.11 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 2.69 |
| 7 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3.00 |
| 8 | Assam | 3.21 |
| 9 | Bihar | 2.56 |
| 10 | Chhattisgarh | 3.00 |
| 11 | Delhi | 0.95 |
| 12 | Goa | 4.50 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 2.23 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 2.87 |
| 15 | Kerala | 3.10 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 3.18 |
| 17 | Odisha | 3.00 |
| 18 | Puducherry | 1.50 |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 4.20 |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 3.18 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 2.70 |
| 22 | Himachal Pradesh | 2.77 |
| 23 | Punjab | 2.21 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 0.77 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 1.03 |
| 26 | Manipur | 7.15 |
| 27 | Mizoram | 3.08 |
| 28 | Nagaland | 8.00 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 14.50 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 8.00 |
| 31 | Jammu & Kashmir | 3.00 |
| 32 | Tripura | 3.00 |
| 33 | Daman & Diu - Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 3.50 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The details of Aggregated Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses suffered by State/ State Electricity Boards (SEBs) during the last three years are as below:**

| Sl. No. | State/ SEBs | AT&C loss (in %) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 |
| A | State Sector | 15.47 | 16.33 | 15.40 |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 19.77 | 20.76 | 24.14 |
| | Andaman & Nicobar PD | 19.77 | 20.76 | 24.14 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 7.74 | 12.05 | 7.87 |
| | APCPDCL | 10.33 | 11.37 | 7.95 |
| | APEPDCL | 5.94 | 10.41 | 7.70 |
| | APSPDCL | 8.08 | 13.95 | 7.99 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 51.70 | 42.86 | 46.20 |
| | Arunachal PD | 51.70 | 42.86 | 46.20 |
| 4 | Assam | 16.22 | 14.03 | 15.44 |
| | APDCL | 16.22 | 14.03 | 15.44 |
| 5 | Bihar | 23.45 | 20.32 | 15.51 |
| | NBPDCL | 21.42 | 17.06 | 14.49 |
| | SBPDCL | 25.05 | 22.89 | 16.35 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 16.14 | 15.88 | 14.25 |
| | CSPDCL | 16.14 | 15.88 | 14.25 |
| 7 | Delhi | 10.67 | 12.82 | 8.36 |
| | NDMC | 10.67 | 12.82 | 8.36 |
| 8 | Goa | 17.09 | 9.09 | 10.39 |
| | Goa PD | 17.09 | 9.09 | 10.39 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 10.72 | 8.97 | 8.25 |
| | DGVCL | 1.62 | 1.87 | 4.26 |
| | MGVCL | 9.67 | 6.88 | 8.37 |
| | PGVCL | 18.41 | 15.11 | 12.73 |
| | UGVCL | 9.35 | 8.08 | 6.16 |
| 10 | Haryana | 12.01 | 11.30 | 11.76 |
| | DHBVNL | 13.17 | 12.73 | 12.20 |
| | UHBVNL | 10.32 | 9.15 | 11.12 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 10.57 | 10.88 | 19.44 |
| | HPSEBL | 10.57 | 10.88 | 19.44 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 27.46 | 30.51 | 28.19 |
| | JBVNL | 27.46 | 30.51 | 28.19 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Karnataka | 14.19 | 11.89 | 11.92 |
| | BESCOM | 12.78 | 10.23 | 12.50 |
| | CHESCOM | 10.22 | 9.38 | 8.76 |
| | GESCOM | 19.25 | 9.56 | 13.48 |
| | HESCOM | 18.12 | 17.92 | 12.14 |
| | MESCOM | 9.20 | 12.48 | 10.02 |
| 14 | Kerala | 5.65 | 7.44 | 6.61 |
| | KSEBL | 5.64 | 7.44 | 6.61 |
| | TCED | 7.08 | 7.19 | 6.94 |
| 15 | Ladakh | 38.61 | 42.46 | 26.82 |
| | Ladakh PD | 38.61 | 42.46 | 26.82 |
| 16 | Madhya Pradesh | 20.45 | 22.89 | 22.76 |
| | MPMKVVCL | 22.89 | 29.09 | 29.60 |
| | MPPaKVVCL | 12.60 | 12.33 | 12.78 |
| | MPPoKVVCL | 27.09 | 28.20 | 26.66 |
| 17 | Maharashtra | 16.96 | 23.86 | 17.69 |
| | BEST | 4.18 | 6.68 | 5.07 |
| | MSEDCL | 17.37 | 24.39 | 18.09 |
| 18 | Manipur | 13.82 | 13.41 | 12.90 |
| | MSPDCL | 13.82 | 13.41 | 12.90 |
| 19 | Meghalaya | 17.75 | 17.51 | 17.52 |
| | MePDCL | 17.75 | 17.51 | 17.52 |
| 20 | Mizoram | 26.53 | 28.01 | 32.31 |
| | Mizoram PD | 26.53 | 28.01 | 32.31 |
| 21 | Nagaland | 47.28 | 47.11 | 48.86 |
| | Nagaland PD | 47.28 | 47.11 | 48.86 |
| 22 | Puducherry | 21.83 | 17.75 | 14.72 |
| | Puducherry PD | 21.83 | 17.75 | 14.72 |
| 23 | Punjab | 11.23 | 10.96 | 19.21 |
| | PSPCL | 11.23 | 10.96 | 19.21 |
| 24 | Rajasthan | 15.44 | 22.13 | 15.18 |
| | AVVNL | 10.00 | 15.43 | 9.22 |
| | JdVVNL | 20.99 | 28.84 | 21.42 |
| | JVVNL | 14.59 | 20.89 | 13.75 |
| 25 | Sikkim | 26.41 | 27.84 | 21.84 |
| | Sikkim PD | 26.41 | 27.84 | 21.84 |
| 26 | Tamil Nadu | 10.92 | 11.39 | 10.96 |
| | TANGEDCO | 10.92 | 11.39 | 10.96 |
| 27 | Telangana | 18.65 | 19.01 | 19.84 |
| | TGNPDCL | 22.19 | 20.00 | 23.22 |
| | TGSPDCL | 17.20 | 18.62 | 18.51 |
| 28 | Tripura | 24.91 | 69.01 | 29.61 |
| | TSECL | 24.91 | 69.01 | 29.61 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | 22.18 | 16.39 | 19.54 |
| | DVVNL | 24.04 | 20.00 | 19.70 |
| | KESCO | 11.33 | 9.60 | 14.29 |
| | MVVNL | 23.46 | 15.53 | 17.70 |
| | PVVNL | 17.06 | 14.25 | 11.91 |
| | PuVVNL | 27.27 | 17.33 | 30.70 |
| 30 | Uttarakhand | 14.41 | 14.69 | 15.08 |
| | UPCL | 14.41 | 14.69 | 15.08 |
| 31 | West Bengal | 17.43 | 17.13 | 17.17 |
| | WBSEDCL | 17.43 | 17.13 | 17.17 |
| | | | | |
| B | Private Sector | 11.87 | 11.00 | 10.05 |
| 1 | Delhi | 6.86 | 6.74 | 6.48 |
| | BRPL | 6.92 | 6.52 | 6.70 |
| | BYPL | 7.29 | 7.71 | 7.15 |
| | TPDDL | 6.48 | 6.35 | 5.70 |
| 2 | Gujarat | 3.93 | 3.92 | 3.63 |
| | Torrent Power Ahmedabad | 4.04 | 4.16 | 3.80 |
| | Torrent Power Surat | 3.69 | 3.41 | 3.24 |
| 3 | Maharashtra | 6.48 | 5.39 | 4.99 |
| | AEML | 6.48 | 5.39 | 4.99 |
| 4 | Odisha | 21.67 | 19.59 | 17.81 |
| | TPNODL | 17.25 | 14.61 | 12.51 |
| | TPSODL | 30.59 | 26.75 | 23.36 |
| | TPWODL | 20.26 | 17.90 | 17.64 |
| | TPCODL | 22.64 | 21.86 | 19.11 |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | 8.02 | 7.75 | 8.48 |
| | NPCL | 8.02 | 7.75 | 8.48 |
| 6 | West Bengal | 6.47 | 4.64 | 4.77 |
| | IPCL | 6.47 | 4.64 | 4.77 |
| | Grand Total | 15.22 | 15.97 | 15.04 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1119**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**INCREASING DEMAND OF ELECTRICITY**

**1119. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

**(a) whether consumption of electricity has increased across the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether the present generation of electricity is sufficient to meet the demand in the various States of the country and if so, the details thereof, including Maharashtra and if not, the reasons therefor;**

**(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand for electricity including generation of sources from new and renewable electricity; and**

**(d) whether the Government has approved new power projects in the country, particularly in Maharashtra 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) & (b): The consumption of electricity has consistently increased by approximately 12.4 % in the country during the last three financial years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25. The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) are given at Annexure-I.**

**The State-wise details of actual Power Supply Position including Maharashtra for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) is given at Annexure-II. These details indicate that 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/ Distribution network. Hence, there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.**

**(c) : The Government have taken the following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity in the country:**

**1. Generation and Storage Planning:**

**(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their "Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.**

**(ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.**

**(iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:**

**(A) The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.**

**To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 17,360 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 20.01.2026. In addition, 39,545 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.**

**(B) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.**

**(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.**

**(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.**

**(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage**

**2. Transmission Planning: Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.**

**3. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

**(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green**

**Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**

**(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**

**(iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**

**(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

**(v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**

**(vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**

**(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**

**(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched**

**(ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.**

**(x) "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**

**(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**

**(xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**

**(d) : As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.**

**Details of under construction power plant in the country including under construction Hydro pumped projects in Maharashtra are given at Annexure-III.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1119 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26**

| Financial Year | Energy Requirement | | Energy Supplied | | Energy Not Supplied | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (MU) | % Growth | (MU) | % Growth | (MU) | (%) |
| 2022-23 | 1,513,497 | - | 1,505,914 | - | 7,583 | 0.5 |
| 2023-24 | 1,626,132 | 7.4 | 1,622,020 | 7.7 | 4,112 | 0.3 |
| 2024-25 | 1,693,959 | 4.2 | 1,692,369 | 4.3 | 1,590 | 0.1 |
| 2024-25 (upto December, 2024) | 1,280,037 | - | 1,278,565 | - | 1,472 | 0.1 |
| 2025-26 (upto December, 2025) | 12,85,913 | 0.5 | 12,85,553 | 0.5 | 360 | 0.0 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1119 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The State-wise details of actual Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (upto December, 2025)**

**(Figures in MU)**

| State/ System / Region | April, 2022 - March, 2023 | | | | April, 2023 - March, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement ( MU ) | Energy Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( % ) | Energy Requirement ( MU ) | Energy Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,788 | 1,788 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,789 | 1,789 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 35,143 | 35,133 | 10 | 0.0 | 35,501 | 35,496 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 61,451 | 60,945 | 506 | 0.8 | 63,983 | 63,636 | 348 | 0.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,649 | 12,542 | 107 | 0.8 | 12,805 | 12,767 | 38 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19,639 | 19,322 | 317 | 1.6 | 20,040 | 19,763 | 277 | 1.4 |
| Punjab | 69,522 | 69,220 | 302 | 0.4 | 69,533 | 69,528 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,01,801 | 1,00,057 | 1,745 | 1.7 | 1,07,422 | 1,06,806 | 616 | 0.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,44,251 | 1,43,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 | 1,48,791 | 1,48,287 | 504 | 0.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,647 | 15,386 | 261 | 1.7 | 15,644 | 15,532 | 112 | 0.7 |
| Northern Region | 4,63,088 | 4,58,640 | 4,449 | 1.0 | 4,76,852 | 4,74,946 | 1,906 | 0.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 37,446 | 37,374 | 72 | 0.2 | 39,930 | 39,872 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Gujarat | 1,39,043 | 1,38,999 | 44 | 0.0 | 1,45,768 | 1,45,740 | 28 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 92,683 | 92,325 | 358 | 0.4 | 99,301 | 99,150 | 151 | 0.2 |
| Maharashtra | 1,87,309 | 1,87,197 | 111 | 0.1 | 2,07,108 | 2,06,931 | 176 | 0.1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,018 | 10,018 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,164 | 10,164 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,669 | 4,669 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,111 | 5,111 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 4,77,393 | 4,76,808 | 586 | 0.1 | 5,17,714 | 5,17,301 | 413 | 0.1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72,302 | 71,893 | 410 | 0.6 | 80,209 | 80,151 | 57 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 77,832 | 77,799 | 34 | 0.0 | 84,623 | 84,613 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 75,688 | 75,663 | 26 | 0.0 | 94,088 | 93,934 | 154 | 0.2 |
| Kerala | 27,747 | 27,726 | 21 | 0.1 | 30,943 | 30,938 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,14,798 | 1,14,722 | 77 | 0.1 | 1,26,163 | 1,26,151 | 12 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,051 | 3,050 | 1 | 0.0 | 3,456 | 3,455 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 3,71,467 | 3,70,900 | 567 | 0.2 | 4,19,531 | 4,19,293 | 238 | 0.1 |
| Bihar | 39,545 | 38,762 | 783 | 2.0 | 41,514 | 40,918 | 596 | 1.4 |
| DVC | 26,339 | 26,330 | 9 | 0.0 | 26,560 | 26,552 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 13,278 | 12,288 | 990 | 7.5 | 14,408 | 13,858 | 550 | 3.8 |
| Odisha | 42,631 | 42,584 | 47 | 0.1 | 41,358 | 41,333 | 25 | 0.1 |
| West Bengal | 60,348 | 60,274 | 74 | 0.1 | 67,576 | 67,490 | 86 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 587 | 587 | 0 | 0.0 | 544 | 543 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 348 | 348 | 0 | 0.12914 | 386 | 374 | 12 | 3.2 |
| Eastern Region | 1,82,791 | 1,80,888 | 1,903 | 1.0 | 1,92,013 | 1,90,747 | 1,266 | 0.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 915 | 892 | 24 | 2.6 | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 11,465 | 11,465 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,445 | 12,341 | 104 | 0.8 |
| Manipur | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,023 | 1,008 | 15 | 1.5 |
| Meghalaya | 2,237 | 2,237 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,236 | 2,066 | 170 | 7.6 |
| Mizoram | 645 | 645 | 0 | 0.0 | 684 | 684 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 926 | 873 | 54 | 5.8 | 921 | 921 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,547 | 1,547 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,691 | 1,691 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 18,758 | 18,680 | 78 | 0.4 | 20,022 | 19,733 | 289 | 1.4 |
| All India | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 |

**The State-wise details of actual Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (upto December, 2025)**

( Figures in MU )

| State/ System / Region | April, 2024 - March, 2025 | | | | April, 2025 - December, 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,952 | 1,952 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,509 | 1,382 | 127 | 8.4 |
| Delhi | 38,255 | 38,243 | 12 | 0.0 | 31,006 | 30,999 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 70,149 | 70,120 | 30 | 0.0 | 55,932 | 55,867 | 65 | 0.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13,566 | 13,526 | 40 | 0.3 | 10,329 | 10,294 | 36 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20,374 | 20,283 | 90 | 0.4 | 14,874 | 14,862 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Punjab | 77,423 | 77,423 | 0 | 0.0 | 60,827 | 60,786 | 41 | 0.1 |
| Rajasthan | 1,13,833 | 1,13,529 | 304 | 0.3 | 82,763 | 82,763 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,65,090 | 1,64,786 | 304 | 0.2 | 1,29,329 | 1,29,304 | 26 | 0.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 16,770 | 16,727 | 43 | 0.3 | 12,630 | 12,582 | 49 | 0.4 |
| Northern Region | 5,18,869 | 5,17,917 | 952 | 0.2 | 4,00,413 | 4,00,176 | 236 | 0.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 43,208 | 43,180 | 28 | 0.1 | 31,502 | 31,494 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,51,878 | 1,51,875 | 3 | 0.0 | 1,17,364 | 1,17,364 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,04,445 | 1,04,312 | 133 | 0.1 | 75,081 | 75,073 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 2,01,816 | 2,01,757 | 59 | 0.0 | 1,48,848 | 1,48,839 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,852 | 10,852 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,439 | 8,439 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 5,411 | 5,411 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,086 | 4,086 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 5,28,924 | 5,28,701 | 223 | 0.0 | 3,95,551 | 3,95,526 | 25 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 79,028 | 79,025 | 3 | 0.0 | 59,543 | 59,537 | 6 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 88,262 | 88,258 | 4 | 0.0 | 61,062 | 61,055 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 92,450 | 92,446 | 4 | 0.0 | 67,547 | 67,538 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 31,624 | 31,616 | 8 | 0.0 | 22,949 | 22,946 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,30,413 | 1,30,408 | 5 | 0.0 | 99,901 | 99,892 | 10 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,549 | 3,549 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,691 | 2,688 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Lakshadweep | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0.0 | 54 | 54 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 4,25,373 | 4,25,349 | 24 | 0.0 | 3,13,730 | 3,13,692 | 38 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 44,393 | 44,217 | 176 | 0.4 | 37,294 | 34,102 | 3,191 | 8.6 |
| DVC | 25,891 | 25,888 | 3 | 0.0 | 18,595 | 18,592 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 15,203 | 15,126 | 77 | 0.5 | 11,735 | 11,731 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Odisha | 42,882 | 42,858 | 24 | 0.1 | 34,064 | 34,059 | 5 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 71,180 | 71,085 | 95 | 0.1 | 56,878 | 56,846 | 32 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 574 | 574 | 0 | 0.0 | 382 | 382 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 425 | 413 | 12 | 2.9 | 318 | 301 | 17 | 5.5 |
| Eastern Region | 2,00,180 | 1,99,806 | 374 | 0.2 | 1,58,993 | 1,58,935 | 58 | 0.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,050 | 1,050 | 0 | 0.0 | 909 | 909 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 12,843 | 12,837 | 6 | 0.0 | 10,973 | 10,973 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Manipur | 1,079 | 1,068 | 10 | 0.9 | 863 | 861 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Meghalaya | 2,046 | 2,046 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,542 | 1,542 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 709 | 709 | 0 | 0.0 | 559 | 559 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 938 | 938 | 0 | 0.0 | 772 | 772 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,939 | 1,939 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,523 | 1,523 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 20,613 | 20,596 | 16 | 0.1 | 17,228 | 17,224 | 3 | 0.0 |
| All India | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 12,85,913 | 12,85,553 | 360 | 0.0 |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1119 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**(i) Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Plant:**

| Sl. No | Project Name / Implementing Agency | State | Sector | Unit No. | Capacity (MW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Buxar TPP (SJVN) | Bihar | CENTRAL | U-2 | 660 |
| 2 | Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC) | | CENTRAL | U-4 | 800 |
| 3 | | | CENTRAL | U-5 | 800 |
| 4 | | | CENTRAL | U-6 | 800 |
| 5 | Korba TPP, Ph-II (Lanco Amarkantak TPP),M/s Adani Power | Chhattisgarh | PRIVATE | U-3 | 660 |
| 6 | | | PRIVATE | U-4 | 660 |
| 7 | Singhitarai TPP, (M/s Vedanta) | | PRIVATE | U-2 | 600 |
| 8 | Lara STPP St-II (NTPC) | | CENTRAL | U-3 | 800 |
| 9 | | | CENTRAL | U-4 | 800 |
| 10 | Raipur Ext TPP, Ph-II /Adani Power | | PRIVATE | U-3 | 800 |
| 11 | | | PRIVATE | U-4 | 800 |
| 12 | Raigarh USCTPP, St-II/ Adani Power | | PRIVATE | U-2 | 800 |
| 13 | | | PRIVATE | U-3 | 800 |
| 14 | Korba(W) SCTPP ( CSPGCL) | | STATE | U-1 | 660 |
| 15 | | | STATE | U-2 | 660 |
| 16 | Sipat STPP, St-III (NTPC) | | CENTRAL | U-1 | 800 |
| 17 | Akaltara TPP, JSW Energy | | PRIVATE | U-4 | 600 |
| 18 | | | PRIVATE | U-5 | 600 |
| 19 | | | PRIVATE | U-6 | 600 |
| 20 | Binjkote TPP, M/s Sarda Energy Mineral | | PRIVATE | U-3 | 300 |
| 21 | | | PRIVATE | U-4 | 300 |
| 22 | Ukai TPP/GSECL | Gujarat | STATE | U-7 | 800 |
| 23 | DCR TPP Ext., /HPGCL | Haryana | STATE | U-1 | 800 |
| 24 | Patratu STPP (PVUNL) | Jharkhand | CENTRAL | U-2 | 800 |
| 25 | | | CENTRAL | U-3 | 800 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC | | CENTRAL | U-1 | 800 |
| 27 | | | CENTRAL | U-2 | 800 |
| 28 | Gadarwara STPP, Ph-II(NTPC) | Madhya Pradesh | CENTRAL | U-3 | 800 |
| 29 | | | CENTRAL | U-4 | 800 |
| 30 | Mahan STPP,St-II (Mahan Energen) | | PRIVATE | U-3 | 800 |
| 31 | | | PRIVATE | U-4 | 800 |
| 32 | Mahan STPP,St-III (Mahan Energen) | | PRIVATE | U-5 | 800 |
| 33 | | | PRIVATE | U-6 | 800 |
| 34 | Koradi TPS,St-V ( MSPGCL) | Maharashtra | STATE | U-11 | 660 |
| 35 | | | STATE | U-12 | 660 |
| 36 | Malibrahmani TPP, M/s Jindal Power | Odisha | PRIVATE | U-2 | 525 |
| 37 | Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC) | | CENTRAL | U-1 | 660 |
| 38 | | | CENTRAL | U-2 | 660 |
| 39 | NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC) | | CENTRAL | U-1 | 800 |
| 40 | | | CENTRAL | U-2 | 800 |
| 41 | | | CENTRAL | U-3 | 800 |
| 42 | North Chennai TPP, St-III (TNPGCL) | Tamil Nadu | STATE | U-6 | 660 |
| 43 | Udangudi STPP St-I (TNPGCL) | | STATE | U-1 | 660 |
| 44 | | | STATE | U-2 | 660 |
| 45 | Ennore SCTPP (TNPGCL) | | STATE | U-1 | 660 |
| 46 | | | STATE | U-2 | 660 |
| 47 | Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO) | Telangana | STATE | U-4 | 800 |
| 48 | | | STATE | U-3 | 800 |
| 49 | | | STATE | U-5 | 800 |
| 50 | Singareni TPP,Ph-II/SCCL | | STATE | U-3 | 800 |
| 51 | Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL) | Uttar Pradesh | CENTRAL | U-3 | 660 |
| 52 | Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC) | | CENTRAL | U-8 | 800 |
| 53 | | | CENTRAL | U-9 | 800 |
| 54 | Raghunathpur TPS, Ph-II/DVC | West Bengal | CENTRAL | U-3 | 660 |
| 55 | | | CENTRAL | U-4 | 660 |
| 56 | Sagardighi TPP St-III (WBPDCL) | | STATE | U-5 | 660 |
| Total | | | | | 39,545 |

## (ii) Details of Under Construction Hydro Power Plant:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project (Executing Agency) | State / UT | Installed Capacity ( No. X MW.) | Cap. Under Execution (MW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NHPC | | | |
| 1 | Subansiri Lower (NHPC) | Arunachal Pradesh/Assam | 8x250 | 1,750.00 |
| 2 | Dibang Multipurpose Project (NHPC) | Arunachal Pradesh | 12x240 | 2,880.00 |
| 3 | Teesta St. VI NHPC | Sikkim | 4x125 | 500.00 |
| 4 | Rangit-IV (NHPC) | Sikkim | 3x40 | 120.00 |
| 5 | Ratle (RHEPPL / NHPC) | UT of Jammu & Kashmir | 4x205 + 1x30 | 850.00 |
| | CVPPL | | | |
| 6 | Pakal Dul (CVPPL) | UT of Jammu & Kashmir | 4x250 | 1,000.00 |
| 7 | Kiru (CVPPL) | UT of Jammu & Kashmir | 4x156 | 624.00 |
| 8 | Kwar (CVPPPL) | UT of Jammu & Kashmir | 4x135 | 540.00 |
| | SJVN | | | |
| 9 | Luhri-I (SJVN) | Himachal Pradesh | 2x80+2x25 | 210.00 |
| 10 | Dhaulasidh (SJVN) | Himachal Pradesh | 2x33 | 66.00 |
| 11 | Sunni Dam (SJVN) | Himachal Pradesh | 4x73+1x73+1x17 | 382.00 |
| | THDC | | | |
| 12 | Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC) | Uttarakhand | 4x111 | 444.00 |
| | NTPC | | | |
| 13 | Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC) | Uttarakhand | 4x130 | 520.00 |
| 14 | Rammam-III (NTPC) | West Bengal | 3x40 | 120.00 |
| | NEEPCO | | | |
| 15 | HEO | Arunachal Pradesh | 3x80 | 240.00 |
| 16 | Tato-I | Arunachal Pradesh | 3x62 | 186.00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | APGENCO | | | |
| 17 | Polavaram (APGENCO/ Irrigation Dept., A.P.) | Andhra Pradesh | 12x80 | 960.00 |
| 18 | Lower Sileru Extension (APGENCO) | Andhra Pradesh | 2x115 | 230.00 |
| | HPPCL | | | |
| 19 | Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL) | Himachal Pradesh | 3x150 | 450.00 |
| 20 | Chanju-III (HPPCL) | Himachal Pradesh | 3x16 | 48.00 |
| | KSEB | | | |
| 21 | Mankulam (KSEB) | Kerala | 2x20 | 40.00 |
| | APGCL | | | |
| 22 | Lower Kopli (APGCL) | Assam | 2x55+2x2.5+1x5 | 120.00 |
| | JKSPDC | | | |
| 23 | Parnai (JKSPDC) | UT of Jammu & Kashmir | 3x12.5 | 37.50 |
| | PSPCL | | | |
| 24 | Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Deptt., Pb.) | Punjab | 3x33+3x33+1x8 | 206.00 |
| | UJVNL | | | |
| 25 | Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (UJVNL) | Uttarakhand | 3x100 | 300.00 |
| | Statkraft | | | |
| 26 | Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL) | Himachal Pradesh | 3x50 | 150.00 |
| | Total: | | | 12,973.00 |

## (iii) Details of Nuclear Power Plants Under construction and planned

| Sr No. | Project Site | Project-Unit | Capacity (MW) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rawatbhata, Rajasthan | RAPP-8 | 1 x 700 |
| 2 | Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu | KKNPP-3 | 1 x 1000 |
| 3 | Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu | KKNPP-4 | 1 x 1000 |
| 4 | Kalpakkam Tamil Nadu | PFBR | 1x 500 |
| 5 | Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu | KKNPP-5&6 | 2 x 1000 |
| 6 | Gorakhpur, Haryana | GHAVP-1 | 1 x 700 |
| 7 | Gorakhpur, Haryana | GHAVP-2 | 1 x 700 |
| | Total | | 6,600 |

### (iv) Hydro Pumped Storage Projects in the state of Maharashtra

| S. No | Name of Scheme | Sector | State/UT | Developer | Installed Capacity (MW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shirawta Pumped Storage project | Private | Maharashtra | Tata Power Company Ltd | 1,800 |
| 2 | Pane Pumped Storage project | Private | Maharashtra | JSW Energy PSP 7L | 1,500 |
| 3 | Tarali Pumped Storage project | Private | Maharashtra | Adani Renewable Energy One Ltd | 1,500 |
| 4 | Saidongar-I Karjat Pumped Storage project | Private | Maharashtra | Torrent Energy Storage Solution pvt ltd. | 3,000 |
| Total | | | | | 7,800 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1130**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**SHARE OF NON-FOSSIL FUEL SOURCES IN TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY**

**1130. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

**(a) the details of India achieving the 500 GW installed power capacity milestone;**

**(b) the present share of non-fossil fuel sources in total installed capacity and the achievement of the 50% non-fossil target ahead of the COP26 commitment;**

**(c) the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025, including solar and wind capacity milestones crossed; and**

**(d) the roadmap for achieving 500 GW non-fossil capacity by 2030 and the Net Zero 2070 objective?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : The details of installed generation capacity in September 2025, at the time of achievement of 500 GW, and the installed generation capacity as on 31.12.2025, indicating the percentage share of fossil and non fossil fuel sources, are given at Annexure-I. As on 31.12.2025 the total installed generation capacity is 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW (48.07 %) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW (51.93 %) of non-fossil fuel sources.**

**India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.**

**(c) : During 2025, a total of 48,436 MW Renewable energy capacity has been added. This includes 37,945 MW of Solar power and 6,347 MW of Wind power. The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 are given at Annexure-II.**

**(d) : The details of initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to achieve 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070 are as follows:**

**1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These, inter-alia, include the following:**

**(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work is awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**

**(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**

**(iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.**

**(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

**(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power**

**(vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**

**(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**

**(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched**

**(ix) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).**

**(x) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.**

**(xi) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**

**(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.**

**(xiii) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32**

**(xiv) Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.**

**2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:**

**i. A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.**

**ii. Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.**

**iii. Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.**

**iv. India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.**

**v. To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.**

**3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.**

**The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1130 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The details of country's of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, in September 2025 and December 2025**

| Installed Capacity (in MW) of the Country | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | as on 30.09.2025 | | as on 31.12.2025 | |
| Category | | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total |
| Fossil Fuel | Coal | 2,17,458 | 43.41% | 2,19,610 | 42.75% |
| | Lignite | 6,620 | 1.32% | 6,620 | 1.29% |
| | Gas | 20,132 | 4.02% | 20,122 | 3.92% |
| | Diesel | 589 | 0.12% | 589 | 0.11% |
| | Total Fossil Fuel | 2,44,800 | 48.87% | 2,46,942 | 48.07% |
| Non-Fossil Fuel | RES (including Hydro) | 2,47,310 | 49.37% | 2,58,008 | 50.22% |
| | Hydro (including PSPs) | 50,108 | 10.00% | 50,915 | 9.91% |
| | Wind, Solar & Other RE | 1,97,201 | 39.37% | 2,07,093 | 40.31% |
| | Wind | 53,124 | 10.61% | 54,511 | 10.61% |
| | Solar | 1,27,332 | 25.42% | 1,35,810 | 26.44% |
| | BM* Power/Cogen. | 10,757 | 2.15% | 10,757 | 2.09% |
| | Waste to Energy | 854 | 0.17% | 857 | 0.17% |
| | Small Hydro | 5,134 | 1.02% | 5,159 | 1.00% |
| | Nuclear | 8,780 | 1.75% | 8,780 | 1.71% |
| | Total Non-Fossil Fuel | 2,56,090 | 51.13% | 2,66,788 | 51.93% |
| | Total Installed Capacity | 5,00,889 | 100.0% | 5,13,730 | 100.0% |

*Biomass

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1130 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025**

| All figures in MW | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As on | Small Hydro Power | Wind Power | Bio-Power | | Solar Power | Large Hydro | Total RES |
| | | | Bio Mass Power/ Cogeneration | Waste to Energy | | | |
| 2025 (Jan-Dec) | 58.06 | 6,347.77 | 29.10 | 236.68 | 37,945.22 | 3,820.00 | 48,436.83 |

**RES: Renewable Energy Sources**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1143**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# CURRENT STATUS OF INSTALLATION OF SMART METER

**†1143. SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:**

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

**(a) the current status of installation of Smart Meter in the States under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS);**

**(b) the impact of smart metering on Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses; and**

**(c) the details of the consumer awareness programmes being organised by the Government regarding electricity consumption?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiency and financial sustainability of distribution utilities to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers, and feeders.**

**Under RDSS, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 45 distribution utilities in 28 States/ UTs. This covers smart metering of 19.79 Cr. consumers, 52.53 Lakh Distribution Transformers and 2.05 Lakh feeders. Upto January, 2026 4.19 crore smart meters have been installed under the scheme. In addition, smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes. Overall, 5.59 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes. The State/ UT-wise details of smart metering works under RDSS are placed at Annexure-I.**

**(b) : Prepaid smart metering provides benefits to the DISCOMs as well as consumers. It enables advance revenue collection by DISCOMs resulting in improved collection efficiency, reduced receivables, interest savings from lower working capital needs, enhanced DISCOM cash flow etc.**

**As a result of collective efforts of states/UTs and various reform measures undertaken, including smart metering implementation, AT&C losses have improved from 21.91% in FY2021 to 15.04% in FY2025.**

**(c): To enhance consumer confidence on prepaid smart metering and increase consumer awareness regarding the benefits of smart metering, various programmes have been undertaken by the distribution utilities, Nodal agencies under RDSS namely PFC Ltd and REC Ltd and AMI Service Providers. The programs include:**

- **Distribution of Pamphlets showcasing benefits of smart prepaid meters, helpline number and Mobile app usage and features including real time electricity consumption feature, historical analysis of consumption etc.**

- **Installation of Banners at high consumer footfall areas, office locations of DISCOM HQ, Division and sub-divisions.**

- **Consumer Engagement Campaign through Loudspeaker announcement, Story-based audio jingles in vernacular language and consumer awareness workshops during smart meters installation.**

- **Awareness Canopies to explain the benefits and dispel myths of smart prepaid meters to consumers.**

- **Social Media engagement and outreach.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1143 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**State/UT-wise Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS (as on 31.01.2026)**

| State/UTs | Consumer Meters(Nos.) | | Distribution Transformer Meters (Nos.) | | Feeder Meters(Nos.) | | Total Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 83,573 | - | 1,148 | - | 114 | - | 84,835 | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 56,08,846 | 22,88,414 | 2,93,140 | 85,577 | 17,358 | 8,438 | 59,19,344 | 23,82,429 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2,87,446 | 52,179 | 10,116 | 311 | 688 | 263 | 2,98,250 | 52,753 |
| Assam | 63,64,798 | 48,38,045 | 77,547 | 57,731 | 2,782 | 2,879 | 64,45,127 | 48,98,655 |
| Bihar | 23,50,000 | 19,93,875 | 2,50,726 | 1,84,644 | 6,427 | 5,799 | 26,07,153 | 21,84,318 |
| Chhattisgarh | 59,62,115 | 33,84,390 | 2,10,644 | 70,888 | 6,720 | 5,963 | 61,79,479 | 34,61,241 |
| Delhi | - | | 766 | - | 2,755 | - | 3,521 | - |
| Goa | 7,41,160 | - | 8,369 | - | 827 | 650 | 7,50,356 | 650 |
| Gujarat | 1,64,87,100 | 36,75,132 | 3,00,487 | 1,36,242 | - | | 1,67,87,587 | 38,11,374 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 28,00,945 | 7,67,964 | 39,012 | 23,328 | 1,951 | 1,650 | 28,41,908 | 7,92,942 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14,07,045 | 5,57,854 | 88,037 | 17,147 | 2,608 | 1,445 | 14,97,690 | 5,76,446 |
| Jharkhand | 13,41,306 | 5,90,010 | 19,512 | 936 | 1,226 | 842 | 13,62,044 | 5,91,788 |
| Kerala | 1,32,89,361 | 1,69,263 | 87,615 | 217 | 6,025 | 2,904 | 1,33,83,001 | 1,72,384 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,29,80,102 | 31,83,005 | 4,19,396 | 1,44,110 | 29,708 | 25,636 | 1,34,29,206 | 33,52,751 |
| Maharashtra | 2,35,64,747 | 85,34,398 | 4,10,905 | 2,69,116 | 29,214 | 30,790 | 2,40,04,866 | 88,34,304 |
| Manipur | 1,54,400 | 33,287 | 11,451 | 664 | 357 | 236 | 1,66,208 | 34,187 |
| Meghalaya | 4,60,000 | - | 11,419 | - | 1,324 | - | 4,72,743 | - |
| Mizoram | 2,89,383 | 27,919 | 2,300 | 393 | 398 | 295 | 2,92,081 | 28,607 |
| Nagaland | 3,17,210 | 30,571 | 6,276 | 845 | 392 | 105 | 3,23,878 | 31,521 |
| Puducherry | 4,03,767 | 11,747 | 3,105 | 7 | 180 | - | 4,07,052 | 11,754 |
| Punjab | 87,84,807 | - | 1,84,044 | - | 12,563 | - | 89,81,414 | - |
| Rajasthan | 1,42,74,956 | 23,76,944 | 4,34,608 | 31,015 | 27,128 | 25,391 | 1,47,36,692 | 24,33,350 |
| Sikkim | 1,44,680 | 80,767 | 3,229 | 1,469 | 633 | 471 | 1,48,542 | 82,707 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,00,00,000 | - | 4,72,500 | - | 18,274 | 9,746 | 3,04,90,774 | 9,746 |
| Tripura | 5,47,489 | 1,61,835 | 14,908 | 6,199 | 473 | 473 | 5,62,870 | 1,68,507 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,69,79,056 | 66,92,131 | 15,26,801 | 2,66,836 | 20,874 | 25,466 | 2,85,26,731 | 69,84,433 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,87,870 | 4,40,201 | 59,212 | 8,084 | 2,602 | 2,496 | 16,49,684 | 4,50,781 |
| West Bengal | 2,07,17,969 | 5,51,499 | 3,05,419 | 51,150 | 11,874 | 10,811 | 2,10,35,262 | 6,13,460 |
| RDSS Total | 19,79,30,131 | 4,04,41,430 | 52,52,692 | 13,56,909 | 2,05,475 | 1,62,749 | 20,33,88,298 | 4,19,61,088 |

**Note: 4.19 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.59 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.115**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

## EMISSIONS FROM THERMAL POWER PLANTS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

**115. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent to which emissions from thermal power plants in neighbouring States contribute to Delhi's air pollution and if so, the details and findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**

**(b) whether the Government has granted exemptions (in addition to extensions) to multiple coal-based power plants from installing pollution control equipment such as Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems and if so, the details thereof including the number and details of such exempted units;**

**(c) whether the Government recognizes that such exemptions could lead to persistently high emissions in neighbouring regions and thus displace pollution burden and if so, the measures taken in this regard; and**

**(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to enforce strict compliance with emission norms, ensure operational pollution control systems and prevent transfer of pollution burden from one State to another to create tangible impact?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : There is a total of 11 coal-based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) with 35 units (13,555 MW) located within 300 km of Delhi-NCR region [i.e States of; Haryana- 05 TPPs (12 units), Punjab- 04 TPPs (13 units) and Uttar Pradesh-02 TPPs (10 units)].**

**As per The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)-Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) Source Apportionment study (2018), the contribution of Power Plants to $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{10}$ levels in Delhi during winter 2016 was assessed at 6% and 5% respectively, while during summer 2016, the contribution was 7%. However, the Badarpur Thermal Power Plant was operational during the study period, which has been permanently shut down since October, 2018.**

**(b) to (c) : The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified emission standards [including Sulphur Dioxide ($SO_2$)] for coal / lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide Notification dated 07.12.2015. Further, MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 31.03.2021 prescribed for categorization of TPPs into the following three categories for compliance of the emission standards:**

.....2

**Category A: Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population;**

**Category B: Within 10 km radius of Critically Polluted Areas or Non-attainment cities;**

**Category C: Other than those included in category A and B**

**The $SO_2$ emission standards prescribed in MoEF&CC Notification dated 07.12.2015 have been reviewed by the Central Government taking into consideration the various representations received regarding exemption or relaxation in timelines of these standards due to limited availability of technology providers, its techno-economic feasibility, negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on supply chain, price escalation due to high demand and low supplies, low $SO_2$ concentration in ambient air and heavy burden on consumers due to increase in electricity price etc.**

**Besides, the scientific studies conducted by independent research institutions regarding effectiveness & rationale behind these standards and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region were also considered to evaluate the need of universal applicability and enforcement of these standards.**

**Based on the above, MoEF&CC issued a Notification dated 11.07.2025 specifying the applicability and compliance timelines of $SO_2$ emission standards, as detailed below:**

| Category | Applicability of $SO_2$ emission standards | Timelines for Compliance (Non- retiring units) | Last date for retirement of units for exemption from compliance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category A | Mandatory | 31.12.2027 | 31.12.2030 |
| Category B | To be decided on a case-to-case basis by the Central Government based upon the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee (Thermal Projects).<br><br>In case any TPP is considered for exemption from SO2 emission standards, such TPP shall ensure meeting of stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990. | 31.12.2028 | |
| Category C | Not applicable subject to condition of meeting stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990. | 31.12.2029 | |

.....3.

**The category wise applicability of $SO_2$ emission standards in TPPs have been decided based on detailed scientific studies and analysis of ambient $SO_2$ concentrations across the country, including areas near TPPs. This approach applies the precautionary principle for controlling and abating air pollution in densely populated and other air pollution sensitive areas, while also emphasizing on resource conservation by avoiding additional consumption of water, auxiliary power, and limestone, and avoiding the increase in carbon footprint/$CO_2$ emissions resulting from the operation of deployed control measures, as well as mining and transportation of limestone required for these measures.**

**Out of the 11 TPPs (35 units) located within 300 km of Delhi-NCR region, 14 units (5,350 MW) fall under Category-A, while the remaining 21 units (8,205 MW) fall under Category-C. The details of these Delhi-NCR plants along with $SO_2$ compliance status is given at Annexure.**

**(d) : The Thermal Power Plants are regulated through grant of Consent to Establish and/or Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). These Acts also include penal provisions for non-compliance of environmental standards.**

**Moreover, in case of non-compliance beyond the prescribed timelines, the following Environmental Compensation can also be levied on non-compliant TPPs:**

| Non-Compliant operation beyond the Timeline | Environmental Compensations (Rs. per unit electricity generated) |
|---|---|
| 0-180 days | 0.20 |
| 181-365 days | 0.30 |
| 366 days and beyond | 0.40 |

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 115 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**Details of Delhi NCR units along with $SO_2$ compliance status**

| Sl. No. | State | Sector | Organisation | Name of Project | Category | Unit No. | Total Capacity (MW) | Date of Commissioning | FGD Installation Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Haryana | Central | NTPC | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | A | 1 | 500 | 31-10-2010 | FGD installed |
| 2 | Haryana | Central | NTPC | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | A | 2 | 500 | 05-11-2011 | FGD installed |
| 3 | Haryana | Central | NTPC | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | A | 3 | 500 | 07-11-2012 | FGD installed |
| 4 | Haryana | Private | JhPL(HR) | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | A | 1 | 660 | 12-01-2012 | FGD installed |
| 5 | Haryana | Private | JhPL(HR) | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | A | 2 | 660 | 11-04-2012 | FGD installed |
| 6 | Haryana | State | HPGCL | PANIPAT TPS | A | 6 | 210 | 31-03-2001 | Bid opened |
| 7 | Haryana | State | HPGCL | PANIPAT TPS | A | 7 | 250 | 28-09-2004 | Bid opened |
| 8 | Haryana | State | HPGCL | PANIPAT TPS | A | 8 | 250 | 28-01-2005 | Bid opened |
| 9 | Haryana | State | HPGCL | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | C | 1 | 600 | 31-03-2010 | Category C units are exempted vide MoEF&CC Notification dated 11.07.2025 |
| 10 | Haryana | State | HPGCL | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | C | 2 | 600 | 01-10-2010 | |
| 11 | Haryana | State | HPGCL | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | C | 1 | 300 | 01-11-2007 | |
| 12 | Haryana | State | HPGCL | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | C | 2 | 300 | 29-03-2008 | |
| 13* | Punjab | Private | NPL | RAJPURA TPP | C | 1 | 700 | 24-01-2014 | |
| 14* | Punjab | Private | NPL | RAJPURA TPP | C | 2 | 700 | 06-07-2014 | |
| 15 | Punjab | Private | TSPL | TALWANDI SABO TPP | C | 1 | 660 | 17-06-2014 | |
| 16 | Punjab | Private | TSPL | TALWANDI SABO TPP | C | 2 | 660 | 25-10-2015 | |
| 17 | Punjab | Private | TSPL | TALWANDI SABO TPP | C | 3 | 660 | 29-03-2016 | |
| 18 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | C | 1 | 210 | 29-12-1997 | |
| 19 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | C | 2 | 210 | 16-10-1998 | |
| 20 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | C | 3 | 250 | 03-01-2008 | |
| 21 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | C | 4 | 250 | 31-07-2008 | |
| 22 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | ROPAR TPS | C | 3 | 210 | 31-03-1988 | |
| 23 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | ROPAR TPS | C | 4 | 210 | 29-01-1989 | |
| 24 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | ROPAR TPS | C | 5 | 210 | 29-03-1992 | |
| 25 | Punjab | State | PSPCL | ROPAR TPS | C | 6 | 210 | 30-03-1993 | |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | Central | NTPC | DADRI (NCTPP) | A | 1 | 210 | 21-12-1991 | FGD installed |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | Central | NTPC | DADRI (NCTPP) | A | 2 | 210 | 18-12-1992 | FGD installed |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | Central | NTPC | DADRI (NCTPP) | A | 3 | 210 | 23-03-1993 | FGD installed |
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | Central | NTPC | DADRI (NCTPP) | A | 4 | 210 | 24-03-1994 | FGD installed |
| 30 | Uttar Pradesh | Central | NTPC | DADRI (NCTPP) | A | 5 | 490 | 25-01-2010 | FGD installed |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | Central | NTPC | DADRI (NCTPP) | A | 6 | 490 | 16-07-2010 | FGD installed |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | State | UPRVUNL | HARDUAGANJ TPS | C | 7 | 105 | 31-03-1978 | Category C units are exempted vide MoEF&CC Notification dated 11.07.2025 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | State | UPRVUNL | HARDUAGANJ TPS | C | 8 | 250 | 27-09-2011 | |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | State | UPRVUNL | HARDUAGANJ TPS | C | 9 | 250 | 25-05-2012 | |
| 35 | Uttar Pradesh | State | UPRVUNL | HARDUAGANJ TPS | C | 10 | 660 | 29-01-2022 | FGD installed |

*** Installation of FGDs in Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 2 (2x700 MW) of Rajpura TPP, NPL have been completed and the FGD systems are "Ready for Testing and commissioning" since July 2023 and January 2024 respectively. However, the matter is sub-judice in Hon'ble Supreme Court.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.133**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

## PROCUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY VIA ENERGY EXCHANGES

**133. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

**(a) the details of the mechanism through which power is traded via exchanges in the country along with the process followed for price discovery and the total volume of electricity procured through power exchanges;**

**(b) the details of the average price at which power has been purchased through major power exchanges such as Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. (IEX), Power Exchange India Limited (PXIL) and Hindustan Power Exchange Ltd. (HPX) during the last five years, along with a breakdown for both day-time and night-time rates; and**

**(c) whether the Government has envisaged any special incentives, concessional tariffs or schemes to support emerging industries such as homestays, hospitality units and MSMEs with the objective of reducing their energy costs 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) : Power Exchanges are electronic platforms that facilitate sale and purchase of electricity in transparent, competitive, and regulated manner. Power Exchanges are regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), and the principles governing price discovery for various types of contracts are laid down in the CERC Power Market Regulations, 2021 as amended from time to time. During FY 2024-25, the total electricity procured through these exchanges was 143.75 Billion Units. The trading on exchanges is done by using different types of contracts using various mechanisms and price discovery processes. Details of the mechanism through which power is traded in exchanges in India, along with the process followed for price discovery, are given at Annexure-I.**

**(b) : Details of the weighted average power purchase prices through Power Exchanges, along with the corresponding total volumes for the last five years, including a separate break-up of prices for peak and non-peak hours, are provided at Annexure-II.**

**(c) : As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the determination of tariffs for various categories of consumers vests with the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). Tariffs are determined after due consideration of relevant factors, including the protection of consumer interests and the reasonable recovery of the cost of electricity. Further, in accordance with Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, State Governments are empowered to grant subsidies to any class of consumers, to reduce cost of electricity for such consumers.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 133 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**The price discovery process for different types of Contracts are as follows:**

| Contract Type | Matching Mechanism for Price Discovery |
|---|---|
| Integrated-Day Ahead Market | Double-Sided Closed Auction with Uniform Price |
| Real-Time Market | |
| Intra-Day | Continuous Matching |
| Day Ahead Contingency | |
| Term Ahead Market* - Daily | Uniform Price Step Auction |
| Term Ahead Market* – Weekly | |
| Term Ahead Market* – Monthly | |
| Term Ahead Market* – Any Day Single Sided Contracts (ADSS) | Reverse Auction |

***Including Green & High Price Term Ahead Market***

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 133 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**i. Details of Price (in Rs. per kWh) in different market segments with total volume for all 3 Power Exchanges (During the Day (24 Hrs.))**

| Year | Day Ahead Market | Green Day Ahead Market | High Price Day Ahead Market | Real Time Market | Term Ahead Market | Green Term Ahead Market | High Price Term Ahead Market | Total Volume (in Billion Units) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 4.39 | 5.29 | - | 4.19 | 4.48 | 4.65 | - | 101.45 |
| 2022-23 | 5.96 | 6.50 | - | 5.66 | 6.91 | 6.28 | - | 102.95 |
| 2023-24 | 5.25 | 5.81 | 14.41 | 5.05 | 7.04 | 5.56 | 14.70 | 121.49 |
| 2024-25 | 4.48 | 4.09 | 8.81 | 4.25 | 7.15 | 4.78 | 15.97 | 143.75 |
| 2025-26 (up to Dec-2025) | 3.89 | 3.57 | 13.15 | 3.58 | 6.01 | 5.03 | 15.44 | 124.10 |

**ii. Details of Price (in Rs. per kWh) in different market segments for all 3 Power Exchanges (During the Peak Hours)**

| Year | Day Ahead Market | Green Day Ahead Market | High Price Day Ahead Market | Real Time Market | Term Ahead Market | Green Term Ahead Market | High Price Term Ahead Market |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22* | 5.76 | 6.55 | - | 5.40 | 4.55 | 4.89 | - |
| 2022-23* | 7.74 | 8.29 | - | 7.06 | 7.52 | 6.33 | - |
| 2023-24* | 6.81 | 7.36 | 14.34 | 6.39 | 7.67 | 5.72 | 15.09 |
| 2024-25# | 6.74 | 6.93 | 8.57 | 6.06 | 7.88 | 5.75 | 16.17 |
| 2025-26# (up to Dec-2025) | 6.77 | 7.17 | 14.40 | 5.66 | 7.13 | 5.86 | 15.46 |

***Peak hours: 17:00 to 23:00 hrs**
**#Peak hours: 18:00 to 23:00 hrs**

**iii. Details of Price (in Rs. per kWh) in different market segments for all 3 Power Exchanges (During the Non-Peak Hours)**

| Year | Day Ahead Market | Green Day Ahead Market | High Price Day Ahead Market | Real Time Market | Term Ahead Market | Green Term Ahead Market | High Price Term Ahead Market |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22* | 3.93 | 4.87 | - | 3.78 | 4.17 | 4.52 | - |
| 2022-23* | 5.36 | 5.90 | - | 5.19 | 6.55 | 5.98 | - |
| 2023-24* | 4.73 | 5.29 | 14.69 | 4.60 | 6.90 | 5.58 | 14.35 |
| 2024-25# | 3.88 | 3.70 | 8.69 | 3.83 | 6.69 | 4.60 | 15.77 |
| 2025-26# (up to Dec-2025) | 3.11 | 3.03 | 13.81 | 3.04 | 5.40 | 6.16 | 16.36 |

***Non-peak hours: 00:00 to 17:00 hrs and 23:00 to 24:00 hrs**
**#Non-peak hours: 00:00 to 18:00 hrs and 23:00 to 24:00 hrs**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.167**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

**POWER GRID AND TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE**

**167. SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:**
**SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:**

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

**(a) whether the Union Government, in coordination with the State Government of Maharashtra has assessed the adequacy of Maharashtra's power grid and transmission infrastructure in view of rising demand from agriculture, MSMEs and large industrial clusters and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether existing capacity is proving insufficient in several regions and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the number of power cuts, unscheduled outages and load-shedding incidents reported in rural and industrial areas of Maharashtra during the last two years, district-wise, and their impact on farm operations, industrial output and employment;**

**(d) whether persistent disruptions are attributable to transmission bottlenecks, ageing transformers, weak grid resilience, fuel constraints or financial stress of distribution utilities and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;**

**(e) the details and timelines of new power generation projects, sub-stations and transmission lines approved for Maharashtra; and**

**(f) whether delays in commissioning have aggravated chronic power supply constraints in the State and if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : As Electricity is a concurrent subject, the planning, development and operation of the Intra-State power grid and transmission infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Government of Maharashtra.**

**The Central Government, through the Ministry of Power and Central agencies, works in coordination with the State Governments, including Maharashtra, and provides technical and planning support, including assistance in Resource Adequacy (RA) assessment and transmission system planning, taking into account potential growth in electricity demand including demand from agriculture and industrial clusters.**

**.....2.**

**Strengthening and augmentation of Inter-State and Intra-State transmission infrastructure is planned and undertaken in a phased manner to cater to increased demand and system reliability.**

**(d) : As per Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Ltd. (MSETCL), presently the constraints are seen in two Intra-State transmission lines: 400 kV Pune (PG)-Chakan line and 220 kV Babhleshwar - Nashik line. Remedial measures have been taken for implementation of additional lines and substations to mitigate the problem.**

**(e) : With regard to generation capacity, one thermal power project, namely Koradi Thermal Power Station, Stage-V (Units 11 & 12 of 2×660 MW) is under construction in Maharashtra, which is scheduled for commissioning by November 2029.**

**The existing available transfer capacity (ATC) of Maharashtra state is 10,800 MW and Total Transfer Capacity (TTC) is 11,300MW, which suffice the current need of transmission of power from Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) network. However, to cater to future power demand of Maharashtra 13 number of ISTS projects are under implementation. Details are at Annexure-I.**

**As per Maharashtra State Transmission Utility, in order to augment the Intra-State Transmission System (In-STS) of Maharashtra, a total number of 196 Extra High Voltage (EHV) substations and 19,360 Circuit kilometres (ckm) of new EHV lines of voltage level 100 kV to 765 kV are planned for implementation upto 2033-34. Presently, 11 number of In-STS transmission schemes are under implementation. Details are at Annexure-II.**

**(f) : The energy supplied in the State of Maharashtra is commensurate to the requirement of electricity in the state. The gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied has declined significantly from 0.1% during 2022-23 to 'Nil' during the current year.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 167 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**Inter-State Transmission Schemes**

| Sl No | Transmission System | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Transmission System for Evacuation of Power from potential renewable energy zone in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-V (8GW): Part A | May'29 |
| 2 | Inter-Regional Strengthening between SR Grid and WR Grid | October'27 |
| 3 | Transmission System for Evacuation of Power from potential renewable energy zone in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-IV (7 GW): Part C | October'26 |
| 4 | ISTS Network Expansion scheme in Western Region & Southern Region for export of surplus power during high RE scenario in Southern Region | June'26 |
| 5 | Potential REZ in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-IV (7GW): Part D | September'27 |
| 6 | Network Expansion scheme in Western Region to cater to Pumped storage potential near Talegaon (Pune) | January'28 |
| 7 | Transmission scheme for evacuation of Power from Dhule 2 GW REZ | June'26 |
| 8 | Western Region Network Expansion Scheme in Kallam area of Maharashtra | June'26 |
| 9 | Transmission system for evacuation of power from RE projects in Solapur | June'26 |
| 10 | Transmission Network Expansion in Gujarat to increase its ATC from ISTS Part B | March'26 |
| 11 | Augmentation of Transformation capacity at 400/220 KV Boisar Substation in Maharashtra by 400/220 kV, 1x500 MVA (5th) ICT | February'26 |
| 12 | Transmission System for Evacuation of power from Potential RE Zone in Khavda Area of Gujarat under phase IV (7GW)-Part E4 | March'26 |
| 13 | Augmentation of Transformation capacity by 400/220 kV, 1x500 MVA (3rd) ICT at Navi Mumbai (GIS) (PG) S/s in Maharashtra | September'27 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 167 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**Intra State Transmission Schemes in Maharashtra**

| Sl No | Transmission System | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Reconductoring of 400 kV Pune(PG)-Chakan-S/c | Feb'26 |
| 2 | 400/220 kV Pimpalgaon S/s along with associated transmission system | Sept'27 |
| 3 | 1500 MVA, 765/400 kV Ektuni ICT-3 | Mar'27 |
| 4 | 500 MVA, 400/220 kV Alkud ICT-2 | June'26 |
| 5 | 400/220 kV Padghe (Mh) bus split S/s along with associated transmission system | Mar'29 |
| 6 | 400/220 kV Kalwa(Mh) bus split S/s along with associated transmission system | Mar'28 |
| 7 | STATCOMs in In-STS system ((1) 400 kV Karad (2) 400 kV Jejuri (3) 400 kV Dhule (4) 400 kV Kalwa (5) 400 kV Padghe (6) 220 kV Borivali (7) 220 kV Boisar (8) 220 kV Aarey (9) 400 kV Chakan (10) 400 kV Lonikand) | 400 kV Dhule and 400 kV Lonikand – Sept'2028<br>Rest Others – Mar'30 |
| 8 | 400/220 kV Velgaon S/s along with associated transmission system | Jan'28 |
| 9 | 400/220 kV Hinjewadi S/s along with associated transmission system | March'26 |
| 10 | 400 kV Bableshwar-Kudus-D/c & 220 kV outlets from Kudus (2x500 MVA, 400/220 kV Kudus ICTs idle charged from 2017) | March'26 |
| 11 | 220 kV downstream network from Pune(GIS) | Jan'26 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2080**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

## STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN JAMUI

**2080. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

**(a) the status of the electrification of all households in the tribal hamlets (tolas) of Jamui Parliamentary Constituency;**

**(b) the details of the electrified households under the Saubhagya scheme in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency;**

**(c) the measures taken by the Government to provide electricity to the households in the deep forest areas using off-grid solar solutions;**

**(d) the status of the availability of 24x7 power supply in the rural areas; and**

**(e) whether the Government proposes to improve the power quality and voltage in the tail-end villages and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers, is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India (GoI) supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, including 1,723 villages in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. This includes 1,11,512 households in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency out of which 1,393 households were electrified through off-grid mode. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in 2021, based on the proposal submitted by the States, on grid electrification works have been sanctioned for un-electrified households including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Till date household electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including 1,393 households in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency.**

**Further, under the New Solar Power Scheme, works have been sanctioned for 8,823 PVTG and 4,099 tribal households across 10 States for off-grid solar based electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA respectively. Till date, 11,106 PVTG and tribal households have been electrified.**

**GoI 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, the norms for electrification under RDSS were relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms.**

**(d) & (e) : As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers.**

**GoI has facilitated the upgradation and creation of distribution infrastructure through allocation of funds under various schemes. This includes works amounting to Rs 1.85 lakh crore under earlier schemes of DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), and SAUBHAGYA. Presently, under RDSS, distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore have been sanctioned, including Rs 270 crore for Jamui Parliamentary Constituency.**

**It is envisaged that the sanctioned infrastructure works such as upgradation of substations, new/ upgradation of distribution transformers, new substations, agriculture feeder segregation, network strengthening, cabling works etc. along with improvement in financial viability of distribution utilities would lead to improvement in quality and reliability of supply of power. As a result of the works undertaken and various reform measures, the average daily hours of supply in rural areas has increased to 22.6 hours in December '25.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2090**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL SMART GRID MISSION**

**2090. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**
**SMT. MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**
**SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**
**SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:**
**SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:**
**SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**
**SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:**
**DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:**
**SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**
**SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:**
**SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:**
**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**
**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**
**SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**
**DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**
**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**
**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**
**SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**
**SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**
**SMT. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:**
**SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:**
**SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:**
**SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

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

**(a) the details of the key objectives of the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) and its alignment with India's vision for a modernised and efficient power sector;**

**(b) whether the Government has outlined the specific components and technologies involved in the NSGM, such as smart meters, energy storage and demand response systems and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the challenges being faced in the implementation of the Mission including cost, interoperability, cyber security, capacity constraints of distribution utilities and the steps being taken by the Government to address these challenges;**

**(d) the number of consumers benefited under NSGM projects, State/UT-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;**

**(e) the smart grid projects approved and implemented in Andhra Pradesh under NSGM, district-wise including project locations and present status;**

**.....2**

**(f) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the NSGM since inception, year-wise during the last three years, State/UT-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh; and**

**(g) the status of NSGM projects in Telangana including the number of smart meters sanctioned/installed, pilot smart grid projects undertaken and the impact on loss reduction billing efficiency and consumer services?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : (i) National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) was established by Government of India (GoI) in 2015 with an objective to plan and monitor the implementation of policies and programs related to Smart Grids in India.**

**(ii) The key components of the mission were assistance in formulation of projects including pre-feasibility studies, project appraisal, funding to projects, training and Capacity Building. NSGM contributed to development of Smart Metering ecosystem with indigenous smart meter standard IS 16444 and companion standard IS 15959 and Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) bid documents for Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) and Design Build Finance Own Operate Transfer (DBFOOT) models.**

**(iii) Under NSGM, Smart Meter projects were implemented using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology which included Smart Metering, Head End System, Meter Data Management System (MDMS) with multiple communication technologies viz. General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)/Radio Frequency (RF) and Power Line Carrier (PLC) etc.**

**(c) : Under NSGM, certain challenges viz. interoperability, cyber security, capacity building etc. were faced. As regards interoperability challenges, need was identified to establish seamless data exchange between Meter Data Management System and other IT/OT systems like Billing, SCADA, Consumer information systems etc. for which suitable provisions were incorporated in the model Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) Standard Bidding Document (SBD), along with adoption of the technology-agnostic Smart Meter standard (IS 16444)**

**Cyber security challenges relating to data privacy, system access, and network vulnerabilities were addressed through measures such as multi-factor authentication, privacy-by-design, data localization, compliance with the DPDP Act, 2023, and periodic third-party audits.**

**AMI, being new technology, faced challenges of availability of sufficient skilled manpower. However, Ministry of Power facilitated capacity building through institutions like Smart Grid Knowledge Centre (SGKC), Manesar to train utility professionals. Around, 475 professionals were trained under NSGM.**

**(d) & (e) Under NSGM, smart meters were successfully installed only in the State of Rajasthan (1,45,343 nos.) and UT of Chandigarh (24,214 nos.). No project was sanctioned under NSGM for the State of Andhra Pradesh.**

**.....3.**

**(f) : Out of the allocation of Rs.155.67 Cr., a total of Rs.72.27 Cr. has been released under NSGM. The details for the year-wise fund release under NSGM are at Annexure. The scheme stands closed on 31.03.2024.**

**(g) : One Smart Grid pilot project for Jeedimetla Industrial Area in Hyderabad, Telangana was sanctioned by Ministry of Power in 2012 under erstwhile Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Program (R-APDRP)/Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS). The monitoring of the pilot project including fund sanction/release and closure has been done under NSGM supervision and the pilot was successfully completed for 8882 consumers with implementation of advanced metering infrastructure, outage management system, peak load management and power quality management systems. As per the impact assessment carried out by third party agency M/s QCI, the AT&C losses for the project area dropped to 4% (2019) from 9.48% (2014).**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2090 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026**

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**(Figures in Rs.)**

| Major Heads | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Projects | | | | | Others | | Total |
| FY | Chandigarh | Rajasthan | NSGM Estb. | Training | ISGAN | Evaluation by IITB | R&D Project at IITH | |
| 2021–22 | – | – | 2,22,21,218 | 1,79,360 | – | – | – | 2,24,00,578 |
| 2022–23 | – | 20,99,60,000 | 4,36,78,583 | 7,08,000 | 18,54,000 | 11,21,000 | 3,30,900 | 25,76,52,483 |
| 2023–24 | – | 1,92,71,113 | 3,73,43,221 | 32,28,480 | 9,18,000 | – | – | 6,07,60,814 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2103**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# COAL-BASED THERMAL POWER PLANTS

**2103. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

**(a) the number of coal-based thermal power plants in the country during the last ten years, State-wise and year-wise along with their installed, operational, and idle/non-operational capacities;**

**(b) the number of such plants where Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) have been installed and are operational, and the timelines for making CEMS functional in remaining plants;**

**(c) the details of violations of prescribed emission norms, including penalties imposed, realised and pending, State-wise and year-wise;**

**(d) the present status of modernisation and efficiency upgradation of coal-based thermal power plants, including conversion or retrofitting with supercritical and ultra-supercritical technologies; and**

**(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure compliance with emission standards, strengthen real-time monitoring and reporting and improve enforcement and accountability in coal-based thermal power plants?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : As on 31.12.2025, there are 200 coal and lignite based thermal power plants, of central generation companies (GENCOs), state GENCOS and Independent Power Producers (IPPs), operational in the country with a total of about 226.23 GW of capacity and about 9,42,542.70 MU of generation during the period: Apr'25 to Dec'25. The details of State-Wise, Station-Wise Generation Data for the last ten years (2015-16 to 2024-25) and current financial year 2025-26 (upto Dec'25) are given at Annexure-I.**

**(b), (c) & (e): (i) State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been directed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to ensure installation of Online Continuous Emission & Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) in 17 categories of industries (including thermal power plants (TPPs)) and also directed to incorporate specific condition in the Consent to Operate Order (CTO) for OCEMS in these industries, commissioned after 28.02.2017.**

**(ii) The OCEMS data is primarily for self-monitoring by the industries, which is shared with the CPCB and the concerned SPCB/PCC servers by the industries including TPPs. The list of Industries connected with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server under Power Plant category (as of date 06.02.2026) is given as Annexure-II.**

**(iii) The environmental compliance of power plants is primarily enforced by the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) or Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through the consent mechanism. Based on emission monitoring carried out by CPCB, CPCB has issued Show-Cause Notice cum Directions to 01 Thermal Power Plant (Unit 2 of M/s Bhavnagar Lignite TPS, GSECL, Gujarat) due to violation of prescribed emission standards.**

**(iv) The Thermal Power Plants are regulated and monitored through SPCBs as per the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.**

**(v) In case of non-compliance beyond the prescribed timelines, the following Environmental Compensation will be levied on non-compliant TPPs:**

| Non-Compliant operation beyond the Timeline | Environmental Compensations (Rs. Per unit electricity generated) |
|---|---|
| 0-180 days | 0.20 |
| 181-365 days | 0.30 |
| 366 days and beyond | 0.40 |

**(d): Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has identified 223 units with total capacity of 63,440 MW as potential candidates for Renovation and Modernization/ Life Extension (R&M/LE) works with age older than 20 years as on December, 2022. R&M/LE works in these units have to be implemented in nine phases to avoid any major energy demand-supply gap.**

**The phasing plan of 223 units along with tentative timelines for implementation of R&M/LE intervention is given as under:**

| Phase | Timeline | Central Sector Units | Central Sector Capacity | State Sector Units | State Sector Capacity | Private Sector Units | Private Sector Capacity | Total Units | Total Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phase 1 | 01-01-2024 to 30-06-2026 | 11 | 2,230 | 25 | 5,230 | 1 | 500 | 37 | 7,960 |
| Phase 2 | 01-07-2026 to 31-12-2028 | 18 | 5,170 | 10 | 2,140 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 7,310 |
| Phase 3 | 01-01-2029 to 30-06-2031 | 12 | 2,810 | 14 | 3,560 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 6,370 |
| Phase 4 | 01-07-2031 to 31-12-2033 | 8 | 2,550 | 15 | 3,730 | 2 | 500 | 25 | 6,780 |
| Phase 5 | 01-01-2034 to 30-06-2036 | 5 | 1,630 | 17 | 4,330 | 3 | 750 | 25 | 6,710 |
| Phase 6 | 01-07-2036 to 31-12-2038 | 12 | 5,420 | 8 | 2,175 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 7,595 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Phase 7** | **01-01-2039 to 30-06-2041** | **5** | **2,000** | **16** | **4,590** | **4** | **1,000** | **25** | **7,590** |
| **Phase 8** | **01-07-2041 to 31-12-2043** | **5** | **1,740** | **9** | **2,655** | **9** | **2,660** | **23** | **7,055** |
| **Phase 9** | **01-01-2044 to 30-06-2046** | **5** | **2,490** | **2** | **460** | **7** | **3,120** | **14** | **6,070** |
| **Total** | **Overall** | **81** | **26,040** | **116** | **28,870** | **26** | **8,530** | **223** | **63,440** |

**The first phase of Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) plan is effective from 01.01.2024 to 30.06.2026. The details of R&M status of 37 units of 7,960 MW installed capacity is given as under:**

**i. Central Sector: Out of 11 TPP units of 2,230 MW installed capacity, 8 units of 1,600 MW installed capacity are undergoing need based R&M and remaining 3 units of 630 MW installed capacity are under implementation of R&M programme.**

**ii. State Sector: Out of 25 units of 5,230 MW installed capacity, 9 units of 1,890 MW installed capacity are undergoing need based R&M, 10 units of 2,090 MW installed capacity are under implementation of R&M programme, 2 units of 420 MW installed capacity are undergoing R&M and Life extension study. Remaining 4 units of 830 MW installed capacity has been retired.**

**iii. Private Sector: 1 unit of 500 MW installed capacity does not intend to carry out R&M as PPA is only for 5 years with minimum allowed capex.**

**Further, installation of efficient Supercritical/ Ultra Super-critical units over Subcritical Thermal Units is promoted as these units are more efficient and their $CO_2$ emission per unit of electricity generation is less than subcritical units. This results in corresponding savings in coal consumption and a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. A total capacity of 70,850 MW (102 units) of Supercritical units and 8,340 MW (12 units) of Ultra-Supercritical units has been commissioned till 31.12.2025.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2103 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026**

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**The details of State-Wise & Coal & Lignite Based Power Station-Wise Generation Data for FY 2025-26 (Till 31.12.2025)**

| Sl No | State | Station Name | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FY 2025-26 (upto Dec 2025) | |
| **A. Coal Based Power Stations** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS | 2,400.00 | 8,671.23 |
| 2 | | Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS | 2,560.00 | 10,166.20 |
| 3 | | PAINAMPURAM TPP | 1,320.00 | 5,967.75 |
| 4 | | RAYALASEEMA TPS | 1,650.00 | 6,457.22 |
| 5 | | SGPL TPP | 1,320.00 | 7,184.47 |
| 6 | | SIMHADRI | 2,000.00 | 8,189.17 |
| 7 | | SIMHAPURI TPS | 600.00 | 2,032.72 |
| 8 | | THAMMINAPATNAM TPS | 1,000.00 | 1,176.94 |
| 9 | | VIZAG TPP | 1,040.00 | 3,823.75 |
| 10 | Assam | BONGAIGAON TPP | 750.00 | 3,318.11 |
| 11 | Bihar | BARAUNI TPS | 500.00 | 2,562.70 |
| 12 | | BARH STPS | 3,300.00 | 12,495.52 |
| 13 | | BUXAR TPP | 660.00 | 372.86 |
| 14 | | KAHALGAON TPS | 2,340.00 | 11,685.04 |
| 15 | | MUZAFFARPUR TPS | 390.00 | 1,832.94 |
| 16 | | NABINAGAR STPP | 1,980.00 | 9,703.99 |
| 17 | | NABINAGAR TPP | 1,000.00 | 4,713.43 |
| 18 | Chhattisgarh | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIGARH TPP | 600.00 | 2,829.49 |
| 19 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIPUR TPP | 1,370.00 | 5,992.41 |
| 20 | | AKALTARA TPS | 1,800.00 | 8,681.98 |
| 21 | | BALCO TPS | 600.00 | 2,824.22 |
| 22 | | BANDAKHAR TPP | 300.00 | 1,586.13 |
| 23 | | BARADARHA TPS | 1,200.00 | 6,536.33 |
| 24 | | BHILAI TPS | 500.00 | 2,742.08 |
| 25 | | BINJKOTE TPP | 600.00 | 3,194.51 |
| 26 | | CHAKABURA TPP | 30.00 | 152.57 |
| 27 | | DSPM TPS | 500.00 | 2,956.62 |
| 28 | | KASAIPALLI TPP | 270.00 | 1,144.22 |
| 29 | | KORBA STPS | 2,600.00 | 14,707.17 |
| 30 | | KORBA-WEST TPS | 1,340.00 | 5,995.18 |
| 31 | | LARA TPP | 1,600.00 | 8,958.73 |
| 32 | | MARWA TPS | 1,000.00 | 5,029.18 |
| 33 | | NAWAPARA TPP | 600.00 | 2,917.03 |
| 34 | | OP JINDAL TPS | 1,000.00 | 5,713.08 |
| 35 | | PATHADI TPP | 600.00 | 3,237.46 |
| 36 | | RATIJA TPS | 100.00 | 457.26 |
| 37 | | SIPAT STPS | 2,980.00 | 15,560.49 |
| 38 | | SVPL TPP | 63.00 | 264.12 |
| 39 | | TAMNAR TPP | 2,400.00 | 13,408.59 |
| 40 | | UCHPINDA TPP | 1,440.00 | 5,995.78 |
| 41 | | Vedanta Ltd Chhattisgarh TPP | 600.00 | 1,341.71 |
| 42 | Gujarat | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - I & II | 2,640.00 | 10,000.13 |
| 43 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - III | 1,980.00 | 8,831.15 |
| 44 | | GANDHI NAGAR TPS | 630.00 | 1,018.10 |
| 45 | | MUNDRA UMTPP | 4,000.00 | 6,414.01 |
| 46 | | SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS) | 362.00 | 1,914.16 |
| 47 | | SALAYA TPP | 1,200.00 | 4,420.47 |
| 48 | | SIKKA REP. TPS | 500.00 | 400.11 |
| 49 | | UKAI TPS | 1,110.00 | 4,221.86 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | | WANAKBORI TPS | 2,270.00 | 6,065.90 |
| 51 | Haryana | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | 1,500.00 | 5,686.08 |
| 52 | | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | 1,320.00 | 5,396.42 |
| 53 | | PANIPAT TPS | 710.00 | 2,446.04 |
| 54 | | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | 1,200.00 | 3,064.97 |
| 55 | | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | 600.00 | 2,727.62 |
| 56 | Jharkhand | BOKARO TPS `A` EXP | 500.00 | 1,963.47 |
| 57 | | CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS | 500.00 | 2,144.20 |
| 58 | | JOJOBERA TPS | 240.00 | 1,270.77 |
| 59 | | KODARMA TPP | 1,000.00 | 4,730.94 |
| 60 | | MAHADEV PRASAD STPP | 540.00 | 2,697.28 |
| 61 | | MAITHON RB TPP | 1,050.00 | 5,113.69 |
| 62 | | NORTH KARANPURA TPP | 1,980.00 | 9,044.77 |
| 63 | | PATRATU STPP | 800.00 | 847.60 |
| 64 | | TENUGHAT TPS | 420.00 | 1,456.07 |
| 65 | Karnataka | ADANI POWER LIMITED UDUPI TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,430.03 |
| 66 | | BELLARY TPS | 1,700.00 | 5,742.87 |
| 67 | | KUDGI STPP | 2,400.00 | 6,911.58 |
| 68 | | RAICHUR TPS | 1,720.00 | 5,230.82 |
| 69 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I) | 260.00 | 1,511.21 |
| 70 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II) | 600.00 | 2,663.13 |
| 71 | | YERMARUS TPP | 1,600.00 | 3,903.28 |
| 72 | Madhya Pradesh | AMARKANTAK EXT TPS | 210.00 | 1,288.56 |
| 73 | | ANUPPUR TPP | 1,250.00 | 6,519.98 |
| 74 | | BINA TPS | 500.00 | 2,437.56 |
| 75 | | GADARWARA TPP | 1,600.00 | 6,653.80 |
| 76 | | KHARGONE STPP | 1,320.00 | 5,192.55 |
| 77 | | MAHAN TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,008.09 |
| 78 | | NIGRI TPP | 1,320.00 | 7,658.54 |
| 79 | | NIWARI TPP | 90.00 | 411.87 |
| 80 | | SANJAY GANDHI TPS | 1,340.00 | 5,652.13 |
| 81 | | SASAN UMTPP | 3,960.00 | 22,520.93 |
| 82 | | SATPURA TPS | 500.00 | 2,430.94 |
| 83 | | SEIONI TPP | 600.00 | 2,882.09 |
| 84 | | SHREE SINGAJI TPP | 2,520.00 | 9,922.86 |
| 85 | | VINDHYACHAL STPS | 4,760.00 | 24,637.45 |
| 86 | Maharashtra | ADANI POWER LIMITED TIRODA TPP | 3,300.00 | 15,108.77 |
| 87 | | AMRAVATI TPS | 1,350.00 | 7,078.35 |
| 88 | | BELA TPS | 270.00 | 1,432.57 |
| 89 | | BHUSAWAL TPS | 1,870.00 | 6,548.80 |
| 90 | | BUTIBORI TPP | 600.00 | 1,709.13 |
| 91 | | CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS | 2,920.00 | 10,176.05 |
| 92 | | DAHANU TPS | 500.00 | 2,112.10 |
| 93 | | DHARIWAL TPP | 600.00 | 3,357.93 |
| 94 | | GEPL TPP Ph-I | 120.00 | 0.00 |
| 95 | | GMR WARORA TPS | 600.00 | 3,280.96 |
| 96 | | JSW RATNAGIRI TPP | 300.00 | 1,381.01 |
| 97 | | KHAPARKHEDA TPS | 1,340.00 | 5,536.51 |
| 98 | | KORADI TPS | 2,190.00 | 9,487.26 |
| 99 | | MAUDA TPS | 2,320.00 | 11,210.86 |
| 100 | | MIHAN TPS | 246.01 | 0.00 |
| 101 | | NASIK TPS | 630.00 | 2,037.55 |
| 102 | | PARAS TPS | 500.00 | 2,064.27 |
| 103 | | PARLI TPS | 750.00 | 1,892.28 |
| 104 | | SHIRPUR TPP | 300.00 | 1,346.37 |
| 105 | | SOLAPUR STPS | 1,320.00 | 4,799.79 |
| 106 | | TROMBAY TPS | 750.00 | 2,873.53 |
| 107 | | WARDHA WARORA TPP | 540.00 | 2,922.14 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | Odisha | DARLIPALI STPS | 1,600.00 | 8,453.12 |
| 109 | | DERANG TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,696.93 |
| 110 | | IB VALLEY TPS | 1,740.00 | 9,227.56 |
| 111 | | JSW Energy Utkal Limited | 700.00 | 2,954.60 |
| 112 | | KAMALANGA TPS | 1,050.00 | 5,874.10 |
| 113 | | Maadurga Thermal Power Company Ltd. | 60.00 | 255.61 |
| 114 | | TALCHER STPS | 3,000.00 | 15,557.89 |
| 115 | | VEDANTA TPP | 600.00 | 1,839.51 |
| 116 | Punjab | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | 920.00 | 4,328.35 |
| 117 | | GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP | 540.00 | 2,007.29 |
| 118 | | RAJPURA TPP | 1,400.00 | 7,201.54 |
| 119 | | ROPAR TPS | 840.00 | 3,287.28 |
| 120 | | TALWANDI SABO TPP | 1,980.00 | 8,050.02 |
| 121 | Rajasthan | ADANI POWER LIMITED KAWAI TPP | 1,320.00 | 5,869.19 |
| 122 | | CHHABRA-I PH-1 TPP | 500.00 | 2,115.16 |
| 123 | | CHHABRA-I PH-2 TPP | 500.00 | 2,383.75 |
| 124 | | CHHABRA-II TPP | 1,320.00 | 4,698.88 |
| 125 | | KALISINDH TPS | 1,200.00 | 4,826.99 |
| 126 | | KOTA TPS | 1,240.00 | 5,357.15 |
| 127 | | SHREE CEMENT LTD TPS | 344.00 | 962.52 |
| 128 | | SURATGARH STPS | 1,320.00 | 5,292.05 |
| 129 | | SURATGARH TPS | 1,500.00 | 4,043.72 |
| 130 | Tamil Nadu | ITPCL TPP | 1,200.00 | 4,443.04 |
| 131 | | METTUR TPS | 840.00 | 3,296.55 |
| 132 | | METTUR TPS-II | 600.00 | 1,994.92 |
| 133 | | MUTHIARA TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,515.93 |
| 134 | | NORTH CHENNAI TPS STAGE 1 | 630.00 | 2,104.63 |
| 135 | | NORTH CHENNAI TPS STAGE 2 | 1,200.00 | 3,637.01 |
| 136 | | NTPL TUTICORIN TPP | 1,000.00 | 3,856.63 |
| 137 | | OPG Power Generation Private Limited | 414.00 | 1,475.05 |
| 138 | | TCP Limited | 63.50 | 0.00 |
| 139 | | TUTICORIN (P) TPP | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| 140 | | TUTICORIN TPP ST-IV | 525.00 | 2,095.08 |
| 141 | | TUTICORIN TPS | 1,050.00 | 2,676.38 |
| 142 | | VALLUR TPP | 1,500.00 | 5,705.22 |
| 143 | Telangana | BHADRADRI TPP | 1,080.00 | 3,703.72 |
| 144 | | KAKATIYA TPS | 1,100.00 | 5,363.87 |
| 145 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW) | 1,000.00 | 3,136.48 |
| 146 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7) | 800.00 | 2,990.22 |
| 147 | | RAMAGUNDEM STPS | 2,600.00 | 9,983.61 |
| 148 | | RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS | 62.50 | 0.00 |
| 149 | | SINGARENI TPP | 1,200.00 | 5,517.65 |
| 150 | | TELANGANA STPP PH-1 | 1,600.00 | 6,978.30 |
| 151 | | YADADRI TPS | 1,600.00 | 3,654.68 |
| 152 | Uttar Pradesh | ANPARA C TPS | 1,200.00 | 6,048.81 |
| 153 | | ANPARA TPS | 2,630.00 | 13,611.31 |
| 154 | | BARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 239.95 |
| 155 | | DADRI (NCTPP) | 1,820.00 | 6,589.81 |
| 156 | | GHATAMPUR TPP | 1,320.00 | 2,799.99 |
| 157 | | HARDUAGANJ TPS | 1,265.00 | 3,557.74 |
| 158 | | JAWAHARPUR STPP | 1,320.00 | 2,036.71 |
| 159 | | KHAMBARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 228.75 |
| 160 | | KHURJA TPP | 1,320.00 | 4,274.54 |
| 161 | | KUNDARKI TPS | 90.00 | 244.76 |
| 162 | | LALITPUR TPS | 1,980.00 | 8,979.63 |
| 163 | | MAQSOODPUR TPS | 90.00 | 238.25 |
| 164 | | MEJA STPP | 1,320.00 | 5,863.92 |
| 165 | | OBRA TPS | 2,320.00 | 7,399.77 |
| 166 | | PANKI TPS EXT | 660.00 | 1,344.16 |
| 167 | | PARICHHA TPS | 920.00 | 3,587.16 |
| 168 | | PRAYAGRAJ TPP | 1,980.00 | 9,638.85 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 169 | | RIHAND STPS | 3,000.00 | 16,155.39 |
| 170 | | ROSA TPP Ph-I | 1,200.00 | 5,206.89 |
| 171 | | SINGRAULI STPS | 2,000.00 | 10,382.65 |
| 172 | | TANDA TPS | 1,760.00 | 6,960.58 |
| 173 | | UNCHAHAR TPS | 1,550.00 | 6,928.81 |
| 174 | | UTRAULA TPS | 90.00 | 230.36 |
| 175 | West Bengal | BAKRESWAR TPS | 1,050.00 | 6,068.76 |
| 176 | | BANDEL TPS | 270.00 | 1,482.28 |
| 177 | | BUDGE BUDGE TPS | 750.00 | 4,017.60 |
| 178 | | D.P.L. TPS | 550.00 | 2,565.20 |
| 179 | | DURGAPUR STEEL TPS | 1,000.00 | 4,561.11 |
| 180 | | FARAKKA STPS | 2,100.00 | 9,239.77 |
| 181 | | HALDIA TPP | 600.00 | 3,761.33 |
| 182 | | HIRANMAYE TPP | 300.00 | 1,309.78 |
| 183 | | KOLAGHAT TPS | 840.00 | 4,055.68 |
| 184 | | MEJIA TPS | 2,340.00 | 11,596.13 |
| 185 | | RAGHUNATHPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 4,940.40 |
| 186 | | SAGARDIGHI TPS | 1,600.00 | 9,200.70 |
| 187 | | SANTALDIH TPS | 500.00 | 3,097.65 |
| 188 | | SOUTHERN REPL. TPS | 135.00 | 180.45 |
| | Coal Based Sub Total | | 2,19,610.01 | 9,20,460.50 |
| B. Lignite Based Power Stations | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | AKRIMOTA LIG TPS | 250.00 | 90.64 |
| 2 | | BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP | 500.00 | 1,241.27 |
| 3 | | KUTCH LIG. TPS | 150.00 | 238.96 |
| 4 | | SURAT LIG. TPS | 500.00 | 2,314.49 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | BARSINGSAR LIGNITE | 250.00 | 1,134.38 |
| 6 | | GIRAL TPS | 250.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | | JALIPA KAPURDI TPP | 1,080.00 | 4,754.56 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS | 420.00 | 1,644.46 |
| 9 | | NEYVELI NEW TPP | 1,000.00 | 4,196.89 |
| 10 | | NEYVELI TPS-II | 1,470.00 | 4,056.18 |
| 11 | | NEYVELI TPS-II EXP | 500.00 | 1,258.45 |
| 12 | | NEYVELI TPS(Z) | 250.00 | 1,151.92 |
| Lignite Based Sub Total | | | 6,620.00 | 22,082.20 |
| Grand Total (No of Plants =200 Nos) | | | 2,26,230.01 | 9,42,542.70 |

**The details of State-Wise & Coal & Lignite Based Power Station-Wise Generation Data for FY 2023-24 and 2024-25**

| Sl No | State | Station Name | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
| **A. Coal Based Power Stations** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS | 2,400.00 | 9,751.63 | 2,400.00 | 11,859.81 |
| 2 | | Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS | 2,560.00 | 12,062.94 | 2,560.00 | 14,381.73 |
| 3 | | PAINAMPURAM TPP | 1,320.00 | 9,522.77 | 1,320.00 | 8,134.65 |
| 4 | | RAYALASEEMA TPS | 1,650.00 | 10,423.04 | 1,650.00 | 9,318.22 |
| 5 | | SGPL TPP | 1,320.00 | 9,287.00 | 1,320.00 | 9,485.55 |
| 6 | | SIMHADRI | 2,000.00 | 11,641.37 | 2,000.00 | 12,233.13 |
| 7 | | SIMHAPURI TPS | 600.00 | 3,098.28 | 600.00 | 3,252.71 |
| 8 | | THAMMINAPATNAM TPS | 300.00 | - | 300.00 | 269.48 |
| 9 | | VIZAG TPP | 1,040.00 | 5,454.21 | 1,040.00 | 3,897.66 |
| 10 | Assam | BONGAIGAON TPP | 750.00 | 5,058.11 | 750.00 | 4,787.20 |
| 11 | Bihar | BARAUNI TPS | 710.00 | 3,151.64 | 710.00 | 3,632.02 |
| 12 | | BARH STPS | 2,640.00 | 14,392.04 | 2,640.00 | 16,667.03 |
| 13 | | KAHALGAON TPS | 2,340.00 | 16,555.49 | 2,340.00 | 16,525.32 |
| 14 | | MUZAFFARPUR TPS | 390.00 | 2,906.20 | 390.00 | 2,802.01 |
| 15 | | NABINAGAR STPP | 1,980.00 | 14,411.96 | 1,980.00 | 14,044.14 |
| 16 | | NABINAGAR TPP | 1,000.00 | 6,944.47 | 1,000.00 | 7,087.23 |
| 17 | Chhattisgarh | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIGARH TPP | 600.00 | 3,971.95 | 600.00 | 4,370.64 |
| 18 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIPUR TPP | 1,370.00 | 8,687.26 | 1,370.00 | 9,395.44 |
| 19 | | AKALTARA TPS | 1,800.00 | 10,716.06 | 1,800.00 | 10,630.78 |
| 20 | | BALCO TPS | 600.00 | 3,259.83 | 600.00 | 4,031.65 |
| 21 | | BANDAKHAR TPP | 300.00 | 2,176.19 | 300.00 | 1,958.01 |
| 22 | | BARADARHA TPS | 1,200.00 | 9,004.67 | 1,200.00 | 8,917.50 |
| 23 | | BHILAI TPS | 500.00 | 3,875.74 | 500.00 | 3,613.86 |
| 24 | | BINJKOTE TPP | 600.00 | 2,949.11 | 600.00 | 3,704.52 |
| 25 | | CHAKABURA TPP | 30.00 | 220.13 | 30.00 | 189.31 |
| 26 | | DSPM TPS | 500.00 | 4,072.79 | 500.00 | 3,733.11 |
| 27 | | KASAIPALLI TPP | 270.00 | 1,508.73 | 270.00 | 1,380.66 |
| 28 | | KATGHORA TPP | 35.00 | - | 35.00 | - |
| 29 | | KORBA STPS | 2,600.00 | 20,517.25 | 2,600.00 | 20,671.02 |
| 30 | | KORBA-WEST TPS | 1,340.00 | 9,607.08 | 1,340.00 | 8,301.97 |
| 31 | | LARA TPP | 1,600.00 | 11,751.56 | 1,600.00 | 12,648.07 |
| 32 | | MARWA TPS | 1,000.00 | 7,388.58 | 1,000.00 | 6,804.82 |
| 33 | | NAWAPARA TPP | 600.00 | 3,430.44 | 600.00 | 3,859.20 |
| 34 | | OP JINDAL TPS | 1,000.00 | 7,517.45 | 1,000.00 | 7,293.09 |
| 35 | | PATHADI TPP | 600.00 | 3,872.30 | 600.00 | 4,315.03 |
| 36 | | RATIJA TPS | 100.00 | 643.65 | 100.00 | 607.61 |
| 37 | | SALORA TPP | 135.00 | - | 135.00 | - |
| 38 | | SIPAT STPS | 2,980.00 | 22,358.74 | 2,980.00 | 22,986.72 |
| 39 | | SVPL TPP | 63.00 | 338.82 | 63.00 | 381.62 |
| 40 | | SWASTIK KORBA TPP | 25.00 | - | 25.00 | - |
| 41 | | TAMNAR TPP | 2,400.00 | 17,140.60 | 2,400.00 | 18,979.52 |
| 42 | | UCHPINDA TPP | 1,440.00 | 7,379.70 | 1,440.00 | 7,657.23 |
| 43 | Gujarat | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - I & II | 2,640.00 | 10,639.41 | 2,640.00 | 16,762.56 |
| 44 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - III | 1,980.00 | 11,847.96 | 1,980.00 | 11,990.52 |
| 45 | | GANDHI NAGAR TPS | 630.00 | 2,966.65 | 630.00 | 2,373.57 |
| 46 | | MUNDRA UMTPP | 4,000.00 | 20,275.93 | 4,000.00 | 23,655.33 |
| 47 | | SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS) | 362.00 | 2,892.14 | 362.00 | 2,578.41 |
| 48 | | SALAYA TPP | 1,200.00 | 4,029.55 | 1,200.00 | 5,707.94 |
| 49 | | SIKKA REP. TPS | 500.00 | 784.77 | 500.00 | 889.64 |
| 50 | | UKAI TPS | 1,110.00 | 5,274.58 | 1,110.00 | 5,683.31 |
| 51 | | WANAKBORI TPS | 2,270.00 | 12,070.01 | 2,270.00 | 10,128.56 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Haryana | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | 1,500.00 | 8,284.84 | 1,500.00 | 8,711.53 |
| 53 | | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | 1,320.00 | 8,251.07 | 1,320.00 | 8,132.51 |
| 54 | | PANIPAT TPS | 710.00 | 3,707.13 | 710.00 | 4,489.69 |
| 55 | | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | 1,200.00 | 4,304.34 | 1,200.00 | 5,551.36 |
| 56 | | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | 600.00 | 3,512.77 | 600.00 | 3,343.47 |
| 57 | Jharkhand | BOKARO TPS `A` EXP | 500.00 | 3,607.92 | 500.00 | 3,188.70 |
| 58 | | CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS | 500.00 | 3,747.66 | 500.00 | 3,479.40 |
| 59 | | JOJOBERA TPS | 240.00 | 1,713.30 | 240.00 | 1,685.54 |
| 60 | | KODARMA TPP | 1,000.00 | 7,066.86 | 1,000.00 | 7,358.35 |
| 61 | | MAHADEV PRASAD STPP | 540.00 | 3,740.28 | 540.00 | 3,886.08 |
| 62 | | MAITHON RB TPP | 1,050.00 | 8,179.04 | 1,050.00 | 7,253.28 |
| 63 | | NORTH KARANPURA TPP | 1,320.00 | 5,335.16 | 1,320.00 | 9,708.54 |
| 64 | | TENUGHAT TPS | 420.00 | 2,374.59 | 420.00 | 2,252.32 |
| 65 | Karnataka | ADANI POWER LIMITED UDUPI TPP | 1,200.00 | 5,655.83 | 1,200.00 | 5,450.40 |
| 66 | | BELLARY TPS | 1,700.00 | 8,208.51 | 1,700.00 | 8,182.28 |
| 67 | | KUDGI STPP | 2,400.00 | 12,092.37 | 2,400.00 | 12,090.09 |
| 68 | | RAICHUR TPS | 1,720.00 | 7,875.64 | 1,720.00 | 8,310.39 |
| 69 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I) | 260.00 | 1,711.45 | 260.00 | 1,595.43 |
| 70 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II) | 600.00 | 2,693.49 | 600.00 | 2,825.05 |
| 71 | | YERMARUS TPP | 1,600.00 | 6,229.29 | 1,600.00 | 5,914.29 |
| 72 | Madhya Pradesh | AMARKANTAK EXT TPS | 210.00 | 1,804.17 | 210.00 | 1,546.01 |
| 73 | | ANUPPUR TPP | 1,250.00 | 8,429.27 | 1,250.00 | 8,515.23 |
| 74 | | BINA TPS | 500.00 | 3,328.98 | 500.00 | 3,006.48 |
| 75 | | GADARWARA TPP | 1,600.00 | 9,995.71 | 1,600.00 | 9,027.54 |
| 76 | | KHARGONE STPP | 1,320.00 | 7,686.92 | 1,320.00 | 7,421.16 |
| 77 | | MAHAN TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,736.17 | 1,200.00 | 8,324.39 |
| 78 | | NIGRI TPP | 1,320.00 | 9,840.56 | 1,320.00 | 9,357.73 |
| 79 | | NIWARI TPP | 90.00 | 540.25 | 90.00 | 526.85 |
| 80 | | SANJAY GANDHI TPS | 1,340.00 | 7,991.71 | 1,340.00 | 8,445.18 |
| 81 | | SASAN UMTPP | 3,960.00 | 32,529.74 | 3,960.00 | 31,425.10 |
| 82 | | SATPURA TPS | 1,330.00 | 3,900.76 | 1,330.00 | 3,756.02 |
| 83 | | SEIONI TPP | 600.00 | 3,596.53 | 600.00 | 3,216.46 |
| 84 | | SHREE SINGAJI TPP | 2,520.00 | 14,912.41 | 2,520.00 | 15,042.59 |
| 85 | | VINDHYACHAL STPS | 4,760.00 | 37,386.85 | 4,760.00 | 36,506.02 |
| 86 | Maharashtra | ADANI POWER LIMITED TIRODA TPP | 3,300.00 | 21,262.06 | 3,300.00 | 21,595.86 |
| 87 | | AMRAVATI TPS | 1,350.00 | 9,758.55 | 1,350.00 | 9,278.91 |
| 88 | | BELA TPS | 270.00 | 1,790.43 | 270.00 | 1,862.03 |
| 89 | | BHUSAWAL TPS | 1,210.00 | 7,575.38 | 1,870.00 | 7,250.32 |
| 90 | | BUTIBORI TPP | 600.00 | - | 600.00 | - |
| 91 | | CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS | 2,920.00 | 16,279.77 | 2,920.00 | 14,900.57 |
| 92 | | DAHANU TPS | 500.00 | 3,248.48 | 500.00 | 3,200.80 |
| 93 | | DHARIWAL TPP | 600.00 | 4,421.55 | 600.00 | 4,588.52 |
| 94 | | GEPL TPP Ph-I | 120.00 | - | 120.00 | - |
| 95 | | GMR WARORA TPS | 600.00 | 4,374.59 | 600.00 | 4,452.36 |
| 96 | | JSW RATNAGIRI TPP | 300.00 | 1,975.40 | 300.00 | 1,971.76 |
| 97 | | KHAPARKHEDA TPS | 1,340.00 | 8,267.44 | 1,340.00 | 8,811.42 |
| 98 | | KORADI TPS | 2,190.00 | 13,173.34 | 2,190.00 | 13,608.83 |
| 99 | | MAUDA TPS | 2,320.00 | 14,906.24 | 2,320.00 | 14,264.23 |
| 100 | | MIHAN TPS | 246.01 | - | 246.01 | - |
| 101 | | NASIK (P) TPS | 1,350.00 | - | 1,350.00 | - |
| 102 | | NASIK TPS | 630.00 | 2,647.28 | 630.00 | 2,973.62 |
| 103 | | PARAS TPS | 500.00 | 3,596.01 | 500.00 | 3,041.57 |
| 104 | | PARLI TPS | 750.00 | 4,103.55 | 750.00 | 3,952.75 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | | SHIRPUR TPP | 300.00 | 334.11 | 300.00 | 1,487.97 |
| 106 | | SOLAPUR STPS | 1,320.00 | 7,181.43 | 1,320.00 | 6,830.21 |
| 107 | | TROMBAY TPS | 750.00 | 4,179.09 | 750.00 | 3,192.59 |
| 108 | | WARDHA WARORA TPP | 540.00 | 3,850.10 | 540.00 | 3,892.91 |
| 109 | Odisha | DARLIPALI STPS | 1,600.00 | 12,054.96 | 1,600.00 | 12,096.12 |
| 110 | | DERANG TPP | 1,200.00 | 8,289.60 | 1,200.00 | 9,043.44 |
| 111 | | IB VALLEY TPS | 1,740.00 | 11,799.68 | 1,740.00 | 12,769.14 |
| 112 | | UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH) | 350.00 | 262.99 | 350.00 | 1,984.08 |
| 113 | | KAMALANGA TPS | 1,050.00 | 7,581.80 | 1,050.00 | 7,944.68 |
| 114 | | Maadurga Thermal Power Company Ltd. | - | - | 60.00 | 197.15 |
| 115 | | TALCHER STPS | 3,000.00 | 22,625.01 | 3,000.00 | 21,382.44 |
| 116 | | VEDANTA TPP | 600.00 | 2,996.34 | 600.00 | 2,442.35 |
| 117 | Punjab | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | 920.00 | 4,639.97 | 920.00 | 4,865.76 |
| 118 | | GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP | 540.00 | 2,464.79 | 540.00 | 3,061.23 |
| 119 | | RAJPURA TPP | 1,400.00 | 10,344.57 | 1,400.00 | 10,085.85 |
| 120 | | ROPAR TPS | 840.00 | 3,953.06 | 840.00 | 4,553.78 |
| 121 | | TALWANDI SABO TPP | 1,980.00 | 11,060.46 | 1,980.00 | 11,008.59 |
| 122 | Rajasthan | ADANI POWER LIMITED KAWAI TPP | 1,320.00 | 8,881.72 | 1,320.00 | 9,177.28 |
| 123 | | CHHABRA-I PH-1 TPP | 500.00 | 3,481.68 | 500.00 | 3,411.49 |
| 124 | | CHHABRA-I PH-2 TPP | 500.00 | 2,544.58 | 500.00 | 3,590.70 |
| 125 | | CHHABRA-II TPP | 1,320.00 | 7,229.32 | 1,320.00 | 8,017.52 |
| 126 | | KALISINDH TPS | 1,200.00 | 7,062.75 | 1,200.00 | 7,565.81 |
| 127 | | KOTA TPS | 1,240.00 | 8,482.51 | 1,240.00 | 8,796.64 |
| 128 | | SHREE CEMENT LTD TPS | 300.00 | 445.25 | 300.00 | 1,377.53 |
| 129 | | SURATGARH STPS | 1,320.00 | 6,489.12 | 1,320.00 | 6,952.58 |
| 130 | | SURATGARH TPS | 1,500.00 | 7,084.69 | 1,500.00 | 7,655.53 |
| 131 | Tamil Nadu | ITPCL TPP | 1,200.00 | 7,440.83 | 1,200.00 | 6,936.33 |
| 132 | | METTUR TPS | 840.00 | 5,805.22 | 840.00 | 4,989.65 |
| 133 | | METTUR TPS - II | 600.00 | 3,202.15 | 600.00 | 2,704.65 |
| 134 | | MUTHIARA TPP | 1,200.00 | 5,518.77 | 1,200.00 | 5,236.46 |
| 135 | | NORTH CHENNAI TPS | 1,830.00 | 9,986.57 | 1,830.00 | 8,306.98 |
| 136 | | NTPL TUTICORIN TPP | 1,000.00 | 5,462.36 | 1,000.00 | 5,236.46 |
| 137 | | OPG Power Generation Private Limited | 414.00 | 492.17 | 414.00 | 2,323.98 |
| 138 | | TCP Limited | - | - | 63.50 | - |
| 139 | | TUTICORIN (P) TPP | 300.00 | - | 300.00 | - |
| 140 | | TUTICORIN TPP ST-IV | 525.00 | 3,041.79 | 525.00 | 3,039.92 |
| 141 | | TUTICORIN TPS | 1,050.00 | 6,485.17 | 1,050.00 | 5,941.41 |
| 142 | | VALLUR TPP | 1,500.00 | 6,623.27 | 1,500.00 | 8,660.91 |
| 143 | Telangana | BHADRADRI TPP | 1,080.00 | 6,953.98 | 1,080.00 | 5,332.79 |
| 144 | | KAKATIYA TPS | 1,100.00 | 8,227.68 | 1,100.00 | 6,443.45 |
| 145 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW) | 1,000.00 | 6,828.34 | 1,000.00 | 5,940.32 |
| 146 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7) | 800.00 | 6,011.28 | 800.00 | 5,538.98 |
| 147 | | RAMAGUNDEM STPS | 2,600.00 | 16,949.35 | 2,600.00 | 15,037.78 |
| 148 | | RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS | 62.50 | 258.90 | 62.50 | 21.09 |
| 149 | | SINGARENI TPP | 1,200.00 | 8,853.53 | 1,200.00 | 7,986.30 |
| 150 | | TELANGANA STPP PH-1 | 1,600.00 | 2,830.67 | 1,600.00 | 10,404.44 |
| 151 | | YADADRI TPS | - | - | 800.00 | 264.05 |
| 152 | Uttar Pradesh | ANPARA C TPS | 1,200.00 | 8,161.55 | 1,200.00 | 8,160.08 |
| 153 | | ANPARA TPS | 2,630.00 | 17,256.44 | 2,630.00 | 17,006.56 |
| 154 | | BARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 347.29 | 90.00 | 387.62 |
| 155 | | DADRI (NCTPP) | 1,820.00 | 9,982.72 | 1,820.00 | 9,901.80 |
| 156 | | GHATAMPUR TPP | - | - | 660.00 | 1,053.22 |
| 157 | | HARDUAGANJ TPS | 1,265.00 | 6,428.87 | 1,265.00 | 5,430.45 |
| 158 | | JAWAHARPUR STPP | 660.00 | - | 1,320.00 | 2,405.03 |
| 159 | | KHAMBARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 339.87 | 90.00 | 389.34 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 160 | | KHURJA TPP | - | - | 660.00 | 870.80 |
| 161 | | KUNDARKI TPS | 90.00 | 326.46 | 90.00 | 374.97 |
| 162 | | LALITPUR TPS | 1,980.00 | 12,352.91 | 1,980.00 | 12,551.42 |
| 163 | | MAQSOODPUR TPS | 90.00 | 349.51 | 90.00 | 404.43 |
| 164 | | MEJA STPP | 1,320.00 | 8,275.82 | 1,320.00 | 8,598.70 |
| 165 | | OBRA TPS | 1,660.00 | 4,810.77 | 1,660.00 | 7,975.65 |
| 166 | | PANKI TPS EXT | - | - | 660.00 | - |
| 167 | | PARICHHA TPS | 920.00 | 5,208.04 | 920.00 | 5,439.03 |
| 168 | | PRAYAGRAJ TPP | 1,980.00 | 12,699.02 | 1,980.00 | 12,987.15 |
| 169 | | RIHAND STPS | 3,000.00 | 23,399.81 | 3,000.00 | 23,426.61 |
| 170 | | ROSA TPP Ph-I | 1,200.00 | 7,609.70 | 1,200.00 | 7,402.50 |
| 171 | | SINGRAULI STPS | 2,000.00 | 15,756.09 | 2,000.00 | 15,657.40 |
| 172 | | TANDA TPS | 1,760.00 | 10,397.00 | 1,760.00 | 10,728.24 |
| 173 | | UNCHAHAR TPS | 1,550.00 | 8,464.35 | 1,550.00 | 9,815.70 |
| 174 | | UTRAULA TPS | 90.00 | 338.98 | 90.00 | 370.60 |
| 175 | West Bengal | BAKRESWAR TPS | 1,050.00 | 8,155.93 | 1,050.00 | 8,583.13 |
| 176 | | BANDEL TPS | 270.00 | 1,774.69 | 270.00 | 2,158.88 |
| 177 | | BUDGE BUDGE TPS | 750.00 | 5,734.98 | 750.00 | 5,489.13 |
| 178 | | D.P.L. TPS | 550.00 | 2,375.21 | 550.00 | 3,887.17 |
| 179 | | DISHERGARH TPP | 12.00 | 46.52 | 12.00 | 41.19 |
| 180 | | DURGAPUR STEEL TPS | 1,000.00 | 7,079.73 | 1,000.00 | 7,058.57 |
| 181 | | FARAKKA STPS | 2,100.00 | 13,784.22 | 2,100.00 | 14,023.79 |
| 182 | | HALDIA TPP | 600.00 | 4,563.95 | 600.00 | 4,790.42 |
| 183 | | HIRANMAYE TPP | 300.00 | 1,861.44 | 300.00 | 1,933.85 |
| 184 | | KOLAGHAT TPS | 840.00 | 5,393.77 | 840.00 | 5,606.49 |
| 185 | | MEJIA TPS | 2,340.00 | 15,670.77 | 2,340.00 | 15,711.73 |
| 186 | | RAGHUNATHPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,954.97 | 1,200.00 | 6,576.47 |
| 187 | | SAGARDIGHI TPS | 1,600.00 | 11,527.89 | 1,600.00 | 12,734.18 |
| 188 | | SANTALDIH TPS | 500.00 | 3,949.21 | 500.00 | 4,133.69 |
| 189 | | SOUTHERN REPL. TPS | 135.00 | 640.68 | 135.00 | 439.48 |
| 190 | | TITAGARH TPS | 240.00 | - | 240.00 | - |
| Coal Based Sub Total | | | 2,10,969.51 | 12,60,902.62 | 2,15,193.01 | 12,98,872.29 |
| B. Lignite Based Power Stations | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | AKRIMOTA LIG TPS | 250.00 | 451.98 | 250.00 | 88.13 |
| 2 | | BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP | 500.00 | 1,874.93 | 500.00 | 1,521.86 |
| 3 | | KUTCH LIG. TPS | 150.00 | 404.40 | 150.00 | 470.98 |
| 4 | | SURAT LIG. TPS | 500.00 | 3,085.12 | 500.00 | 3,164.78 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | BARSINGSAR LIGNITE | 250.00 | 1,692.16 | 250.00 | 1,759.56 |
| 6 | | GIRAL TPS | 250.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | | JALIPA KAPURDI TPP | 1,080.00 | 7,084.30 | 1,080.00 | 6,760.62 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS | 420.00 | 2,871.16 | 420.00 | 3,006.93 |
| 9 | | NEYVELI NEW TPP | 1,000.00 | 7,073.21 | 1,000.00 | 6,729.57 |
| 10 | | NEYVELI TPS-II | 1,470.00 | 5,756.11 | 1,470.00 | 6,760.01 |
| 11 | | NEYVELI TPS-II EXP | 500.00 | 2,154.85 | 500.00 | 1,074.46 |
| 12 | | NEYVELI TPS(Z) | 250.00 | 1,501.57 | 250.00 | 1,657.87 |
| Lignite Based Sub Total | | | 6,620.00 | 33,949.79 | 6,620.00 | 32,994.77 |
| Grand Total | | | 2,17,589.51 | 12,94,852.41 | 2,21,813.01 | 13,31,867.06 |

**The details of State-Wise & Coal & Lignite Based Power Station-Wise Generation Data for FY 2021-22 & 2022-23**

| Sl No | State | Station Name | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | |
| **A. Coal Based Power Stations** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS | 1,600.00 | 5,672.41 | 2,400.00 | 5,883.05 |
| 2 | | Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS | 1,760.00 | 11,591.18 | 1,760.00 | 11,121.58 |
| 3 | | PAINAMPURAM TPP | 1,320.00 | 9,331.61 | 1,320.00 | 8,897.49 |
| 4 | | RAYALASEEMA TPS | 1,650.00 | 6,828.52 | 1,650.00 | 9,313.14 |
| 5 | | SGPL TPP | 1,320.00 | 7,629.01 | 1,320.00 | 8,101.71 |
| 6 | | SIMHADRI | 2,000.00 | 11,570.21 | 2,000.00 | 12,641.29 |
| 7 | | SIMHAPURI TPS | 600.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 135.53 |
| 8 | | THAMMINAPATNAM TPS | 300.00 | 422.41 | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | | VIZAG TPP | 1,040.00 | 281.39 | 1,040.00 | 4,838.14 |
| 10 | Assam | BONGAIGAON TPP | 750.00 | 4,201.45 | 750.00 | 5,026.24 |
| 11 | Bihar | BARAUNI TPS | 710.00 | 2,410.67 | 710.00 | 3,622.80 |
| 12 | | BARH STPS | 1,980.00 | 8,821.55 | 1,980.00 | 13,138.38 |
| 13 | | KAHALGAON TPS | 2,340.00 | 16,026.71 | 2,340.00 | 15,595.60 |
| 14 | | MUZAFFARPUR TPS | 390.00 | 2,849.53 | 390.00 | 2,991.96 |
| 15 | | NABINAGAR STPP | 1,980.00 | 8,138.21 | 1,980.00 | 12,924.67 |
| 16 | | NABINAGAR TPP | 1,000.00 | 5,693.73 | 1,000.00 | 6,926.80 |
| 17 | Chhattisgarh | AKALTARA TPS | 1,800.00 | 9,005.13 | 1,800.00 | 10,630.91 |
| 18 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIGARH TPP | 600.00 | 3,704.70 | 600.00 | 3,968.28 |
| 19 | | BALCO TPS | 600.00 | 3,438.03 | 600.00 | 2,541.09 |
| 20 | | BANDAKHAR TPP | 300.00 | 2,162.84 | 300.00 | 1,513.15 |
| 21 | | BARADARHA TPS | 1,200.00 | 8,633.69 | 1,200.00 | 7,632.45 |
| 22 | | BHILAI TPS | 500.00 | 3,517.73 | 500.00 | 3,791.95 |
| 23 | | BINJKOTE TPP | 600.00 | 1,664.15 | 600.00 | 1,452.13 |
| 24 | | CHAKABURA TPP | 30.00 | 104.40 | 30.00 | 195.15 |
| 25 | | DSPM TPS | 500.00 | 3,908.44 | 500.00 | 3,648.13 |
| 26 | | KASAIPALLI TPP | 270.00 | 1,391.81 | 270.00 | 1,139.39 |
| 27 | | KATGHORA TPP | 35.00 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | | KORBA STPS | 2,600.00 | 21,245.37 | 2,600.00 | 20,759.68 |
| 29 | | KORBA-WEST TPS | 1,340.00 | 8,778.11 | 1,340.00 | 9,686.01 |
| 30 | | LARA TPP | 1,600.00 | 11,365.81 | 1,600.00 | 11,685.41 |
| 31 | | MARWA TPS | 1,000.00 | 4,827.36 | 1,000.00 | 4,375.48 |
| 32 | | NAWAPARA TPP | 600.00 | 693.79 | 600.00 | 2,588.65 |
| 33 | | OP JINDAL TPS | 1,000.00 | 5,225.88 | 1,000.00 | 5,990.97 |
| 34 | | PATHADI TPP | 600.00 | 4,024.01 | 600.00 | 3,235.81 |
| 35 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIPUR TPP | 1,370.00 | 8,834.61 | 1,370.00 | 7,084.49 |
| 36 | | RATIJA TPS | 100.00 | 663.75 | 100.00 | 537.07 |
| 37 | | SALORA TPP | 135.00 | 0.00 | 135.00 | 0.00 |
| 38 | | SIPAT STPS | 2,980.00 | 21,220.75 | 2,980.00 | 21,168.02 |
| 39 | | SVPL TPP | 63.00 | 0.00 | 63.00 | 0.00 |
| 40 | | SWASTIK KORBA TPP | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| 41 | | TAMNAR TPP | 2,400.00 | 9,587.90 | 2,400.00 | 12,977.06 |
| 42 | | UCHPINDA TPP | 1,440.00 | 6,872.61 | 1,440.00 | 5,997.92 |
| 43 | Gujarat | GANDHI NAGAR TPS | 630.00 | 3,313.29 | 630.00 | 3,694.55 |
| 44 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - III | 1,980.00 | 2,982.15 | 1,980.00 | 3,784.88 |
| 45 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - I & II | 2,640.00 | 8,980.02 | 2,640.00 | 5,690.16 |
| 46 | | MUNDRA UMTPP | 4,000.00 | 9,088.34 | 4,000.00 | 11,730.07 |
| 47 | | SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS) | 362.00 | 2,437.82 | 362.00 | 2,798.01 |
| 48 | | SALAYA TPP | 1,200.00 | 0.00 | 1,200.00 | 2,056.52 |
| 49 | | SIKKA REP. TPS | 500.00 | 962.12 | 500.00 | 1,563.82 |
| 50 | | UKAI TPS | 1,110.00 | 5,027.92 | 1,110.00 | 5,431.52 |
| 51 | | WANAKBORI TPS | 2,270.00 | 11,092.74 | 2,270.00 | 10,847.05 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Haryana | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | 1,500.00 | 7,051.21 | 1,500.00 | 8,268.17 |
| 53 | | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | 1,320.00 | 7,756.83 | 1,320.00 | 8,145.93 |
| 54 | | PANIPAT TPS | 710.00 | 2,754.95 | 710.00 | 4,859.39 |
| 55 | | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | 1,200.00 | 2,674.31 | 1,200.00 | 6,636.56 |
| 56 | | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | 600.00 | 2,610.13 | 600.00 | 4,226.63 |
| 57 | Jharkhand | BOKARO TPS `A` EXP | 500.00 | 2,996.83 | 500.00 | 3,796.11 |
| 58 | | CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS | 500.00 | 3,815.98 | 500.00 | 3,478.12 |
| 59 | | JOJOBERA TPS | 240.00 | 1,615.14 | 240.00 | 1,788.09 |
| 60 | | KODARMA TPP | 1,000.00 | 6,930.26 | 1,000.00 | 7,269.56 |
| 61 | | MAHADEV PRASAD STPP | 540.00 | 3,724.14 | 540.00 | 3,497.06 |
| 62 | | MAITHON RB TPP | 1,050.00 | 7,489.25 | 1,050.00 | 7,558.98 |
| | | NORTH KARANPURA TPP | - | - | 660.00 | 499.32 |
| 63 | | TENUGHAT TPS | 420.00 | 1,767.12 | 420.00 | 2,585.54 |
| 64 | Karnataka | BELLARY TPS | 1,700.00 | 6,616.60 | 1,700.00 | 7,096.67 |
| 65 | | KUDGI STPP | 2,400.00 | 6,709.08 | 2,400.00 | 11,330.75 |
| 66 | | RAICHUR TPS | 1,720.00 | 6,700.99 | 1,720.00 | 6,582.65 |
| 67 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I) | 260.00 | 1,428.38 | 260.00 | 1,835.47 |
| 68 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II) | 600.00 | 1,957.41 | 600.00 | 2,018.43 |
| 69 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED UDUPI TPP | 1,200.00 | 1,712.43 | 1,200.00 | 1,410.93 |
| 70 | | YERMARUS TPP | 1,600.00 | 5,380.37 | 1,600.00 | 4,739.40 |
| 71 | Madhya Pradesh | AMARKANTAK EXT TPS | 210.00 | 1,507.83 | 210.00 | 1,433.97 |
| 72 | | ANUPPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 7,715.95 | 1,200.00 | 7,518.22 |
| 73 | | BINA TPS | 500.00 | 2,508.67 | 500.00 | 2,979.74 |
| 74 | | GADARWARA TPP | 1,600.00 | 7,965.67 | 1,600.00 | 9,390.94 |
| 75 | | KHARGONE STPP | 1,320.00 | 6,343.97 | 1,320.00 | 5,630.45 |
| 76 | | MAHAN TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,431.14 | 1,200.00 | 3,782.92 |
| 77 | | NIGRI TPP | 1,320.00 | 8,381.90 | 1,320.00 | 8,036.35 |
| 78 | | NIWARI TPP | 90.00 | 167.99 | 90.00 | 318.71 |
| 79 | | SANJAY GANDHI TPS | 1,340.00 | 6,631.59 | 1,340.00 | 8,782.77 |
| 80 | | SASAN UMTPP | 3,960.00 | 32,673.14 | 3,960.00 | 29,763.91 |
| 81 | | SATPURA TPS | 1,330.00 | 3,449.85 | 1,330.00 | 3,968.04 |
| 82 | | SEIONI TPP | 600.00 | 3,708.01 | 600.00 | 3,727.99 |
| 83 | | SHREE SINGAJI TPP | 2,520.00 | 9,418.46 | 2,520.00 | 13,167.30 |
| 84 | | VINDHYACHAL STPS | 4,760.00 | 35,730.28 | 4,760.00 | 37,337.16 |
| 85 | Maharashtra | AMRAVATI TPS | 1,350.00 | 8,880.99 | 1,350.00 | 9,127.46 |
| 86 | | BELA TPS | 270.00 | 0.00 | 270.00 | 759.21 |
| 87 | | BHUSAWAL TPS | 1,210.00 | 6,158.13 | 1,210.00 | 6,835.02 |
| 88 | | BUTIBORI TPP | 600.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 0.00 |
| 89 | | CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS | 2,920.00 | 14,991.95 | 2,920.00 | 15,067.28 |
| 90 | | DAHANU TPS | 500.00 | 3,337.86 | 500.00 | 3,498.90 |
| 91 | | DHARIWAL TPP | 600.00 | 3,990.83 | 600.00 | 4,229.47 |
| 92 | | GEPL TPP Ph-I | 120.00 | 0.00 | 120.00 | 0.00 |
| 93 | | GMR WARORA TPS | 600.00 | 3,478.26 | 600.00 | 4,318.74 |
| 94 | | JSW RATNAGIRI TPP | 300.00 | 3,417.94 | 300.00 | 676.13 |
| 95 | | KHAPARKHEDA TPS | 1,340.00 | 7,140.51 | 1,340.00 | 7,775.49 |
| 96 | | KORADI TPS | 2,190.00 | 11,746.63 | 2,190.00 | 12,399.53 |
| 97 | | MAUDA TPS | 2,320.00 | 12,205.51 | 2,320.00 | 14,714.12 |
| 98 | | MIHAN TPS | 246.00 | 0.00 | 246.00 | 0.00 |
| 99 | | NASIK (P) TPS | 1,350.00 | 0.00 | 1,350.00 | 0.00 |
| 100 | | NASIK TPS | 630.00 | 2,014.02 | 630.00 | 2,666.36 |
| 101 | | PARAS TPS | 500.00 | 2,634.60 | 500.00 | 3,069.69 |
| 102 | | PARLI TPS | 750.00 | 2,950.05 | 750.00 | 3,927.99 |
| 103 | | SHIRPUR TPP | 150.00 | 0.00 | 150.00 | 0.00 |
| 104 | | SOLAPUR STPS | 1,320.00 | 5,081.29 | 1,320.00 | 5,879.54 |
| 105 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED TIRODA TPP | 3,300.00 | 21,647.19 | 3,300.00 | 22,600.44 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | | TROMBAY TPS | 750.00 | 4,550.60 | 750.00 | 4,147.53 |
| 107 | | WARDHA WARORA TPP | 540.00 | 2,259.56 | 540.00 | 2,784.57 |
| 108 | Odisha | DARLIPALI STPS | 1,600.00 | 9,129.42 | 1,600.00 | 11,317.57 |
| 109 | | DERANG TPP | 1,200.00 | 8,559.39 | 1,200.00 | 7,862.69 |
| 110 | | IB VALLEY TPS | 1,740.00 | 10,199.41 | 1,740.00 | 11,724.28 |
| 111 | | KAMALANGA TPS | 1,050.00 | 7,530.42 | 1,050.00 | 7,080.76 |
| 112 | | TALCHER STPS | 3,000.00 | 22,123.45 | 3,000.00 | 23,223.19 |
| 113 | | UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH) | 350.00 | 0.00 | 350.00 | 0.00 |
| 114 | | VEDANTA TPP | 600.00 | 2,276.82 | 600.00 | 3,323.09 |
| 115 | Punjab | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | 920.00 | 2,007.29 | 920.00 | 3,917.16 |
| 116 | | GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP | 540.00 | 1,884.24 | 540.00 | 2,141.36 |
| 117 | | RAJPURA TPP | 1,400.00 | 9,654.01 | 1,400.00 | 10,379.53 |
| 118 | | ROPAR TPS | 840.00 | 1,734.71 | 840.00 | 3,532.26 |
| 119 | | TALWANDI SABO TPP | 1,980.00 | 8,895.57 | 1,980.00 | 11,535.85 |
| 120 | Rajasthan | CHHABRA-II TPP | 1,320.00 | 5,633.26 | 1,320.00 | 7,268.77 |
| 121 | | CHHABRA-I PH-1 TPP | 500.00 | 2,547.02 | 500.00 | 3,192.78 |
| 122 | | CHHABRA-I PH-2 TPP | 500.00 | 2,075.69 | 500.00 | 2,338.09 |
| 123 | | KALISINDH TPS | 1,200.00 | 7,144.53 | 1,200.00 | 6,109.58 |
| 124 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED KAWAI TPP | 1,320.00 | 8,345.81 | 1,320.00 | 8,920.29 |
| 125 | | KOTA TPS | 1,240.00 | 6,904.60 | 1,240.00 | 7,979.25 |
| 126 | | SURATGARH STPS | 1,320.00 | 4,474.19 | 1,320.00 | 4,683.88 |
| 127 | | SURATGARH TPS | 1,500.00 | 3,721.27 | 1,500.00 | 6,474.04 |
| 128 | Tamil Nadu | ITPCL TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,093.68 | 1,200.00 | 2,302.51 |
| 129 | | METTUR TPS | 840.00 | 4,795.92 | 840.00 | 5,395.76 |
| 130 | | METTUR TPS - II | 600.00 | 2,763.78 | 600.00 | 3,000.69 |
| 131 | | MUTHIARA TPP | 1,200.00 | 1,221.72 | 1,200.00 | 2,349.99 |
| 132 | | NORTH CHENNAI TPS | 1,830.00 | 7,868.89 | 1,830.00 | 8,574.92 |
| 133 | | NTPL TUTICORIN TPP | 1,000.00 | 4,182.47 | 1,000.00 | 5,930.01 |
| 134 | | TUTICORIN (P) TPP | 300.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| 135 | | TUTICORIN TPP ST-IV | 525.00 | 0.00 | 525.00 | 922.46 |
| 136 | | TUTICORIN TPS | 1,050.00 | 4,962.60 | 1,050.00 | 5,717.92 |
| 137 | | VALLUR TPP | 1,500.00 | 7,913.49 | 1,500.00 | 9,566.74 |
| 138 | Telangana | BHADRADRI TPP | 1,080.00 | 5,098.49 | 1,080.00 | 6,136.87 |
| 139 | | KAKATIYA TPS | 1,100.00 | 7,141.46 | 1,100.00 | 7,570.14 |
| 140 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW) | 1,000.00 | 6,376.97 | 1,000.00 | 7,184.59 |
| 141 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7) | 800.00 | 5,856.82 | 800.00 | 4,211.26 |
| 142 | | RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS | 62.50 | 273.39 | 62.50 | 271.26 |
| 143 | | RAMAGUNDEM STPS | 2,600.00 | 17,450.00 | 2,600.00 | 16,059.37 |
| 144 | | SINGARENI TPP | 1,200.00 | 9,352.93 | 1,200.00 | 9,304.71 |
| 145 | Uttar Pradesh | ANPARA C TPS | 1,200.00 | 8,270.56 | 1,200.00 | 8,129.22 |
| 146 | | ANPARA TPS | 2,630.00 | 17,428.19 | 2,630.00 | 18,347.23 |
| 147 | | BARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 200.16 | 90.00 | 290.68 |
| 148 | | DADRI (NCTPP) | 1,820.00 | 5,723.77 | 1,820.00 | 10,703.99 |
| 149 | | HARDUAGANJ TPS | 1,265.00 | 1,528.65 | 1,265.00 | 5,660.07 |
| 150 | | KHAMBARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 199.94 | 90.00 | 262.15 |
| 151 | | KUNDARKI TPS | 90.00 | 280.07 | 90.00 | 319.34 |
| 152 | | LALITPUR TPS | 1,980.00 | 9,551.59 | 1,980.00 | 11,334.39 |
| 153 | | MAQSOODPUR TPS | 90.00 | 198.40 | 90.00 | 291.60 |
| 154 | | MEJA STPP | 1,320.00 | 7,572.83 | 1,320.00 | 7,366.82 |
| 155 | | OBRA TPS | 1,094.00 | 4,644.41 | 1,000.00 | 5,591.02 |
| 156 | | PARICHHA TPS | 1,140.00 | 3,708.94 | 1,140.00 | 5,198.64 |
| 157 | | PRAYAGRAJ TPP | 1,980.00 | 11,656.38 | 1,980.00 | 12,509.99 |
| 158 | | RIHAND STPS | 3,000.00 | 22,406.34 | 3,000.00 | 23,368.30 |
| 159 | | ROSA TPP Ph-I | 1,200.00 | 5,773.63 | 1,200.00 | 7,511.05 |
| 160 | | SINGRAULI STPS | 2,000.00 | 14,453.81 | 2,000.00 | 15,332.74 |
| 161 | | TANDA TPS | 1,760.00 | 8,616.41 | 1,760.00 | 10,039.63 |
| 162 | | UNCHAHAR TPS | 1,550.00 | 8,242.66 | 1,550.00 | 8,615.27 |
| 163 | | UTRAULA TPS | 90.00 | 242.19 | 90.00 | 282.86 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 164 | West Bengal | BAKRESWAR TPS | 1,050.00 | 8,288.17 | 1,050.00 | 8,497.25 |
| 165 | | BANDEL TPS | 330.00 | 1,730.12 | 270.00 | 1,855.19 |
| 166 | | BUDGE BUDGE TPS | 750.00 | 5,562.04 | 750.00 | 5,330.70 |
| 167 | | DISHERGARH TPP | 12.00 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 43.50 |
| 168 | | D.P.L. TPS | 550.00 | 2,567.62 | 550.00 | 2,707.16 |
| 169 | | DURGAPUR STEEL TPS | 1,000.00 | 6,138.47 | 1,000.00 | 7,096.23 |
| 170 | | DURGAPUR TPS | 210.00 | 215.11 | - | - |
| 171 | | FARAKKA STPS | 2,100.00 | 12,421.57 | 2,100.00 | 12,402.37 |
| 172 | | HALDIA TPP | 600.00 | 4,276.69 | 600.00 | 4,219.33 |
| 173 | | HIRANMAYE TPP | 300.00 | 1,110.66 | 300.00 | 1,878.54 |
| 174 | | KOLAGHAT TPS | 1,260.00 | 4,271.63 | 840.00 | 4,970.39 |
| 175 | | MEJIA TPS | 2,340.00 | 14,599.25 | 2,340.00 | 15,668.23 |
| 176 | | RAGHUNATHPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,081.72 | 1,200.00 | 5,641.39 |
| 177 | | SAGARDIGHI TPS | 1,600.00 | 11,885.63 | 1,600.00 | 12,529.57 |
| 178 | | SANTALDIH TPS | 500.00 | 3,904.06 | 500.00 | 4,001.79 |
| 179 | | SOUTHERN REPL. TPS | 135.00 | 164.03 | 135.00 | 635.69 |
| 180 | | TITAGARH TPS | 240.00 | 0.00 | 240.00 | 0.00 |
| Coal Based Sub Total | | | 2,04,559.50 | 10,41,487.43 | 2,05,235.50 | 11,45,907.58 |
| B. Lignite Based Power Stations | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | AKRIMOTA LIG TPS | 250.00 | 589.71 | 250.00 | 821.94 |
| 2 | | BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP | 500.00 | 1656.68 | 500.00 | 1340.41 |
| 3 | | KUTCH LIG. TPS | 150.00 | 508.76 | 150.00 | 659.73 |
| 4 | | SURAT LIG. TPS | 500.00 | 2928.87 | 500.00 | 2904.27 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | BARSINGSAR LIGNITE | 250.00 | 1627.84 | 250.00 | 1716.03 |
| 6 | | GIRAL TPS | 250.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | | JALIPA KAPURDI TPP | 1080.00 | 7134.19 | 1080.00 | 7285.68 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS | 420.00 | 3266.37 | 420.00 | 3114.00 |
| 9 | | NEYVELI NEW TPP | 1000.00 | 6177.93 | 1000.00 | 7156.19 |
| 10 | | NEYVELI TPS-II | 1470.00 | 9623.91 | 1470.00 | 8000.26 |
| 11 | | NEYVELI TPS-II EXP | 500.00 | 2041.50 | 500.00 | 1972.52 |
| 12 | | NEYVELI TPS(Z) | 250.00 | 1538.28 | 250.00 | 1217.31 |
| Lignite Based Sub Total | | | 6620.00 | 37094.04 | 6620.00 | 36188.34 |
| Grand Total | | | 2,11,179.50 | 10,78,581.47 | 2,11,855.50 | 11,82,095.92 |

**The details of State-Wise & Coal & Lignite Based Power Station-Wise Generation Data for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21.**

| Sl No | State | Station Name | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FY 2019-20 | | FY 2020-21 | |
| A. Coal Based Power Stations | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS | 1,600.00 | 7,127.55 | 1,600.00 | 7,228.27 |
| 2 | | Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS | 1,760.00 | 11,061.93 | 1,760.00 | 8,330.96 |
| 3 | | PAINAMPURAM TPP | 1,320.00 | 10,302.97 | 1,320.00 | 8,992.83 |
| 4 | | RAYALASEEMA TPS | 1,650.00 | 6,408.90 | 1,650.00 | 2,373.87 |
| 5 | | SGPL TPP | 1,320.00 | 8,403.69 | 1,320.00 | 9,270.13 |
| 6 | | SIMHADRI | 2,000.00 | 10,649.71 | 2,000.00 | 8,679.00 |
| 7 | | SIMHAPURI TPS | 600.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | | THAMMINAPATNAM TPS | 300.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 126.83 |
| 9 | | VIZAG TPP | 1,040.00 | 2,961.32 | 1,040.00 | 1,143.82 |
| 10 | Assam | BONGAIGAON TPP | 750.00 | 3,929.96 | 750.00 | 2,976.74 |
| 11 | Bihar | BARAUNI TPS | 710.00 | 228.69 | 710.00 | 1,362.95 |
| 12 | | BARH II | 1,320.00 | 8,219.09 | 1,320.00 | 7,803.80 |
| 13 | | KAHALGAON TPS | 2,340.00 | 16,504.46 | 2,340.00 | 13,231.15 |
| 14 | | MUZAFFARPUR TPS | 610.00 | 2,904.66 | 610.00 | 2,468.93 |
| 15 | | NABINAGAR STPP | 660.00 | 2,616.70 | 1,320.00 | 4,734.79 |
| 16 | | NABINAGAR TPP | 750.00 | 4,887.16 | 750.00 | 4,264.52 |
| 17 | Chhattisgarh | AKALTARA TPS | 1,800.00 | 10,309.80 | 1,800.00 | 10,475.04 |
| 18 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIGARH TPP | 600.00 | 483.99 | 600.00 | 2,877.03 |
| 19 | | BALCO TPS | 600.00 | 3,497.96 | 600.00 | 3,781.65 |
| 20 | | BANDAKHAR TPP | 300.00 | 2,062.18 | 300.00 | 2,090.95 |
| 21 | | BARADARHA TPS | 1,200.00 | 6,439.02 | 1,200.00 | 8,073.35 |
| 22 | | BHILAI TPS | 500.00 | 2,745.97 | 500.00 | 3,209.98 |
| 23 | | BINJKOTE TPP | 600.00 | 2,683.49 | 600.00 | 1,866.84 |
| 24 | | CHAKABURA TPP | 30.00 | 235.35 | 30.00 | 204.38 |
| 25 | | DSPM TPS | 500.00 | 3,847.87 | 500.00 | 3,336.85 |
| 26 | | KASAIPALLI TPP | 270.00 | 1,695.85 | 270.00 | 1,404.55 |
| 27 | | KATGHORA TPP | 35.00 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | | KORBA-III | 240.00 | 1,308.74 | - | - |
| 29 | | KORBA STPS | 2,600.00 | 19,793.34 | 2,600.00 | 21,332.59 |
| 30 | | KORBA-WEST TPS | 1,340.00 | 8,699.78 | 1,340.00 | 9,379.24 |
| 31 | | LARA TPP | 800.00 | 2,752.24 | 1,600.00 | 6,096.63 |
| 32 | | MARWA TPS | 1,000.00 | 4,356.14 | 1,000.00 | 4,542.20 |
| 33 | | NAWAPARA TPP | 600.00 | 1,926.84 | 600.00 | 1,963.01 |
| 34 | | OP JINDAL TPS | 1,000.00 | 2,341.80 | 1,000.00 | 4,397.99 |
| 35 | | PATHADI TPP | 600.00 | 3,480.50 | 600.00 | 4,568.84 |
| 36 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIPUR TPP | 1,370.00 | 5,831.21 | 1,370.00 | 6,540.99 |
| 37 | | RATIJA TPS | 100.00 | 714.20 | 100.00 | 483.68 |
| 38 | | SALORA TPP | 135.00 | 0.00 | 135.00 | 0.00 |
| 39 | | SIPAT STPS | 2,980.00 | 22,530.32 | 2,980.00 | 23,524.78 |
| 40 | | SVPL TPP | 63.00 | 313.10 | 63.00 | 0.00 |
| 41 | | SWASTIK KORBA TPP | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| 42 | | TAMNAR TPP | 2,400.00 | 7,119.61 | 2,400.00 | 8,667.68 |
| 43 | | UCHPINDA TPP | 1,440.00 | 2,822.97 | 1,440.00 | 4,820.53 |
| 44 | Gujarat | GANDHI NAGAR TPS | 630.00 | 1,709.10 | 630.00 | 1,464.48 |
| 45 | | MUNDRA TPS | 4,620.00 | 29,825.01 | 4,620.00 | 25,664.98 |
| 46 | | MUNDRA UMTPP | 4,000.00 | 26,495.39 | 4,000.00 | 26,208.53 |
| 47 | | SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS) | 362.00 | 2,317.99 | 362.00 | 1,403.80 |
| 48 | | SALAYA TPP | 1,200.00 | 4,589.86 | 1,200.00 | 4,048.87 |
| 49 | | SIKKA REP. TPS | 500.00 | 2,711.25 | 500.00 | 1,836.22 |
| 50 | | UKAI TPS | 1,110.00 | 5,781.18 | 1,110.00 | 4,601.92 |
| 51 | | WANAKBORI TPS | 2,270.00 | 5,581.26 | 2,270.00 | 6,408.75 |
| 52 | Haryana | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | 1,500.00 | 3,842.82 | 1,500.00 | 3,654.73 |
| 53 | | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | 1,320.00 | 5,888.87 | 1,320.00 | 4,873.03 |
| 54 | | PANIPAT TPS | 920.00 | 1,972.80 | 710.00 | 1,218.49 |
| 55 | | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | 1,200.00 | 2,316.12 | 1,200.00 | 1,636.91 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | 600.00 | 2,741.24 | 600.00 | 2,611.42 |
| 57 | Jharkhand | BOKARO `B` TPS | 210.00 | 94.03 | 210.00 | 18.59 |
| 58 | | BOKARO TPS `A` EXP | 500.00 | 2,689.99 | 500.00 | 3,271.47 |
| 59 | | CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS | 630.00 | 3,425.71 | 500.00 | 3,268.59 |
| 60 | | JOJOBERA TPS | 240.00 | 1,464.39 | 240.00 | 1,417.27 |
| 61 | | KODARMA TPP | 1,000.00 | 6,459.72 | 1,000.00 | 7,508.95 |
| 62 | | MAHADEV PRASAD STPP | 540.00 | 3,029.42 | 540.00 | 3,113.78 |
| 63 | | MAITHON RB TPP | 1,050.00 | 6,488.20 | 1,050.00 | 6,383.36 |
| 64 | | TENUGHAT TPS | 420.00 | 2,420.62 | 420.00 | 2,237.96 |
| 65 | Karnataka | BELLARY TPS | 1,700.00 | 4,050.40 | 1,700.00 | 3,094.68 |
| 66 | | KUDGI STPP | 2,400.00 | 4,604.36 | 2,400.00 | 4,711.33 |
| 67 | | RAICHUR TPS | 1,720.00 | 8,532.64 | 1,720.00 | 3,927.85 |
| 68 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I) | 260.00 | 1,130.77 | 260.00 | 1,007.73 |
| 69 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II) | 600.00 | 1,863.53 | 600.00 | 1,389.74 |
| 70 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED UDUPI TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,277.94 | 1,200.00 | 2,350.12 |
| 71 | | YERMARUS TPP | 1,600.00 | 376.78 | 1,600.00 | 3,379.79 |
| 72 | Madhya Pradesh | AMARKANTAK EXT TPS | 210.00 | 1,691.61 | 210.00 | 1,632.45 |
| 73 | | ANUPPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,267.72 | 1,200.00 | 6,654.31 |
| 74 | | BINA TPS | 500.00 | 2,513.68 | 500.00 | 1,686.39 |
| 75 | | GADARWARA TPP | 800.00 | 1,076.12 | 1,600.00 | 4,497.00 |
| 76 | | KHARGONE STPP | 1,320.00 | 959.11 | 1,320.00 | 4,340.13 |
| 77 | | MAHAN TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,281.04 | 1,200.00 | 2,889.61 |
| 78 | | NIGRI TPP | 1,320.00 | 6,356.69 | 1,320.00 | 8,106.40 |
| 79 | | NIWARI TPP | 90.00 | 243.25 | 90.00 | 170.23 |
| 80 | | SANJAY GANDHI TPS | 1,340.00 | 6,604.20 | 1,340.00 | 8,616.32 |
| 81 | | SASAN UMTPP | 3,960.00 | 33,340.92 | 3,960.00 | 33,387.69 |
| 82 | | SATPURA TPS | 1,330.00 | 5,276.35 | 1,330.00 | 4,505.80 |
| 83 | | SEIONI TPP | 600.00 | 2,901.09 | 600.00 | 3,677.23 |
| 84 | | SHREE SINGAJI TPP | 2,520.00 | 8,647.04 | 2,520.00 | 5,928.37 |
| 85 | | VINDHYACHAL STPS | 4,760.00 | 35,659.46 | 4,760.00 | 36,997.85 |
| 86 | Maharashtra | AMRAVATI TPS | 1,350.00 | 3,196.28 | 1,350.00 | 2,835.89 |
| 87 | | BELA TPS | 270.00 | 0.00 | 270.00 | 0.00 |
| 88 | | BHUSAWAL TPS | 1,210.00 | 5,317.27 | 1,210.00 | 4,801.30 |
| 89 | | BUTIBORI TPP | 600.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 0.00 |
| 90 | | CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS | 2,920.00 | 16,028.86 | 2,920.00 | 16,097.12 |
| 91 | | DAHANU TPS | 500.00 | 3,347.43 | 500.00 | 3,206.13 |
| 92 | | DHARIWAL TPP | 600.00 | 3,378.10 | 600.00 | 4,228.79 |
| 93 | | GEPL TPP Ph-I | 120.00 | 0.00 | 120.00 | 0.00 |
| 94 | | GMR WARORA TPS | 600.00 | 4,138.84 | 600.00 | 3,934.82 |
| 95 | | JSW RATNAGIRI TPP | 1,200.00 | 7,868.77 | 1,200.00 | 6,199.03 |
| 96 | | KHAPARKHEDA TPS | 1,340.00 | 7,260.45 | 1,340.00 | 7,930.84 |
| 97 | | KORADI TPS | 2,400.00 | 9,466.38 | 2,400.00 | 8,430.42 |
| 98 | | MAUDA TPS | 2,320.00 | 10,403.74 | 2,320.00 | 6,694.84 |
| 99 | | MIHAN TPS | 246.00 | 0.00 | 246.00 | 0.00 |
| 100 | | NASIK (P) TPS | 1,350.00 | 0.00 | 1,350.00 | 0.00 |
| 101 | | NASIK TPS | 630.00 | 2,359.70 | 630.00 | 737.11 |
| 102 | | PARAS TPS | 500.00 | 2,773.98 | 500.00 | 3,368.79 |
| 103 | | PARLI TPS | 750.00 | 2,434.21 | 750.00 | 2,408.06 |
| 104 | | SHIRPUR TPP | 150.00 | 0.00 | 150.00 | 0.00 |
| 105 | | SOLAPUR STPS | 1,320.00 | 817.22 | 1,320.00 | 3,586.06 |
| 106 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED TIRODA TPP | 3,300.00 | 23,254.40 | 3,300.00 | 18,049.49 |
| 107 | | TROMBAY TPS | 750.00 | 4,758.17 | 750.00 | 3,586.29 |
| 108 | | WARDHA WARORA TPP | 540.00 | 198.36 | 540.00 | 2,078.85 |
| 109 | Odisha | DARLIPALI STPS | 800.00 | 421.11 | 800.00 | 4,775.89 |
| 110 | | DERANG TPP | 1,200.00 | 5,199.79 | 1,200.00 | 5,936.33 |
| 111 | | IB VALLEY TPS | 1,740.00 | 6,495.79 | 1,740.00 | 8,643.13 |
| 112 | | KAMALANGA TPS | 1,050.00 | 5,865.43 | 1,050.00 | 7,101.19 |
| 113 | | STERLITE TPP | 1,200.00 | 585.71 | 1,200.00 | 3,033.78 |
| 114 | | TALCHER (OLD) TPS | 460.00 | 3,378.28 | 460.00 | 3,405.51 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | | TALCHER STPS | 3,000.00 | 19,261.20 | 3,000.00 | 21,897.14 |
| 116 | | UTKAL TPP (IND BARATH) | 350.00 | 0.00 | 350.00 | 0.00 |
| 117 | Punjab | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | 920.00 | 915.99 | 920.00 | 905.76 |
| 118 | | GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP | 540.00 | 1,312.74 | 540.00 | 1,282.71 |
| 119 | | RAJPURA TPP | 1,400.00 | 8,757.21 | 1,400.00 | 7,951.49 |
| 120 | | ROPAR TPS | 840.00 | 1,051.62 | 840.00 | 883.52 |
| 121 | | TALWANDI SABO TPP | 1,980.00 | 8,864.11 | 1,980.00 | 6,971.31 |
| 122 | Rajasthan | CHHABRA TPP | 2,320.00 | 13,515.68 | 2,320.00 | 14,421.24 |
| 123 | | KALISINDH TPS | 1,200.00 | 5,728.09 | 1,200.00 | 6,089.98 |
| 124 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED KAWAI TPP | 1,320.00 | 8,000.29 | 1,320.00 | 8,590.50 |
| 125 | | KOTA TPS | 1,240.00 | 6,513.16 | 1,240.00 | 5,192.46 |
| 126 | | SURATGARH TPS | 2,160.00 | 4,690.34 | 2,160.00 | 2,443.87 |
| 127 | Tamil Nadu | ITPCL TPP | 1,200.00 | 7,235.28 | 1,200.00 | 4,819.06 |
| 128 | | METTUR TPS | 840.00 | 4,619.22 | 840.00 | 3,544.11 |
| 129 | | METTUR TPS - II | 600.00 | 2,596.36 | 600.00 | 1,418.37 |
| 130 | | MUTHIARA TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,559.82 | 1,200.00 | 2,297.10 |
| 131 | | NORTH CHENNAI TPS | 1,830.00 | 9,047.66 | 1,830.00 | 6,458.77 |
| 132 | | TUTICORIN (JV) TPP | 1,000.00 | 4,844.41 | 1,000.00 | 5,290.62 |
| 133 | | TUTICORIN (P) TPP | 300.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| 134 | | TUTICORIN TPS | 1,050.00 | 5,303.36 | 1,050.00 | 4,132.38 |
| 135 | | VALLUR TPP | 1,500.00 | 5,674.72 | 1,500.00 | 4,369.00 |
| | Telangana | BHADRADRI TPP | - | - | 810.00 | 1,670.75 |
| 136 | | KAKATIYA TPS | 1,100.00 | 7,554.74 | 1,100.00 | 6,322.47 |
| 137 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS | 420.00 | 2,295.57 | - | - |
| 138 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW) | 1,000.00 | 7,167.84 | 1,000.00 | 6,316.18 |
| 139 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7) | 800.00 | 3,578.51 | 800.00 | 6,109.56 |
| 140 | | RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS | 62.50 | 398.09 | 62.50 | 285.95 |
| 141 | | RAMAGUNDEM STPS | 2,600.00 | 17,126.05 | 2,600.00 | 16,711.55 |
| 142 | | SINGARENI TPP | 1,200.00 | 9,226.98 | 1,200.00 | 7,344.30 |
| 143 | Uttar Pradesh | ANPARA C TPS | 1,200.00 | 7,539.56 | 1,200.00 | 8,666.50 |
| 144 | | ANPARA TPS | 2,630.00 | 17,047.66 | 2,630.00 | 15,279.04 |
| 145 | | BARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 90.84 | 90.00 | 184.19 |
| 146 | | DADRI (NCTPP) | 1,820.00 | 6,546.43 | 1,820.00 | 3,957.75 |
| 147 | | HARDUAGANJ TPS | 605.00 | 3,274.14 | 605.00 | 2,142.65 |
| 148 | | KHAMBARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 79.81 | 90.00 | 188.10 |
| 149 | | KUNDARKI TPS | 90.00 | 125.18 | 90.00 | 246.58 |
| 150 | | LALITPUR TPS | 1,980.00 | 7,174.91 | 1,980.00 | 7,289.49 |
| 151 | | MAQSOODPUR TPS | 90.00 | 102.56 | 90.00 | 190.83 |
| 152 | | MEJA STPP | 660.00 | 1,050.67 | 1,320.00 | 4,054.65 |
| 153 | | OBRA TPS | 1,094.00 | 3,695.92 | 1,094.00 | 4,698.93 |
| 154 | | PARICHHA TPS | 1,140.00 | 3,835.22 | 1,140.00 | 3,677.32 |
| 155 | | PRAYAGRAJ TPP | 1,980.00 | 9,120.88 | 1,980.00 | 10,751.13 |
| 156 | | RIHAND STPS | 3,000.00 | 23,359.27 | 3,000.00 | 23,398.68 |
| 157 | | ROSA TPP Ph-I | 1,200.00 | 6,039.70 | 1,200.00 | 6,751.18 |
| 158 | | SINGRAULI STPS | 2,000.00 | 15,331.89 | 2,000.00 | 14,959.51 |
| 159 | | TANDA TPS | 1,100.00 | 3,958.39 | 1,760.00 | 5,738.68 |
| 160 | | UNCHAHAR TPS | 1,550.00 | 8,526.46 | 1,550.00 | 7,156.40 |
| 161 | | UTRAULA TPS | 90.00 | 119.42 | 90.00 | 261.35 |
| 162 | West Bengal | BAKRESWAR TPS | 1,050.00 | 7,002.77 | 1,050.00 | 7,896.57 |
| 163 | | BANDEL TPS | 330.00 | 860.04 | 330.00 | 1,170.80 |
| 164 | | BUDGE BUDGE TPS | 750.00 | 5,798.13 | 750.00 | 5,422.69 |
| 165 | | D.P.L. TPS | 550.00 | 2,233.33 | 550.00 | 2,787.96 |
| 166 | | DURGAPUR STEEL TPS | 1,000.00 | 6,319.02 | 1,000.00 | 5,780.98 |
| 167 | | DURGAPUR TPS | 210.00 | 437.85 | 210.00 | 135.82 |
| 168 | | FARAKKA STPS | 2,100.00 | 13,132.63 | 2,100.00 | 11,928.60 |
| 169 | | HALDIA TPP | 600.00 | 4,430.09 | 600.00 | 4,224.94 |
| 170 | | HIRANMAYE TPP | 300.00 | 10.02 | 300.00 | 433.86 |
| 171 | | KOLAGHAT TPS | 1,260.00 | 2,871.42 | 1,260.00 | 1,769.36 |
| 172 | | MEJIA TPS | 2,340.00 | 12,540.81 | 2,340.00 | 12,828.81 |
| 173 | | RAGHUNATHPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 5,030.71 | 1,200.00 | 5,225.69 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 174 | | SAGARDIGHI TPS | 1,600.00 | 6,695.31 | 1,600.00 | 9,596.12 |
| 175 | | SANTALDIH TPS | 500.00 | 3,693.99 | 500.00 | 3,442.98 |
| 176 | | SOUTHERN REPL. TPS | 135.00 | 339.27 | 135.00 | 89.89 |
| 177 | | TITAGARH TPS | 240.00 | 0.00 | 240.00 | 0.00 |
| Coal Based Sub Total | | | 1,99,272.50 | 9,61,218.23 | 2,02,662.50 | 9,50,937.55 |
| B. Lignite Based Power Stations | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | AKRIMOTA LIG TPS | 250.00 | 740.25 | 250.00 | 435.05 |
| 2 | | BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP | 500.00 | 596.27 | 500.00 | 1,201.05 |
| 3 | | KUTCH LIG. TPS | 290.00 | 883.25 | 150.00 | 809.43 |
| 4 | | SURAT LIG. TPS | 500.00 | 3,359.81 | 500.00 | 2,975.71 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | BARSINGSAR LIGNITE | 250.00 | 1,528.01 | 250.00 | 1,451.70 |
| 6 | | GIRAL TPS | 250.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | | JALIPA KAPURDI TPP | 1,080.00 | 5,875.54 | 1,080.00 | 7,026.83 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS | 420.00 | 3,328.54 | 420.00 | 2,786.96 |
| 9 | | NEYVELI NEW TPP | 500.00 | 547.87 | 1,000.00 | 3,349.84 |
| 10 | | NEYVELI TPS-I | 500.00 | 2,711.74 | 0.00* | 531.64 |
| 11 | | NEYVELI TPS-II | 1,470.00 | 10,356.22 | 1,470.00 | 6,955.54 |
| 12 | | NEYVELI TPS-II EXP | 500.00 | 1,613.71 | 500.00 | 2,095.81 |
| 13 | | NEYVELI TPS(Z) | 250.00 | 1,437.55 | 250.00 | 886.12 |
| Lignite Based Sub Total | | | 6,760.00 | 32,978.76 | 6,620.00 | 30,505.68 |
| Grand Total | | | 2,06,032.50 | 9,94,196.99 | 2,09,282.50 | 9,81,443.23 |

**(*) All the units of NEYVELI TPS-I were retired by 30.09.2020. Hence the monitored capacity on 31.03.2021 is 0 MW**

**The details of State-Wise & Coal & Lignite Based Power Station-Wise Generation Data for FY 2017-2018 & FY 2018-19**

| Sl No | State | Station Name | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
| **A. Coal Based Power Stations** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | SIMHADRI | 2,000.00 | 11,773.71 | 2,000.00 | 12,449.08 |
| 2 | | DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS | 1,600.00 | 4,939.92 | 1,600.00 | 6,957.21 |
| 3 | | Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS | 1,760.00 | 10,821.55 | 1,760.00 | 10,885.93 |
| 4 | | RAYALASEEMA TPS | 1,650.00 | 6,924.70 | 1,650.00 | 6,637.55 |
| 5 | | PAINAMPURAM TPP | 1,320.00 | 9,833.58 | 1,320.00 | 8,369.17 |
| 6 | | SGPL TPP | 1,320.00 | 8,970.59 | 1,320.00 | 9,736.08 |
| 7 | | SIMHAPURI TPS | 600.00 | 25.02 | 600.00 | 99.46 |
| 8 | | THAMMINAPATNAM TPS | 300.00 | 587.30 | 300.00 | 36.59 |
| 9 | | VIZAG TPP | 1,040.00 | 3,326.14 | 1,040.00 | 949.10 |
| 10 | Assam | BONGAIGAON TPP | 500.00 | 1,732.17 | 750.00 | 2,824.21 |
| 11 | Bihar | BARH II | 1,320.00 | 9,272.35 | 710.00 | 44.85 |
| 12 | | KAHALGAON TPS | 2,340.00 | 16,316.65 | 1,320.00 | 9,845.23 |
| 13 | | MUZAFFARPUR TPS | 610.00 | 1,750.61 | 2,340.00 | 16,485.91 |
| 14 | | NABINAGAR TPP | 500.00 | 1,060.94 | 610.00 | 3,039.78 |
| 15 | | BARAUNI TPS | 810.00 | 39.48 | 750.00 | 2,754.75 |
| 16 | Chhattisgarh | BHILAI TPS | 500.00 | 3,877.77 | 500.00 | 3,426.23 |
| 17 | | KORBA STPS | 2,600.00 | 20,477.94 | 2,600.00 | 20,083.42 |
| 18 | | LARA TPP | 800.00 | 0.00 | 800.00 | 262.91 |
| 19 | | SIPAT STPS | 2,980.00 | 23,009.82 | 2,980.00 | 23,907.12 |
| 20 | | DSPM TPS | 500.00 | 4,042.97 | 500.00 | 3,828.15 |
| 21 | | KORBA-II | 200.00 | 545.24 | 200.00 | 226.10 |
| 22 | | KORBA-III | 240.00 | 1,242.20 | 240.00 | 1,317.27 |
| 23 | | KORBA-WEST TPS | 1,340.00 | 9,283.64 | 1,340.00 | 9,472.41 |
| 24 | | MARWA TPS | 1,000.00 | 5,720.00 | 1,000.00 | 6,415.52 |
| 25 | | AKALTARA TPS | 1,800.00 | 5,806.98 | 1,800.00 | 7,912.22 |
| 26 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIGARH TPP | 600.00 | 572.13 | 600.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | | BALCO TPS | 600.00 | 2,313.07 | 600.00 | 2,768.07 |
| 28 | | BANDAKHAR TPP | 300.00 | 2,223.84 | 300.00 | 2,137.60 |
| 29 | | BARADARHA TPS | 1,200.00 | 6,536.81 | 1,200.00 | 6,729.62 |
| 30 | | BINJKOTE TPP | 600.00 | 673.97 | 600.00 | 1,464.92 |
| 31 | | CHAKABURA TPP | 30.00 | 268.75 | 30.00 | 241.55 |
| 32 | | KASAIPALLI TPP | 270.00 | 1,905.36 | 270.00 | 1,900.36 |
| 33 | | KATGHORA TPP | 35.00 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 0.00 |
| 34 | | NAWAPARA TPP | 600.00 | 2,741.13 | 600.00 | 3,095.17 |
| 35 | | OP JINDAL TPS | 1,000.00 | 4,221.47 | 1,000.00 | 3,349.21 |
| 36 | | PATHADI TPP | 600.00 | 4,139.42 | 600.00 | 4,293.08 |
| 37 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIPUR TPP | 1,370.00 | 1,367.92 | 1,370.00 | 2,830.89 |
| 38 | | RATIJA TPS | 100.00 | 743.06 | 100.00 | 799.10 |
| 39 | | SALORA TPP | 135.00 | 0.00 | 135.00 | 0.00 |
| 40 | | SVPL TPP | 63.00 | 27.13 | 63.00 | 12.44 |
| 41 | | SWASTIK KORBA TPP | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| 42 | | TAMNAR TPP | 2,400.00 | 6,684.29 | 2,400.00 | 7,044.63 |
| 43 | | UCHPINDA TPP | 1,080.00 | 1,438.78 | 1,440.00 | 1,953.26 |
| 44 | Delhi | BADARPUR TPS | 705.00 | 1,556.97 | - | - |
| 45 | | I.P. T.P.S. | 247.50 | 0.00 | - | - |
| 46 | | RAJGHAT TPS | 135.00 | 0.00 | 135.00 | 0.00 |
| 47 | Gujarat | GANDHI NAGAR TPS | 870.00 | 3,741.98 | 630.00 | 3,703.99 |
| 48 | | SIKKA REP. TPS | 740.00 | 2,677.54 | 500.00 | 2,725.93 |
| 49 | | UKAI TPS | 1,350.00 | 6,768.96 | 1,110.00 | 6,936.96 |
| 50 | | WANAKBORI TPS | 1,470.00 | 7,704.68 | 1,470.00 | 8,343.14 |
| 51 | | MUNDRA TPS | 4,620.00 | 21,907.95 | 4,620.00 | 23,912.38 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | | MUNDRA UMTPP | 4,000.00 | 26,514.87 | 4,000.00 | 26,839.30 |
| 53 | | SABARMATI (C STATION) | 60.00 | 0.01 | 60.00 | 0.00 |
| 54 | | SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS) | 362.00 | 2,638.77 | 362.00 | 2,785.64 |
| 55 | | SALAYA TPP | 1,200.00 | 2,682.42 | 1,200.00 | 0.00 |
| 56 | Haryana | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | 1,500.00 | 7,734.53 | 1,500.00 | 7,387.28 |
| 57 | | FARIDABAD TPS. | 170.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| 58 | | PANIPAT TPS | 1,360.00 | 2,579.45 | 920.00 | 3,378.89 |
| 59 | | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | 1,200.00 | 4,681.01 | 1,200.00 | 3,852.19 |
| 60 | | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | 600.00 | 3,448.13 | 600.00 | 3,321.63 |
| 61 | | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | 1,320.00 | 7,325.47 | 1,320.00 | 6,898.35 |
| 62 | Jharkhand | BOKARO TPS `A` EXP | 500.00 | 2,924.25 | 210.00 | 688.44 |
| 63 | | BOKARO `B` TPS | 210.00 | 573.94 | 500.00 | 2,920.75 |
| 64 | | CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS | 1,120.00 | 4,075.82 | 1,120.00 | 3,560.59 |
| 65 | | KODARMA TPP | 1,000.00 | 5,911.30 | 1,000.00 | 6,278.75 |
| 66 | | PATRATU TPS | 770.00 | 0.00 | 770.00 | 0.00 |
| 67 | | TENUGHAT TPS | 420.00 | 1,933.31 | 420.00 | 1,689.05 |
| 68 | | JOJOBERA TPS | 240.00 | 1,618.38 | 240.00 | 1,519.04 |
| 69 | | MAHADEV PRASAD STPP | 540.00 | 2,909.92 | 540.00 | 2,876.22 |
| 70 | | MAITHON RB TPP | 1,050.00 | 7,345.34 | 1,050.00 | 7,267.81 |
| 71 | Karnataka | KUDGI STPP | 2,400.00 | 3,945.19 | 2,400.00 | 7,566.33 |
| 72 | | BELLARY TPS | 1,700.00 | 4,021.14 | 1,700.00 | 4,059.06 |
| 73 | | RAICHUR TPS | 1,720.00 | 10,834.52 | 1,720.00 | 8,917.98 |
| 74 | | YERMARUS TPP | 1,600.00 | 997.45 | 1,600.00 | 790.93 |
| 75 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I) | 260.00 | 1,675.06 | 260.00 | 1,319.47 |
| 76 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II) | 600.00 | 2,338.10 | 600.00 | 2,484.62 |
| 77 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED UDUPI TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,181.32 | 1,200.00 | 5,214.35 |
| 78 | Madhya Pradesh | VINDHYACHAL STPS | 4,760.00 | 37,495.73 | 800.00 | 0.00 |
| 79 | | AMAR KANTAK | 40.00 | 0.00 | 4,760.00 | 37,539.00 |
| 80 | | AMARKANTAK EXT TPS | 450.00 | 1,728.15 | 40.00 | 0.00 |
| 81 | | SANJAY GANDHI TPS | 1,340.00 | 7,543.08 | 450.00 | 1,636.16 |
| 82 | | SATPURA TPS | 1,642.50 | 5,020.85 | 1,340.00 | 8,680.63 |
| 83 | | SHREE SINGAJI TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,954.09 | 1,642.50 | 7,472.97 |
| 84 | | ANUPPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,225.05 | 2,520.00 | 7,753.38 |
| 85 | | BINA TPS | 500.00 | 2,465.28 | 1,200.00 | 6,689.60 |
| 86 | | MAHAN TPP | 600.00 | 2,918.23 | 500.00 | 2,503.79 |
| 87 | | NIGRI TPP | 1,320.00 | 7,688.93 | 1,200.00 | 3,220.09 |
| 88 | | NIWARI TPP | 45.00 | 87.88 | 1,320.00 | 7,330.28 |
| 89 | | SASAN UMTPP | 3,960.00 | 31,792.52 | 45.00 | 77.38 |
| 90 | | SEIONI TPP | 600.00 | 1,666.87 | 3,960.00 | 32,877.27 |
| 91 | Maharashtra | MAUDA TPS | 2,320.00 | 7,971.14 | 600.00 | 2,500.55 |
| 92 | | SOLAPUR STPS | 660.00 | 1,397.56 | 2,320.00 | 11,878.13 |
| 93 | | BHUSAWAL TPS | 1,470.00 | 6,623.87 | 1,320.00 | 1,783.67 |
| 94 | | CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS | 3,340.00 | 14,798.22 | 1,470.00 | 6,595.75 |
| 95 | | KHAPARKHEDA TPS | 1,340.00 | 6,179.19 | 3,340.00 | 15,850.79 |
| 96 | | KORADI TPS | 3,020.00 | 9,387.08 | 1,340.00 | 7,471.18 |
| 97 | | NASIK TPS | 880.00 | 2,887.88 | 3,020.00 | 8,429.52 |
| 98 | | PARAS TPS | 555.00 | 3,116.32 | 880.00 | 2,316.16 |
| 99 | | PARLI TPS | 1,420.00 | 3,067.31 | 555.00 | 2,628.25 |
| 100 | | AMRAVATI TPS | 1,350.00 | 4,771.38 | 1,420.00 | 2,842.07 |
| 101 | | BELA TPS | 270.00 | 80.51 | 1,350.00 | 4,074.09 |
| 102 | | BUTIBORI TPP | 600.00 | 3,306.31 | 270.00 | 149.37 |
| 103 | | DAHANU TPS | 500.00 | 3,534.27 | 600.00 | 2,212.73 |
| 104 | | DHARIWAL TPP | 600.00 | 2,393.27 | 500.00 | 3,617.02 |
| 105 | | GEPL TPP Ph-I | 120.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 3,228.90 |
| 106 | | GMR WARORA TPS | 600.00 | 3,746.10 | 120.00 | 0.00 |
| 107 | | JSW RATNAGIRI TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,731.26 | 600.00 | 3,895.25 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | | MIHAN TPS | 246.00 | 0.00 | 1,200.00 | 8,019.75 |
| 109 | | NASIK (P) TPS | 1,350.00 | 1.69 | 246.00 | 0.00 |
| 110 | | SHIRPUR TPP | 150.00 | 4.74 | 1,350.00 | 0.00 |
| 111 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED TIRODA TPP | 3,300.00 | 17,596.24 | 150.00 | 0.00 |
| 112 | | TROMBAY TPS | 1,400.00 | 4,940.50 | 3,300.00 | 21,665.55 |
| 113 | | WARDHA WARORA TPP | 540.00 | 1,129.70 | 1,400.00 | 5,018.74 |
| 114 | Odisha | TALCHER (OLD) TPS | 460.00 | 3,780.71 | 540.00 | 1,052.44 |
| 115 | | TALCHER STPS | 3,000.00 | 22,976.99 | 460.00 | 3,606.84 |
| 116 | | IB VALLEY TPS | 420.00 | 2,840.33 | 3,000.00 | 21,242.30 |
| 117 | | DERANG TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,657.42 | 420.00 | 3,085.46 |
| 118 | | KAMALANGA TPS | 1,050.00 | 5,583.99 | 1,200.00 | 4,213.60 |
| 119 | | STERLITE TPP | 1,200.00 | 1,074.47 | 1,050.00 | 6,690.02 |
| 120 | | UTKAL TPP(IND BARATH) | 350.00 | 0.00 | 1,200.00 | 828.09 |
| 121 | Punjab | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | 920.00 | 2,944.50 | 350.00 | 0.00 |
| 122 | | GND TPS(BHATINDA) | 440.00 | 301.33 | 920.00 | 2,485.15 |
| 123 | | ROPAR TPS | 1,260.00 | 2,274.36 | 840.00 | 1,669.99 |
| 124 | | GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP | 540.00 | 1,541.00 | 540.00 | 2,445.49 |
| 125 | | RAJPURA TPP | 1,400.00 | 9,110.04 | 1,400.00 | 9,123.71 |
| 126 | | TALWANDI SABO TPP | 1,980.00 | 8,556.82 | 1,980.00 | 10,639.92 |
| 127 | Rajasthan | CHHABRA TPP | 1,660.00 | 7,630.44 | 2,320.00 | 10,379.13 |
| 128 | | KALISINDH TPS | 1,200.00 | 6,691.18 | 1,200.00 | 5,550.40 |
| 129 | | KOTA TPS | 1,240.00 | 7,213.05 | 1,240.00 | 7,921.01 |
| 130 | | SURATGARH TPS | 1,500.00 | 4,964.36 | 1,500.00 | 7,168.92 |
| 131 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED KAWAI TPP | 1,320.00 | 5,067.15 | 1,320.00 | 7,599.26 |
| 132 | Tamil Nadu | TUTICORIN (JV) TPP | 1,000.00 | 5,412.83 | 1,000.00 | 5,486.62 |
| 133 | | VALLUR TPP | 1,500.00 | 7,167.72 | 1,500.00 | 7,706.87 |
| 134 | | ENNORE TPS | 450.00 | 0.00 | 450.00 | 0.00 |
| 135 | | METTUR TPS | 1,440.00 | 7,558.60 | 840.00 | 5,807.22 |
| 136 | | NORTH CHENNAI TPS | 1,830.00 | 10,062.78 | 600.00 | 3,153.10 |
| 137 | | TUTICORIN TPS | 1,050.00 | 5,247.18 | 1,830.00 | 10,711.12 |
| 138 | | ITPCL TPP | 1,200.00 | 5,724.29 | 1,050.00 | 6,306.31 |
| 139 | | MUTHIARA TPP | 1,200.00 | 3,906.24 | 1,200.00 | 5,544.59 |
| 140 | | TUTICORIN (P) TPP | 300.00 | 0.00 | 1,200.00 | 3,221.74 |
| 141 | Telangana | RAMAGUNDEM STPS | 2,600.00 | 18,867.65 | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| 142 | | KAKATIYA TPS | 1,100.00 | 7,392.30 | 2,600.00 | 18,547.91 |
| 143 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS | 720.00 | 3,871.07 | 1,100.00 | 7,727.37 |
| 144 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW) | 1,000.00 | 7,131.20 | 720.00 | 3,611.15 |
| 145 | | RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS | 62.50 | 474.84 | 1,800.00 | 9,210.48 |
| 146 | | SINGARENI TPP | 1,200.00 | 9,575.16 | 62.50 | 423.03 |
| 147 | Uttar Pradesh | DADRI (NCTPP) | 1,820.00 | 9,933.39 | 1,200.00 | 8,698.48 |
| 148 | | MEJA STPP | 660.00 | 8.22 | 1,820.00 | 10,533.54 |
| 149 | | RIHAND STPS | 3,000.00 | 23,530.54 | 660.00 | 69.61 |
| 150 | | SINGRAULI STPS | 2,000.00 | 14,781.83 | 3,000.00 | 22,686.80 |
| 151 | | TANDA TPS | 440.00 | 3,277.98 | 2,000.00 | 14,798.21 |
| 152 | | UNCHAHAR TPS | 1,550.00 | 7,092.48 | 440.00 | 2,371.80 |
| 153 | | ANPARA TPS | 2,630.00 | 16,618.51 | 1,550.00 | 7,241.00 |
| 154 | | HARDUAGANJ TPS | 720.00 | 3,850.52 | 2,630.00 | 20,140.46 |
| 155 | | OBRA TPS | 1,372.00 | 4,313.90 | 660.00 | 3,141.52 |
| 156 | | PANKI TPS | 210.00 | 338.69 | 1,094.00 | 3,648.03 |
| 157 | | PARICHHA TPS | 1,140.00 | 6,427.09 | 1,140.00 | 4,978.88 |
| 158 | | ANPARA C TPS | 1,200.00 | 8,397.10 | 1,200.00 | 8,236.75 |
| 159 | | BARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 190.36 | 90.00 | 148.70 |
| 160 | | KHAMBARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 181.51 | 90.00 | 141.20 |
| 161 | | KUNDARKI TPS | 90.00 | 192.12 | 90.00 | 203.67 |
| 162 | | LALITPUR TPS | 1,980.00 | 8,565.92 | 1,980.00 | 5,449.92 |
| 163 | | MAQSOODPUR TPS | 90.00 | 167.48 | 90.00 | 141.28 |
| 164 | | PRAYAGRAJ TPP | 1,980.00 | 5,635.06 | 1,980.00 | 7,759.32 |
| 165 | | ROSA TPP Ph-I | 1,200.00 | 7,718.80 | 1,200.00 | 4,340.90 |
| 166 | | UTRAULA TPS | 90.00 | 192.93 | 90.00 | 196.09 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167 | West Bengal | DURGAPUR STEEL TPS | 1,000.00 | 6,503.85 | 1,000.00 | 6,293.54 |
| 168 | | DURGAPUR TPS | 350.00 | 947.10 | 350.00 | 981.28 |
| 169 | | FARAKKA STPS | 2,100.00 | 13,356.91 | 2,100.00 | 14,846.44 |
| 170 | | MEJIA TPS | 2,340.00 | 12,478.48 | 2,340.00 | 12,744.35 |
| 171 | | RAGHUNATHPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 2,279.47 | 1,200.00 | 3,208.40 |
| 172 | | BAKRESWAR TPS | 1,050.00 | 7,486.77 | 1,050.00 | 7,182.26 |
| 173 | | BANDEL TPS | 450.00 | 1,926.03 | 450.00 | 1,315.39 |
| 174 | | D.P.L. TPS | 940.00 | 2,524.46 | 940.00 | 2,442.23 |
| 175 | | KOLAGHAT TPS | 1,260.00 | 4,749.84 | 1,260.00 | 4,422.88 |
| 176 | | SAGARDIGHI TPS | 1,600.00 | 6,341.75 | 1,600.00 | 6,051.94 |
| 177 | | SANTALDIH TPS | 980.00 | 2,941.59 | 980.00 | 3,552.62 |
| 178 | | BUDGE BUDGE TPS | 750.00 | 6,033.39 | 750.00 | 6,011.69 |
| 179 | | CHINAKURI TPS | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 180 | | HALDIA TPP | 600.00 | 4,525.89 | 600.00 | 4,614.74 |
| 181 | | HIRANMAYE TPP | 300.00 | 27.48 | 300.00 | 80.71 |
| 182 | | NEW COSSIPORE TPS | 160.00 | 0.00 | 160.00 | 0.00 |
| 183 | | SOUTHERN REPL. TPS | 135.00 | 303.76 | 135.00 | 283.78 |
| 184 | | TITAGARH TPS | 240.00 | 0.00 | 240.00 | 0.00 |
| Coal Based Sub Total | | | 1,98,395.50 | 9,51,754.51 | 2,00,305.00 | 9,87,681.83 |
| B. Lignite Based Power Stations | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | AKRIMOTA LIG TPS | 250.00 | 1,357.12 | 250.00 | 1,188.45 |
| 2 | | BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP | 500.00 | 480.15 | 500.00 | 588.95 |
| 3 | | KUTCH LIG. TPS | 290.00 | 1,297.78 | 290.00 | 1,205.39 |
| 4 | | SURAT LIG. TPS | 500.00 | 3,271.72 | 500.00 | 3,521.75 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | BARSINGSAR LIGNITE | 250.00 | 1,648.81 | 250.00 | 1,357.10 |
| 6 | | GIRAL TPS | 250.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | | JALIPA KAPURDI TPP | 1,080.00 | 6,855.95 | 1,080.00 | 6,700.10 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS | 420.00 | 3,247.15 | 420.00 | 2,949.65 |
| 9 | | NEYVELI NEW TPS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | | NEYVELI TPS-I | 600.00 | 3,379.73 | 500.00 | 3,105.90 |
| 11 | | NEYVELI TPS-II | 1,470.00 | 10,262.56 | 1,470.00 | 10,744.54 |
| 12 | | NEYVELI TPS-II EXP | 500.00 | 2,009.90 | 500.00 | 1,931.31 |
| 13 | | NEYVELI TPS(Z) | 250.00 | 1,025.27 | 250.00 | 1,290.36 |
| Lignite Based Sub Total | | | 6,360.00 | 34,836.14 | 6,260.00 | 34,583.50 |
| Grand Total | | | 2,04,755.50 | 9,86,590.65 | 2,06,565.00 | 10,22,265.33 |

**The details of State-Wise & Coal & Lignite Based Power Station-Wise Generation Data for FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17**

| Sl No | State | Station Name | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) | Capacity (MW) | Generation (MUs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FY 2015-16 | | FY 2016-17 | |
| **A. Coal Based Power Stations** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS | 1,600.00 | 5,013.38 | 1,600.00 | 8,804.65 |
| 2 | | Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS | 1,760.00 | 12,072.53 | 1,760.00 | 11,652.38 |
| 3 | | PAINAMPURAM TPP | 1,320.00 | 6,889.03 | 1,320.00 | 9,059.40 |
| 4 | | RAYALASEEMA TPS | 1,050.00 | 7,292.52 | 1,050.00 | 6,711.64 |
| 5 | | SGPL TPP | - | - | 1,320.00 | 1,658.60 |
| 6 | | SIMHADRI | 2,000.00 | 14,469.64 | 2,000.00 | 14,173.49 |
| 7 | | SIMHAPURI TPS | 600.00 | 4,122.85 | 600.00 | 1,617.72 |
| 8 | | THAMMINAPATNAM TPS | 300.00 | 1,699.09 | 300.00 | 1,373.63 |
| 9 | | VIZAG TPP | 1,040.00 | 464.71 | 1,040.00 | 3,282.53 |
| 10 | Assam | BONGAIGAON TPP | 250.00 | 117.12 | 500.00 | 1,680.27 |
| 11 | Bihar | BARAUNI TPS | 210.00 | 0.00 | 310.00 | 131.42 |
| 12 | | BARH STPS St-II | 1,320.00 | 4,769.88 | 1,320.00 | 7,642.01 |
| 13 | | KAHALGAON TPS | 2,340.00 | 15,275.13 | 2,340.00 | 15,947.93 |
| 14 | | MUZAFFARPUR TPS | 415.00 | 781.87 | 610.00 | 793.49 |
| 15 | | NABINAGAR TPP | 250.00 | 0.13 | 500.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Chhattisgarh | AKALTARA TPS | 1,200.00 | 6,367.66 | 1,200.00 | 6,732.49 |
| 17 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIGARH TPP | 600.00 | 1,054.81 | 600.00 | 2,819.44 |
| 18 | | BALCO TPS | 600.00 | 1,580.97 | 600.00 | 3,193.38 |
| 19 | | BANDAKHAR TPP | 300.00 | 216.22 | 300.00 | 1,405.40 |
| 20 | | BARADARHA TPS | 1,200.00 | 2,477.12 | 1,200.00 | 7,188.39 |
| 21 | | BHILAI TPS | 500.00 | 3,549.63 | 500.00 | 3,651.19 |
| 22 | | BINJKOTE TPP | - | - | 300.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | | CHAKABURA TPP | 30.00 | 259.93 | 30.00 | 242.94 |
| 24 | | DSPM TPS | 500.00 | 3,985.52 | 500.00 | 3,982.40 |
| 25 | | KASAIPALLI TPP | 270.00 | 1,906.35 | 270.00 | 2,012.43 |
| 26 | | KATGHORA TPP | 35.00 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | | KORBA STPS | 200.00 | 794.47 | 2,600.00 | 20,364.88 |
| 28 | | KORBA-II | 240.00 | 1,444.23 | 200.00 | 893.64 |
| 29 | | KORBA-III | 2,600.00 | 20,429.17 | 240.00 | 1,396.99 |
| 30 | | KORBA-WEST TPS | 1,340.00 | 9,045.59 | 1,340.00 | 9,235.86 |
| 31 | | MARWA TPS | 500.00 | 10.69 | 1,000.00 | 2,554.67 |
| 32 | | NAWAPARA TPP | - | - | 600.00 | 714.27 |
| 33 | | OP JINDAL TPS | 1,000.00 | 5,146.22 | 1,000.00 | 4,482.79 |
| 34 | | PATHADI TPP | 600.00 | 2,984.65 | 600.00 | 4,448.61 |
| 35 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIPUR TPP | 1,370.00 | 790.23 | 1,370.00 | 763.34 |
| 36 | | RATIJA TPS | 50.00 | 272.67 | 100.00 | 432.03 |
| 37 | | SALORA TPP | - | - | 135.00 | 0.00 |
| 38 | | SIPAT STPS | 2,980.00 | 22,286.31 | 2,980.00 | 23,778.93 |
| 39 | | SVPL TPP | 63.00 | 59.03 | 63.00 | 303.06 |
| 40 | | SWASTIK KORBA TPP | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| 41 | | TAMNAR TPP | 2,400.00 | 4,405.48 | 2,400.00 | 4,797.70 |
| 42 | | UCHPINDA TPP | 720.00 | 123.04 | 720.00 | 137.59 |
| 43 | Delhi | BADARPUR TPS | 705.00 | 2,241.44 | 705.00 | 1,704.85 |
| 44 | | I.P. T.P.S. | - | - | 247.50 | 0.00 |
| 45 | | RAJGHAT TPS | 135.00 | 46.60 | 135.00 | 0.00 |
| 46 | Gujarat | GANDHI NAGAR TPS | 870.00 | 2,731.94 | 870.00 | 2,172.33 |
| 47 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - III | 1,980.00 | 14,247.89 | 1,980.00 | 12,985.04 |
| 48 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED MUNDRA TPP - I & II | 2,640.00 | 18,745.07 | 2,640.00 | 17,313.39 |
| 49 | | MUNDRA UMTPP | 4,000.00 | 25,679.75 | 4,000.00 | 27,460.24 |
| 50 | | SABARMATI (C STATION) | 60.00 | 51.81 | 60.00 | 0.00 |
| 51 | | SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS) | 362.00 | 2,389.46 | 362.00 | 2,759.10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | | SALAYA TPP | 1,200.00 | 4,985.84 | 1,200.00 | 5,213.21 |
| 53 | | SIKKA REP. TPS | 740.00 | 1,203.75 | 740.00 | 2,148.22 |
| 54 | | UKAI TPS | 1,350.00 | 5,555.01 | 1,350.00 | 5,296.15 |
| 55 | | WANAKBORI TPS | 1,470.00 | 5,663.95 | 1,470.00 | 3,929.62 |
| 56 | Haryana | FARIDABAD TPS. | - | - | 170.00 | 0.00 |
| 57 | | INDIRA GANDHI STPP | 1,500.00 | 5,798.20 | 1,500.00 | 5,473.77 |
| 58 | | MAHATMA GANDHI TPS | 1,320.00 | 4,952.22 | 1,320.00 | 2,895.70 |
| 59 | | PANIPAT TPS | 920.00 | 1,704.89 | 1,360.00 | 2,205.93 |
| 60 | | RAJIV GANDHI TPS | 1,200.00 | 4,634.49 | 1,200.00 | 3,856.75 |
| 61 | | YAMUNA NAGAR TPS | 600.00 | 4,056.70 | 600.00 | 3,424.24 |
| 62 | Jharkhand | BOKARO TPS `A` EXP | 500.00 | 0.30 | 500.00 | 208.00 |
| 63 | | BOKARO `B` TPS | 630.00 | 1,859.93 | 630.00 | 1,456.68 |
| 64 | | CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS | 890.00 | 5,078.72 | 1,250.00 | 5,642.70 |
| 65 | | JOJOBERA TPS | 360.00 | 2,519.59 | 240.00 | 2,274.02 |
| 66 | | KODARMA TPP | 1,000.00 | 3,326.82 | 1,000.00 | 3,801.77 |
| 67 | | MAHADEV PRASAD STPP | 540.00 | 2,925.90 | 540.00 | 3,257.47 |
| 68 | | MAITHON RB TPP | 1,050.00 | 7,206.18 | 1,050.00 | 7,356.63 |
| 69 | | PATRATU TPS | 770.00 | 594.02 | 770.00 | 385.88 |
| 70 | | TENUGHAT TPS | 420.00 | 2,636.74 | 420.00 | 1,423.30 |
| 71 | Karnataka | BELLARY TPS | 1,700.00 | 6,133.82 | 1,700.00 | 6,402.37 |
| 72 | | KUDGI STPP | - | - | 1,600.00 | 25.49 |
| 73 | | RAICHUR TPS | 1,720.00 | 11,423.63 | 1,720.00 | 11,495.67 |
| 74 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-I) | 260.00 | 2,184.71 | 260.00 | 1,714.95 |
| 75 | | TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II) | 600.00 | 4,571.51 | 600.00 | 2,700.39 |
| 76 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED UDUPI TPP | 1,200.00 | 8,086.45 | 1,200.00 | 7,875.42 |
| 77 | | YERMARUS TPP | 800.00 | 1.05 | 1,600.00 | 246.54 |
| 78 | Madhya Pradesh | AMAR KANTAK | - | - | 40.00 | 0.00 |
| 79 | | AMARKANTAK EXT TPS | 210.00 | 1,785.72 | 450.00 | 1,481.04 |
| 80 | | ANUPPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 2,890.72 | 1,200.00 | 3,760.16 |
| 81 | | BINA TPS | 500.00 | 1,307.77 | 500.00 | 812.85 |
| 82 | | MAHAN TPP | 600.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 2,629.20 |
| 83 | | NIGRI TPP | 1,320.00 | 5,346.18 | 1,320.00 | 7,266.96 |
| 84 | | NIWARI TPP | 45.00 | 141.96 | 45.00 | 237.26 |
| 85 | | SANJAY GANDHI TPS | 1,340.00 | 7,052.76 | 1,340.00 | 6,843.25 |
| 86 | | SASAN UMTPP | 3,960.00 | 31,262.34 | 3,960.00 | 29,414.72 |
| 87 | | SATPURA TPS | 1,330.00 | 5,508.86 | 1,642.50 | 3,644.90 |
| 88 | | SEIONI TPP | 600.00 | 3.96 | 600.00 | 311.25 |
| 89 | | SHREE SINGAJI TPP | 1,200.00 | 4,250.48 | 1,200.00 | 2,474.65 |
| 90 | | VINDHYACHAL STPS | 4,760.00 | 31,319.93 | 4,760.00 | 32,206.94 |
| 91 | Maharashtra | ADANI POWER LIMITED TIRODA TPP | 3,300.00 | 20,079.70 | 3,300.00 | 17,642.56 |
| 92 | | AMRAVATI TPS | 1,350.00 | 6,179.55 | 1,350.00 | 1,874.70 |
| 93 | | BELA TPS | 270.00 | 0.00 | 270.00 | 0.00 |
| 94 | | BHUSAWAL TPS | 1,420.00 | 8,086.67 | 1,470.00 | 6,120.56 |
| 95 | | BUTIBORI TPP | 600.00 | 4,030.17 | 600.00 | 3,742.52 |
| 96 | | CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS | 3,340.00 | 12,361.37 | 3,340.00 | 14,941.77 |
| 97 | | DAHANU TPS | 500.00 | 3,824.84 | 500.00 | 3,742.55 |
| 98 | | DHARIWAL TPP | 600.00 | 369.16 | 600.00 | 1,541.71 |
| 99 | | EMCO WARORA TPS | - | - | 600.00 | 3,703.42 |
| 100 | | GEPL TPP Ph-I | 120.00 | 0.00 | 120.00 | 0.00 |
| 101 | | GMR WARORA TPS | 600.00 | 4,006.78 | - | - |
| 102 | | JSW RATNAGIRI TPP | 1,200.00 | 8,395.10 | 1,200.00 | 6,681.86 |
| 103 | | KHAPARKHEDA TPS | 1,340.00 | 8,157.50 | 1,340.00 | 7,714.77 |
| 104 | | KORADI TPS | 1,940.00 | 3,041.69 | 3,020.00 | 5,853.85 |
| 105 | | MAUDA TPS | 1,660.00 | 1,875.66 | 2,320.00 | 4,305.65 |
| 106 | | MIHAN TPS | 246.00 | 0.00 | 246.00 | 0.00 |
| 107 | | NASIK (P) TPS | 270.00 | 0.00 | 810.00 | 0.72 |
| 108 | | NASIK TPS | 630.00 | 4,327.81 | 880.00 | 3,328.71 |
| 109 | | PARAS TPS | 500.00 | 3,512.44 | 555.00 | 2,988.82 |
| 110 | | PARLI TPS | 1,380.00 | 1,320.21 | 1,420.00 | 1,627.09 |
| 111 | | SOLAPUR STPS | - | - | 660.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 112 | | TROMBAY TPS | 1,400.00 | 5,428.92 | 1,400.00 | 4,980.93 |
| 113 | | WARDHA WARORA TPP | 540.00 | 1,857.44 | 540.00 | 1,394.90 |
| 114 | Odisha | DERANG TPP | 1,200.00 | 6,243.60 | 1,200.00 | 6,515.30 |
| 115 | | IB VALLEY TPS | 420.00 | 3,117.33 | 420.00 | 3,235.67 |
| 116 | | KAMALANGA TPS | 1,050.00 | 6,235.01 | 1,050.00 | 5,932.79 |
| 117 | | STERLITE TPP | - | - | 600.00 | 7,801.53 |
| 118 | | TALCHER (OLD) TPS | 460.00 | 3,730.75 | 460.00 | 3,759.53 |
| 119 | | TALCHER STPS | 3,000.00 | 23,966.53 | 3,000.00 | 22,847.48 |
| 120 | | UTKAL TPP(IND BARATH) | 350.00 | 21.58 | 350.00 | 0.00 |
| 121 | | VEDANTA TPP | 2,400.00 | 8,077.03 | - | - |
| 122 | Punjab | GH TPS (LEH.MOH.) | 920.00 | 3,138.22 | 920.00 | 2,736.39 |
| 123 | | GND TPS(BHATINDA) | 440.00 | 918.30 | 440.00 | 698.58 |
| 124 | | GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP | 540.00 | 54.39 | 540.00 | 223.91 |
| 125 | | RAJPURA TPP | 1,400.00 | 7,703.31 | 1,400.00 | 9,441.76 |
| 126 | | ROPAR TPS | 1,260.00 | 3,959.03 | 1,260.00 | 2,776.36 |
| 127 | | TALWANDI SABO TPP | 1,980.00 | 3,241.80 | 1,980.00 | 7,078.84 |
| 128 | Rajasthan | CHHABRA TPP | 1,000.00 | 4,472.07 | 1,660.00 | 6,826.93 |
| 129 | | KALISINDH TPS | 1,200.00 | 5,982.76 | 1,200.00 | 5,944.12 |
| 130 | | ADANI POWER LIMITED KAWAI TPP | 1,320.00 | 8,684.82 | 1,320.00 | 8,289.27 |
| 131 | | KOTA TPS | 1,240.00 | 7,789.95 | 1,240.00 | 7,486.79 |
| 132 | | SURATGARH TPS | 1,500.00 | 5,953.32 | 1,500.00 | 4,474.99 |
| 133 | Tamil Nadu | ENNORE TPS | 450.00 | 442.31 | 450.00 | 191.99 |
| 134 | | ITPCL TPP | 600.00 | 1,131.38 | 1,200.00 | 4,975.70 |
| 135 | | METTUR TPS | 1,440.00 | 9,903.94 | 1,440.00 | 9,177.43 |
| 136 | | MUTHIARA TPP | 1,200.00 | 2,788.76 | 1,200.00 | 3,749.10 |
| 137 | | NORTH CHENNAI TPS | 1,830.00 | 10,947.51 | 1,830.00 | 10,092.30 |
| 138 | | TUTICORIN (JV) TPP | 1,000.00 | 3,558.11 | 1,000.00 | 6,252.04 |
| 139 | | TUTICORIN (P) TPP | 300.00 | 800.40 | 300.00 | 23.62 |
| 140 | | TUTICORIN TPS | 1,050.00 | 7,082.47 | 1,050.00 | 5,547.59 |
| 141 | | VALLUR TPP | 1,500.00 | 7,716.79 | 1,500.00 | 9,210.86 |
| 142 | Telangana | KAKATIYA TPS | 1,100.00 | 3,632.00 | 1,100.00 | 6,578.52 |
| 143 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS | 720.00 | 4,433.29 | 720.00 | 3,964.11 |
| 144 | | KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW) | 1,000.00 | 6,636.28 | 1,000.00 | 6,586.16 |
| 145 | | RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS | 62.50 | 399.40 | 62.50 | 453.70 |
| 146 | | RAMAGUNDEM STPS | 2,600.00 | 20,250.59 | 2,600.00 | 19,597.52 |
| 147 | | SINGARENI TPP | 600.00 | 1.17 | 1,200.00 | 4,099.33 |
| 148 | Uttar Pradesh | ANPARA C TPS | 1,200.00 | 8,638.30 | 1,200.00 | 8,451.36 |
| 149 | | ANPARA TPS | 2,630.00 | 12,168.82 | 2,630.00 | 15,219.41 |
| 150 | | BARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 340.33 | 90.00 | 391.92 |
| 151 | | DADRI (NCTPP) | 1,820.00 | 10,047.65 | 1,820.00 | 8,765.46 |
| 152 | | HARDUAGANJ TPS | 665.00 | 3,786.35 | 720.00 | 3,825.11 |
| 153 | | KHAMBARKHERA TPS | 90.00 | 320.78 | 90.00 | 375.30 |
| 154 | | KUNDARKI TPS | 90.00 | 374.44 | 90.00 | 460.80 |
| 155 | | LALITPUR TPS | 1,320.00 | 27.76 | 1,980.00 | 3,953.51 |
| 156 | | MAQSOODPUR TPS | 90.00 | 312.59 | 90.00 | 417.24 |
| 157 | | OBRA TPS | 1,278.00 | 3,959.86 | 1,372.00 | 3,842.06 |
| 158 | | PANKI TPS | 210.00 | 535.99 | 210.00 | 762.60 |
| 159 | | PARICHHA TPS | 1,140.00 | 6,767.63 | 1,140.00 | 6,139.11 |
| 160 | | PRAYAGRAJ TPP | 660.00 | 234.78 | 1,320.00 | 4,468.48 |
| 161 | | RIHAND STPS | 3,000.00 | 21,054.66 | 3,000.00 | 21,959.62 |
| 162 | | ROSA TPP Ph-I | 1,200.00 | 7,059.64 | 1,200.00 | 7,913.90 |
| 163 | | SINGRAULI STPS | 2,000.00 | 16,270.51 | 2,000.00 | 15,219.06 |
| 164 | | TANDA TPS | 440.00 | 3,125.98 | 440.00 | 3,241.42 |
| 165 | | UNCHAHAR TPS | 1,050.00 | 7,013.10 | 1,550.00 | 6,993.65 |
| 166 | | UTRAULA TPS | 90.00 | 411.37 | 90.00 | 415.02 |
| 167 | West Bengal | BAKRESWAR TPS | 1,050.00 | 6,669.45 | 1,050.00 | 7,050.54 |
| 168 | | BANDEL TPS | 450.00 | 1,108.02 | 450.00 | 1,885.02 |
| 169 | | BUDGE BUDGE TPS | 750.00 | 5,793.34 | 750.00 | 5,410.75 |
| 170 | | CHINAKURI TPS | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 171 | | D.P.L. TPS | 880.00 | 1,983.35 | 940.00 | 2,143.41 |
| 172 | | DURGAPUR STEEL TPS | 1,000.00 | 4,440.54 | 1,000.00 | 6,655.77 |
| 173 | | DURGAPUR TPS | 340.00 | 904.28 | 350.00 | 592.72 |
| 174 | | FARAKKA STPS | 2,100.00 | 12,360.43 | 2,100.00 | 13,743.98 |
| 175 | | HALDIA TPP | 600.00 | 3,633.26 | 600.00 | 4,015.49 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 176 | | KOLAGHAT TPS | 1,260.00 | 5,766.12 | 1,260.00 | 6,038.00 |
| 177 | | MEJIA TPS | 2,340.00 | 11,985.29 | 2,340.00 | 12,936.78 |
| 178 | | NEW COSSIPORE TPS | | | 160.00 | 0.00 |
| 179 | | RAGHUNATHPUR TPP | 1,200.00 | 257.54 | 1,200.00 | 2,016.51 |
| 180 | | SAGARDIGHI TPS | 1,100.00 | 2,715.22 | 1,600.00 | 4,877.43 |
| 181 | | SANTALDIH TPS | 980.00 | 3,697.01 | 980.00 | 3,667.33 |
| 182 | | SOUTHERN REPL. TPS | 135.00 | 531.26 | 135.00 | 410.68 |
| 183 | | TITAGARH TPS | 240.00 | 663.83 | 240.00 | 232.81 |
| Coal Based Sub Total | | | 1,78,326.50 | 8,62,015.25 | 1,92,075.50 | 9,10,135.81 |
| B. Lignite Based Power Stations | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | AKRIMOTA LIG TPS | 250.00 | 1,427.42 | 250.00 | 1,392.90 |
| 2 | | BHAVNAGAR CFBC TPP | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 55.47 |
| 3 | | KUTCH LIG. TPS | 290.00 | 1,621.38 | 290.00 | 1,483.92 |
| 4 | | SURAT LIG. TPS | 500.00 | 3,077.99 | 500.00 | 3,178.22 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | BARSINGSAR LIGNITE | 250.00 | 1,285.56 | 250.00 | 1,463.25 |
| 6 | | GIRAL TPS | 250.00 | 275.15 | 250.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | | JALIPA KAPURDI TPP | 1,080.00 | 7,215.82 | 1,080.00 | 6,622.49 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | NEYVELI ( EXT) TPS | 420.00 | 3,269.52 | 420.00 | 3,328.33 |
| 9 | | NEYVELI NEW TPP | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | | NEYVELI TPS(Z) | 250.00 | 1,476.81 | 250.00 | 1,078.69 |
| 11 | | NEYVELI TPS-I | 600.00 | 3,161.04 | 600.00 | 3,696.52 |
| 12 | | NEYVELI TPS-II | 1,470.00 | 10,582.62 | 1,470.00 | 11,052.08 |
| 13 | | NEYVELI TPS-II EXP | 500.00 | 851.13 | 500.00 | 1,373.25 |
| Lignite Based Sub Total | | | 5,860.00 | 34,244.44 | 6,360.00 | 34,725.12 |
| Grand Total | | | 1,84,186.50 | 8,96,259.69 | 1,98,435.50 | 9,44,860.93 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b), (c) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2103 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026**

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**Power Plants with Online Continuous Emission and Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS)**

| Sl. No. | Power Plant Name | State | City |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | KTA POWERS PVT LTD | Rajasthan | JHUNJHUNU |
| 2 | JASRASAR GREEN POWER ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED | Rajasthan | NOKHA |
| 3 | Khurja Super Thermal Power Project, THDC INDIA LIMITED | UP | Khurja |
| 4 | SARDARSHASHAR AGRI ENERGY PVT. LTD. | Rajasthan | SARDARSHASHAR |
| 5 | TNA RENEWABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED | Rajasthan | Bhadra |
| 6 | KPC Gas Power corporation Limited (KPC-GPCL) | Karnataka | Bidadi |
| 7 | North Chennai Thermal Power Station - I | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| 8 | Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Limited, Gas Turbine Power Station, MSPGCL, Uran. | Maharashtra | Uran |
| 9 | Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd._Stage-2 | UP | Shahjahanpur |
| 10 | Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Ltd. | Jharkhand | SERAIKELLA KHARSAWAN |
| 11 | Nabha Power Ltd, | Punjab | Rajpura |
| 12 | Pragati Power Station | Delhi | New Delhi |
| 13 | Bokaro Power Supply Co. Pvt Ltd | Jharkhand | Bokaro |
| 14 | ZAUROMIRA ENERGY LTD TIRUNALVELI | Tamil Nadu | TIRUNALVELI |
| 15 | Maithon Power Ltd | Jharkhand | Dhanbad |
| 16 | GLOBAL POWER TECH EQUIPMENTS LTD. | Tamil Nadu | TIRUVANNAMALAI |
| 17 | IND-BARATH POWER GENCOM LTD | Tamil Nadu | NAGAPATTINAM |
| 18 | J.KPower LTD (J.K CEMENT) - CHITTORGARH | Rajasthan | CHITTORGARH |
| 19 | NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD., TPS-2 | Tamil Nadu | KUNANKURUCHI |
| 20 | RAGHU RAMA RENEWABLE ENERGY LTD. | Tamil Nadu | RAMANATHAPURAM |
| 21 | Adani Power Limited [Formerly known as Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited, Adani Dahanu Thermal Power Station (ADTPS)/ ( M/s. Reliance Infrastructure Limited, Dahanu Thermal Power Station)] | Maharashtra | PALGHAR |
| 22 | SAI REGENCY POWER CORPORATION PVT LTD | Tamil Nadu | RAMANATHAPURAM |
| 23 | SAI WARDHA POWER LTD | Maharashtra | CHANDRAPUR |
| 24 | TERRA ENERGY LIMITED | Tamil Nadu | CUDDALORE |
| 25 | TAMILNADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LTD | Tamil Nadu | KARUR |
| 26 | Jhajjar power Limited | Haryana | jhajjar |
| 27 | ACC Kymore 25 MW UNIT 1 | Madhya Pradesh | Kymore |
| 28 | CESC Ltd - Budge Budge Generating Station | West Bengal | Pujali |
| 29 | M/s India Power Corporation Ltd (Formerly Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.) | West Bengal | ASANSOL |
| 30 | Southern Generating Station | West Bengal | Kolkata |
| 31 | Titagarh Generating Station | West Bengal | Titagarh |
| 32 | NAVA LIMITED (Formerly Known as Nava Bharat Ventures Ltd.) | Orissa | MERAMANDALI |
| 33 | Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station (RRVUNL) | Rajasthan | Suratgarh |
| 34 | SAI LILAGAR POWER LTD. | Chhattisgarh | BILASPUR |
| 35 | Sri Jyoti Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd | Haryana | Bhiwani |
| 36 | Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station | Madhya Pradesh | Magdhar |
| 37 | Sasan Power Limited | Madhya Pradesh | Singrauli |
| 38 | Grasim Industries Ltd , Power Plant Division Renukoot | UP | Renukoot |
| 39 | ARKAY ENERGY LTD | Tamil Nadu | RAMNAD |
| 40 | COROMANDEL ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD | Tamil Nadu | RAMANATHAPURAM |
| 41 | Bajaj Energy Power Ltd_barkhera | UP | Pilibhit |
| 42 | Bajaj Energy Pvt Limited_Kundarki,Gonda | UP | Gonda |
| 43 | Bajaj Energy Power Ltd_Khambarkhera | UP | Khambarkhera |
| 44 | Bajaj Energy Power Ltd_,UTRAULA,Balrampur | UP | UTRAULA |
| 45 | Bajaj Energy Power Ltd_MAQSOODPUR | UP | MAQSOODPUR |
| 46 | Ultra tech Cement Ltd Vikram cement | Madhya Pradesh | Vikram Nagar |
| 47 | Vidharba Iindustries Power Ltd - Buttibori | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 48 | METTUR THERMAL POWER STATION | Tamil Nadu | METTUR |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | M/s. North Chennai Thermal Power Station, Stage II, | Tamil Nadu | Tiruvallur |
| 50 | OPG POWER GENERATION | Tamil Nadu | THIRUVALLUR |
| 51 | PPNPOWER | Tamil Nadu | NAGAPATTINUM |
| 52 | JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited formerly Known Raj waste power | Rajasthan | Barmer |
| 53 | ROSA POWER SUPPLY CO LTD STAGE 1 | UP | Shahjahanpur |
| 54 | KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited | Chattisgarh | Champa |
| 55 | SHRIRAM NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY LTD | Tamil Nadu | THANJAVUR |
| 56 | SHRIRAM POWERGEN LTD | Tamil Nadu | DINDIGUL |
| 57 | SYNERGY SHAKTHI RENEWABLE ENERGY LTD | Tamil Nadu | POCHAMPALLI |
| 58 | Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd | Punjab | BHATINDA |
| 59 | TCP POWER PLANT GUMMIDIPOONDI | Tamil Nadu | THIRUVALLUR |
| 60 | Tuticorin Thermal Power Station | Tamil Nadu | THOOTHUKUDI |
| 61 | JINDAL POWER LTD - RAIGARH | Chattisgarh | RAIGARH |
| 62 | Durgapur Steel Thermal Power station | West Bengal | Burdwan |
| 63 | TheRaymondLtd | Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara |
| 64 | Hanuman Agro Industries Limited | Chattisgarh | Nawapara-rajim |
| 65 | SRF Limited | Rajasthan | Bhiwadi |
| 66 | Tripura gas based Power Plant, NEEPCO Ltd | Tripura | Monarchak |
| 67 | Agartala Gas Turbine Combine Cycle Power Plant, NEEPCO Ltd | Tripura | Agartala |
| 68 | Gulbarga Power PVT LTD | Karnataka | Gulbarga |
| 69 | Amarkanatak Thermal Power Station,Chachai MP | Madhya Pradesh | CHACHAI |
| 70 | Bharathi Cement Corporation Pvt.Ltd | Andhra Pradesh | Kadapa |
| 71 | Banswara Syntex Limited | Rajasthan | Banswara |
| 72 | CHHABRA THERMAL POWER PLANT | Rajasthan | Chhabra |
| 73 | D.B. Power Limited | Chattisgarh | Badadarha |
| 74 | GMR EMCO ENERGY LMITED | Maharashtra | Warora |
| 75 | Gemco Energy Limited | Haryana | Bhiwani |
| 76 | Guru Hargobind Thermal Plant | Punjab | Bathinda |
| 77 | GRASIM ENERGY CENTER 2 | Madhya Pradesh | UJJAIN |
| 78 | Torrent Power Ltd SUGEN Mega Power Plant | Gujarat | Surat |
| 79 | Torrent Power Limited DGEN Mega Power Project | Gujarat | Bharuch |
| 80 | National Capital Power Project - Dadri | UP | Dadri |
| 81 | ACC Limited-Wadi Cement Works CPP | Karnataka | Kalaburagi |
| 82 | Jabalpur MSW Pvt. Ltd. | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur |
| 83 | Jaypee Nigrie Super Thermal Power Plant 2 x 660 MW (A unit of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ) | Madhya Pradesh | Singrauli |
| 84 | JSW Energy Ltd 860 MW Power Plant | Karnataka | Bellary |
| 85 | Kothagudem Thermal power Station old station | Telangana | Palvancha |
| 86 | Star Cement Meghalaya Limited (43 MW TPP) (Formerly known as Meghalaya Power Ltd.) | Meghalaya | Jowai |
| 87 | MEJIA THERMAL POWER STATION | West Bengal | BANKURA |
| 88 | Pragati - III Combined Cycle Power Project, Bawana | Delhi | New Delhi |
| 89 | Reliance Infrastructure Limited,SAMALKOT | Andhra Pradesh | SAMALKOT |
| 90 | Rajasthan Textile & Weaving Mills | Rajasthan | Bhawani Mandi |
| 91 | Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation Ltd | Andhra Pradesh | West Godavari |
| 92 | NITIN SPINNERS - THERMAL POWER PLANT | Rajasthan | HAMIRGARH |
| 93 | Kothagudem Thermal Power Station | Telangana | Paloncha |
| 94 | Topworth Urja & Metals Limited | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 95 | Vardhman Fabrics | Madhya Pradesh | Budhni |
| 96 | Vidarbha Industries Power Ltd | Maharashtra | NAGPUR |
| 97 | Eastern India Powertech Ltd - Giddi | Jharkhand | Giddi-C |
| 98 | Vardhman Yarns-Power Division | Madhya Pradesh | Mandideep |
| 99 | Gujarat State Eletctricity Corporation Ltd Formally GEB, (Wanakbori Thermal Power Station) | Gujarat | Galteshwar |
| 100 | Usha Martin Ltd, Thermal Power Plant | Jharkhand | Ranchi |
| 101 | Kakatiya Thermal Power Project - Stage-II | Telangana | Warangal |
| 102 | TAQA Neyveli Power Company Pvt Ltd | Tamil Nadu | Cuddalore |
| 103 | ARS Energy Pvt Ltd | Tamil Nadu | Tiruvallur |
| 104 | Himatsingka Captive Power Plant | Karnataka | Hassan |
| 105 | Kalisindh Thermal Power Plant | Rajasthan | Jhalawar |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | Durgapur Thermal Power Station | West Bengal | Durgapur |
| 107 | Maithan Alloys Ltd | Meghalaya | Shillong |
| 108 | Sukhbir Agro Energy Ltd. | UP | Ghazipur |
| 109 | Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station Unit | Maharashtra | CHANDRAPUR |
| 110 | GMR WARORA ENERGY LIMITED | Maharashtra | Chandrapur |
| 111 | Shyam Century Ferrous Ltd | Meghalaya | Shillong |
| 112 | Vandana Vidyuth Ltd | Chattisgarh | Bilaspur |
| 113 | INDSIL ENERGY AND ELECTROCHEMICALS PRIVATE LTD | Chattisgarh | RAIPUR |
| 114 | NTPC Limited Faridabad | Haryana | Faridabad |
| 115 | NTPC Limited Kawas Gas Power Plant | Gujarat | Surat |
| 116 | NTPC Ltd Barh (Stage - I , Unit - I) | Bihar | Patna |
| 117 | NTPC Limited Anta Gas Power Station | Rajasthan | Anta |
| 118 | NTPC Tanda Thermal Power Project | UP | Ambedkarnagar |
| 119 | NTPC Limited Rihand Superthermal Power | UP | RIHANDNAGAR |
| 120 | NTPC Limited Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station | Bihar | Bhagalpur |
| 121 | NTPC Limited Farakka Super Thermal Power Station | West Bengal | Murshidabad |
| 122 | Dongamahua Captive Power Plant JSPL | Chattisgarh | Raigarh |
| 123 | Grasim Energy Center-4_40 MW | Madhya Pradesh | UJJAIN |
| 124 | NTPC Limited Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station | UP | SONEBHADRA |
| 125 | NTPC Limited Korba Super Thermal Power Station | Chattisgarh | KORBA |
| 126 | Kesoram Cements Captive Power Plant | Telangana | Basantnagar |
| 127 | Koderma Thermal Power Plant_Banjhedih | Jharkhand | KODERMA |
| 128 | THE DURGAPUR PROJECTS LIMITED | West Bengal | DURGAPUR |
| 129 | MEIL Anpara Energy Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS LANCO ANPARA POWER LIMITED) | UP | ANPARA |
| 130 | Nava Bharat Energy India Ltd | Telangana | Paloncha |
| 131 | BHUSAWAL THERMAL POWER STATION_Unit 2&3 | Maharashtra | BHUSAWAL |
| 132 | BHUSAWAL THERMAL POWER STATION_Unit 4& 5 | Maharashtra | BHUSAWAL |
| 133 | Panipat Thermal Power Station | Haryana | Panipat |
| 134 | Bhushan Energy Limited | Orissa | ANGUL |
| 135 | Assam Gas Based Power Plant (North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd) | Assam | Bokuloni |
| 136 | VASAVADATTA CEMENT POWER PLANT | Karnataka | SEDAM |
| 137 | NTPC Limited Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station | Telangana | Jyotinagar |
| 138 | NTPC Limited Ltd, Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project | Madhya Pradesh | Vindhyanagar |
| 139 | NTPC Limited Auraiya Gas Power Station | UP | Auraiya |
| 140 | NTPC Limited Badarpur Thermal Power Station | Delhi | New Delhi |
| 141 | NTPC Limited Talcher Super Thermal Power Station | Orissa | Angul |
| 142 | NTPC Limited Mouda Super Thermal Power Station | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 143 | NTPC Limited Simhadri Super Thermal Power Station | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 144 | NTPC Limited Sipat Super Thermal Power | Chattisgarh | Bilaspur |
| 145 | NTPC Limited Talcher Thermal Power Station | Orissa | Angul |
| 146 | NTPC Limited Jhanor - Gandhar Gas Power Project | Gujarat | Gandhar |
| 147 | NTPC - Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Plant | Kerala | Kayamkulam |
| 148 | NTPC Limited Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Station | UP | Raebareli |
| 149 | Kuttalam Gas Turbine Power Station, Tamilnadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited | Tamil Nadu | Nagapattinam |
| 150 | Dhariwal Infrastructure Limited, | Maharashtra | Chandrapur |
| 151 | Valuthur Gas Turbine Power Station | Tamil Nadu | Ramanathapuram |
| 152 | M/s Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited (NVCL)( Formally known as Nirma Limited) | Rajasthan | Beawar |
| 153 | KUTTALAM GAS TURBINE POWER STATION, TAMILNADU GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION LIMITED | Tamil Nadu | KUTTALAM |
| 154 | NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LIMITED | Tamil Nadu | CUDDALORE |
| 155 | PIONEER POWER LIMITED | Tamil Nadu | RAMANATHAPURAM |
| 156 | Harduaganj Tapiya Vidyut Pariyojna, (2X250 Megawatt Vistar Pariyojna) | UP | Aligarh |

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| 157 | Panki Thermal Power Station | UP | Kanpur |
| 158 | East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited (formerly East Delhi Waste Power Corporation Private Limited) | Delhi | Delhi |
| 159 | TAMILNADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED UNIT II (CAPTIVE CO GENERATION PLANT) | Tamil Nadu | Manapparai |
| 160 | COASTAL ENERGEN PVT LTD | Tamil Nadu | TUTICORIN |
| 161 | JK Lakshmi Cement -Sirohi Power Plant | Rajasthan | Tehsil Pindwara |
| 162 | GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd | Orissa | Kamalanga |
| 163 | Shree Raipur Cement Plant (A unit of Shree cement Ltd.) | Chattisgarh | Raipur |
| 164 | NTPC SAIL POWER COMPANY LIMITED(A JOINT VENTURE OF NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION & STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED), Captive Power Plant-2 | Chattisgarh | Bhilai |
| 165 | NTPC-SAIL Power Company Limited (P) Limited.(CPP-II) | Orissa | Rourkela |
| 166 | Haldia Energy Limited | West Bengal | East Medinipur |
| 167 | Ind-Barath Energies (Thoothukudi) Limited | Tamil Nadu | Thoothukudi |
| 168 | Ind Barath Thermal Power Plant | Tamil Nadu | Thoothukudi |
| 169 | MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION | Tamil Nadu | Kancheepuram |
| 170 | RAJIV GANDHI THERMAL POWER PLANT | Haryana | KHEDAR,BARWALA |
| 171 | Hira Power and Steels Limited Unit-II | Chattisgarh | Raipur |
| 172 | Shri Bajarang Power & Ispat Limited-TMT Division | Chattisgarh | Raipur |
| 173 | Ramagundam Thermal Station(T.S. Power Generation Corporation Ltd) | Telangana | Ramagundam |
| 174 | Rayalaseema Thermal Power Plant | Andhra Pradesh | Kadapa |
| 175 | SURYADEV ALLOYS AND POWER PVT LTD | Tamil Nadu | THIRUVALLUR |
| 176 | Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys ltd (80MW) | Orissa | Choudwar |
| 177 | NARORA ATOMIC POWER STATION NPCIL | UP | Narora |
| 178 | Finolex Industries Limited | Maharashtra | Ratnagiri |
| 179 | DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION, CHANDRAPURA THERMAL POWER STATION | Jharkhand | Chandrapura |
| 180 | Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station | Gujarat | Khanot |
| 181 | Ukai Thermal Power Station | Gujarat | Tapi |
| 182 | Uttran Gas Based Power Station | Gujarat | Surat |
| 183 | Dhuvaran Gas Power Station | Gujarat | Anand |
| 184 | Sikka Thermal Power Station | Gujarat | Sikka |
| 185 | Indraprastha Power Generation Co. Ltd | Delhi | Delhi |
| 186 | Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd | Gujarat | Gandhinagar |
| 187 | Sagardighi Thermal power Project West -Bengal PDCL | West Bengal | Sagardighi |
| 188 | Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd-Nashik Thermal Power Station | Maharashtra | Nashik |
| 189 | INDUSTRIAL ENERGY LIMITED - PH-6 | Jharkhand | Jamshedpur |
| 190 | HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LTD.RENUSAGAR POWER DIVISION | UP | RENUSAGAR |
| 191 | MARUTI CLEAN COAL AND POWER Ltd. | Chattisgarh | Bandhakar |
| 192 | SPECTRUM COAL & POWER LTD. | Chattisgarh | Ratija |
| 193 | SUDHA BIO POWER PVT LTD | Chattisgarh | Mohtarai |
| 194 | ACB(INDIA)LIMITED (KNOWN AS ARYAN COAL BENEFIACTION PVT LTD ) 30 MW | Chattisgarh | Kasaipali |
| 195 | Dr.Narla Tatarao Thermal Power Station | Andhra Pradesh | Ibrahimpatnam |
| 196 | Prakash industries Ltd | Chhattisgarh | Champa |
| 197 | MMS Steel & Power Private Limited | Tamil Nadu | Nagapattinam |
| 198 | RAMGARH GAS THERMAL POWER PLANT | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer |
| 199 | The Ramco Cements Limited | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur |
| 200 | Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd | Rajasthan | Dholpur |
| 201 | Thirumakotai (k) Gas Turbine Power Station | Tamil Nadu | Thiruvarur |
| 202 | PUNJAB STATE POWER CORPORATION LIMITED/GURU GOVIND SINGH SUPER THERMAL PLANT | Punjab | Roopnagar |
| 203 | SARDA ENERGY & MINERALS LTD (POWER) | Chhattisgarh | RAIPUR |
| 204 | Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited | Gujarat | Vadodara |
| 205 | INDRA POWERGEN PVT. LTD | Chhattisgarh | SURAJPUR |
| 206 | INLAND POWER LIMITED | Jharkhand | RANCHI |

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| 207 | KALINDI POWER AND STEEL LTD. | Chhattisgarh | MAHASAMUND |
| 208 | N.R. ISPAT & POWER LTD | Chhattisgarh | Chhattisgarh |
| 209 | NEERAJ POWER P LTD. | Chhattisgarh | Simga |
| 210 | Lanco Amarkantak Power Ltd. | Chhattisgarh | Korba |
| 211 | SHANTI G D ISPAT & POWER PVT. LTD. | Chhattisgarh | CHAMPA |
| 212 | Shyam Warehousing and Power Plant | Chhattisgarh | Janjgirâ€“Champa |
| 213 | MAHAVIR ENERGY AND COAL BENFICATION LTD | Chhattisgarh | RAIGARH |
| 214 | ONGC TRIPURA POWER COMPANY LIMITED | Tripura | Palatana |
| 215 | BHUBANESHWAR POWER PRIVATE LIMITED | Orissa | CUTTACK |
| 216 | Kota Super Thermal Power Station (KSTPS) | Rajasthan | Kota |
| 217 | NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited | Tamil Nadu | Thoothukudi |
| 218 | Adani Power Rajasthan Limited | Rajasthan | Baran |
| 219 | M/s AMNS Khopoli Limited (Formerly known as M/s Uttam Galva Steel Limited) | Maharashtra | Naringi Khopoli |
| 220 | IL&FS TamilNadu Power Company ltd | Tamil Nadu | Bhuvanagiri Taluk |
| 221 | Bakreswar Thermal Power Project | West Bengal | Sadaipur |
| 222 | BANDEL THERMAL POWER STATION | West Bengal | TRIBENI |
| 223 | SKS POWER GENERATION LTD | Chhattisgarh | KHARSIA |
| 224 | ACB (INDIA)LIMITED 2*135 MW | Chhattisgarh | Chakabura |
| 225 | Adani power limited (formerly Raipur Energy Limited) | Chhattisgarh | Raikheda |
| 226 | Eco Tech Papers | Assam | Guwahati |
| 227 | Atal Bihari Vajpayee Thermal Power Station (Formerly Chhatisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited) | Chhattisgarh | Marwa |
| 228 | Simhapuri Energy limited | Andhra Pradesh | Thamminapatnam |
| 229 | NTPC TAMILNADU ENERGY COMPANY LTD. | Tamil Nadu | TIRUVALLUR |
| 230 | AURO ENERGY | Tamil Nadu | THANJAVUR |
| 231 | Shriram Fertilisers & Chemicals(Power Plant) | Rajasthan | Kota |
| 232 | WEST BOKARO COLLIERY POWER PLANT | Jharkhand | Ramgarh |
| 233 | Mahan Energen Limited(Formerly Known as Essar Power MP Limited) | Madhya Pradesh | Bandhaura |
| 234 | SBQ Steels LTD_Captive Power Plants | Andhra Pradesh | Ankulapaturu |
| 235 | CLP India Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly Known as Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation Pvt.Ltd) | Gujarat | Bharuch |
| 236 | Jindal India Thermal Power Ltd | Orissa | Angul |
| 237 | Parichha Thermal Power Project | UP | Jhansi |
| 238 | Sitapuram Power Limited | Telangana | Suryapet |
| 239 | Malu Paper Mill Ltd.(News print/Writing printing Div. Unit-III) | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 240 | HALDIA ENERGY LIMITED | West Bengal | HALDIA |
| 241 | Chattisgarh State Electricity Board | Chattisgarh | Korba |
| 242 | Satpura Thermal Power Station, M P power Generation Co Ltd | Madhya Pradesh | betul |
| 243 | OPG Energy Pvt Ltd. | Tamil Nadu | Nagapattinam |
| 244 | Chattisgarh State Electricity Board, Korba Thermal Power Station (East), Korba | Chattisgarh | Korba |
| 245 | BOKARO THERMAL POWER STATION | Jharkhand | BOKARO |
| 246 | VS LIGNITE POWER PVT LTD | Rajasthan | BIKANER |
| 247 | SOUTHERN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD | Tamil Nadu | TIRUVALLUR |
| 248 | VEDANTA LTD THERMAL POWER DIVISION | Tamil Nadu | THOOTHUKUDI |
| 249 | TATA CHEMICAL LTD MITHAPUR | Gujarat | MITHAPUR |
| 250 | SHREE AMBIKA SUGARS LTD. (POWER DIVISION) | Tamil Nadu | CUDDALORE |
| 251 | Brahmapuram Diesel Power Plant | Kerala | Ernakulam |
| 252 | GUJARAT INDUSTRIES POWER COMPANY LIMITED (Surat Lignite Power Plant) | Gujarat | Vadodara |
| 253 | GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Limited | Punjab | Tarn Taran |
| 254 | TRN Energy Private Limited(1x300MW) | Chattisgarh | Raigarh |
| 255 | Lalitpur Power Generation Company Limited | UP | Lalitpur |
| 256 | Lanco Tanjore Power Company Limited | Tamil Nadu | Thiruvidaimaruthur Taluk |
| 257 | RattanIndia Power Ltd, Amravati | Maharashtra | Amravati |
| 258 | IGSTPP ARAVALI POWER COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED | Haryana | Jhajjar |

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| 259 | SESHASAYEE PAPER AND BOARDS LTD., UNIT : TIRUNELVELI (CO-GEN PLANT) | Tamil Nadu | TIRUNELVELI |
| 260 | DIVINE VIDYUT LIMITED | Jharkhand | Palgam |
| 261 | Emami Cement Ltd,Baloda bazar. | Chattisgarh | Baloda Bazar |
| 262 | Indo Rama Synthetics Ltd. | Maharashtra | Butibori |
| 263 | Jaypee Bina Thermal Power Plant | Madhya Pradesh | Bina |
| 264 | Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited | Rajasthan | TONK |
| 265 | Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station Unit I to IV | Maharashtra | Saoner |
| 266 | Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station, Unit 5 | Maharashtra | Khaperkheda |
| 267 | Kolaghat Thermal Power Station,WBPDCL | West Bengal | Midnapore |
| 268 | Koradi Thermal Power Station | Maharashtra | Nagpur |
| 269 | MSPGCL-Paras Thermal Power Station | Maharashtra | PARAS |
| 270 | Vedanta Limited (Thermal Power Plant) | Orissa | Jharsuguda |
| 271 | Sembcorp Energy India Limited (Project 2) (formerly known as Sembcorp Gayatri Power Limited) | Andhra Pradesh | Muthukur |
| 272 | TORRENT POWER LTD | Gujarat | AHMEDABAD |
| 273 | Urjankur Shree Datta Power Company Ltd. | Maharashtra | Kolhapur |
| 274 | Urjankur Shree Tatyasaheb Kore Warna Power Company Ltd | Maharashtra | Panhala |
| 275 | Tata Power Company Limited | Jharkhand | Jamshedpur |
| 276 | Kaveri Gas Power Ltd | Tamil Nadu | MAYILADUTHURAI |
| 277 | Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited-Korba (East) Dr Shyama Prasad Mukharjee Thermal Power Station Korba(East),Dist Korba | Chattisgarh | Korba |
| 278 | Empee Power Company (India) Ltd | Andhra Pradesh | Nayudupeta |
| 279 | Meenakshi Energy Limited | Andhra Pradesh | Nellore |
| 280 | The Tata Power Company Limited (Formarly known as Coastal Gujarat Power Limited) | Gujarat | Mundra |
| 281 | Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Project | Haryana | YamunaNagar |
| 282 | Mangalam Cement Ltd_power plant | Rajasthan | Kota |
| 283 | Animesh Ispat Pvt. Ltd.,Formerly Known as South Asian Industries Limited | Chattisgarh | Baloda Bazar |
| 284 | Vandana Global Ltd., (CPP) | Chattisgarh | Raigarh |
| 285 | NLC INDIA LTD. (FORMELY NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.) | Rajasthan | BIKANER |
| 286 | Obra Thermal Power Station | UP | Sonebhadra |
| 287 | Anpara Thermal Power Plant | UP | Anpara |
| 288 | Saheli Exports Pvt. Ltd. | Tamil Nadu | Kuttalam |
| 289 | NTPC Limited Kudgi Super Thermal power Project | Karnataka | Bijapur |
| 290 | NTPC Limited Solapur Super Thermal Power | Maharashtra | Solapur |
| 291 | RAMNIK POWER & ALLOYS PVT. LTD. | Madhya Pradesh | BALAGHAT |
| 292 | GRASIM INDUSTRIES LTD. | Gujarat | BHARUCH |
| 293 | Jagdamba Power & Alloys Ltd | Chattisgarh | Siltara |
| 294 | Maharashtra State Power Generation Company (Mahagenco)-Thermal Power Station,Parli Unit 6 , 7. | Maharashtra | PARLI |
| 295 | Tenughat Thermal Power Station | Jharkhand | Bokaro |
| 296 | Bhadreshwar Vidyut Private limited, Formerly known as OPGS POWER GUJARAT PRIVATE LIMITED | Gujarat | BHADRESHWAR |
| 297 | Maharashtra State Power Generation Company (Mahagenco)-Thermal Power Station,Parli Unit 8 | Maharashtra | PARLI |
| 298 | Santaldih Thermal Power Station (WBPDCL) | West Bengal | Purulia |
| 299 | SRI DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH THERMAL POWER STATION POWER STATION (ANDHRA PRADESH POWER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED) | Andhra Pradesh | Nelatur Village |
| 300 | Essar Power Gujarat Limited | Gujarat | Mota Mandha |
| 301 | AMNS Power Hazira Ltd Formerly (ESSAR POWER HAZIRA LTD. (EPHL) | Gujarat | Hazira |
| 302 | ACC Limited, Kymore, 25MW CPP (Unit2) | Madhya Pradesh | Kymore |
| 303 | NLC Limited TPS-II Expansion | Tamil Nadu | Neyveli |

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| 304 | Thermal Power Plant of Ambuja Cement Ltd | Gujarat | Kodinar |
| 305 | Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel India Limited (CPP) | Orissa | Paradeep |
| 306 | Raichur Thermal Power Station | Karnataka | Raichur |
| 307 | Kozhikode Diesel Power Project Kerala State Electricity Board Limited | Kerala | Kozhikode |
| 308 | Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam |
| 309 | Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (NTPC) | Assam | Kokrajhar |
| 310 | SHREE SINGAJI THERMAL POWER PROJECT, Stage -I-MPPGCL | Madhya Pradesh | Dongaliya |
| 311 | Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited | Bihar | Muzaffarpur |
| 312 | WELSPUN CAPTIVE POWER GENERATION LTD | Gujarat | ANJAR |
| 313 | RAGHUNATHPUR THERMAL POWER STATION-DAMODARVALLEYCO | West Bengal | RAGHUNATHPUR |
| 314 | WELSPUN CORP LTD-Old Welspun Gujarat stahl rohernL | Gujarat | ANJAR |
| 315 | KALPATARU POWER TRANSMISSION LTD-BIOMASS | Rajasthan | Padampur |
| 316 | PRAYAGRAJ POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED | UP | Prayagraj |
| 317 | SEMBCORP ENERGY INDIA LIMITED-old name Thermal Powertech Corporation India Ltd | Andhra Pradesh | Nelaturu |
| 318 | Tata Power Compnay Limited | Maharashtra | Mahul Road |
| 319 | Suryaa Chambal Power Ltd | Rajasthan | Ladpura |
| 320 | Yermarus Thermal Power Station | Karnataka | Bijapur |
| 321 | Barauni Thermal Power Station | Bihar | Begusarai |
| 322 | Jhabua Power Limited | Madhya Pradesh | Ghansore |
| 323 | NLC India Limited,Thermal Power Station_II | Tamil Nadu | Cuddalore |
| 324 | National Aluminium Company_NALCO(CPP) | Orissa | Angul |
| 325 | Sanjog Sugars & Eco Power Private Limited | Rajasthan | Sangaria |
| 326 | Hiranmaye Energy Ltd | West Bengal | Kasberia |
| 327 | A2Z INFRA ENGINEERING LIMITED | Punjab | NAKODAR |
| 328 | Balkrishna Industries Limited | Gujarat | Kutch |
| 329 | Mahendra Power Private Limited | Chattisgarh | Champa |
| 330 | Star Wire(india) vidyut Pvt Ltd | Haryana | Mahendargarh |
| 331 | MB Power (Madhya Pradesh) Limited | Madhya Pradesh | Jaithari |
| 332 | Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. | Telangana | MANCHERIAL |
| 333 | The India Cements Limited-Wadapally(55 MW CPP) | Telangana | Nalgonda |
| 334 | RattanIndia Nashik Power Limited | Maharashtra | NASHIK |
| 335 | Abhinav Steel and Power ltd. | UP | Jaunpur |
| 336 | Bhartiya Rail Bijli Company Limited, BRBCL | Bihar | Aurangabad |
| 337 | MADHYA BHARAT PAPERS LIMITED | Chattisgarh | Champa |
| 338 | M/s. R.K.M Powergen Pvt. Ltd. | Chattisgarh | Janjgirâ€“Champa |
| 339 | ACC CEMENT LTD TIKARIA | UP | Amethi |
| 340 | ALTEN POWER PVT LTD | Tamil Nadu | Sivagangai |
| 341 | M/s. Chemplast Limited,Coal Power Plan | Tamil Nadu | Mettur |
| 342 | Simbhaoli Power Pvt.Ltd.(Power Div.) | UP | Simbhaoli |
| 343 | Jubilant Ingrevia Ltd. - Power Plant (Formerly: Jubilant Life Sciences Limited_Power Plant) | UP | Bhartiagram |
| 344 | The Andhra Sugars Limited (Power Division) | Andhra Pradesh | Saggonda |
| 345 | Adani Power Limited, Udupi (formerly Udupi Power Corporation Limited, Adani Power, Udipi) | Karnataka | UDUPI |
| 346 | Chhattisgarh Steel and Power Limited | Chattisgarh | Amjhar |
| 347 | NTPC SAIL POWER COMPANY LIMITED(A JOINT VENTURE OF NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION & STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED) - Expansion PP3 | Chattisgarh | Bhilai |
| 348 | NTPC-SAIL Power Company Limited.CPP_II | West Bengal | Durgapur |
| 349 | The Chengalrayan Co-generation Power Plant (18MW) | Tamil Nadu | Ulundurpettai |
| 350 | Vellore Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited(Co- Gen Plant-15MW) | Tamil Nadu | Katpadi |
| 351 | Mettur Thermal Power Station-II | Tamil Nadu | Mettur |
| 352 | Rashmi Metaliks Limited (Power Division) | West Bengal | Khargapur |

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| 353 | Sarda Metals & Alloys Ltd | Andhra Pradesh | VIZIANAGARAM |
| 354 | BSES Kerala Power Ltd | Kerala | Pathalam |
| 355 | Spectrum Power Generation Limited | Andhra Pradesh | Kakinada |
| 356 | M/s Barauni Thermal Power Station (BTPS), (A unit of NTPC) (former Name BSPGCL-Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited -BTPS_Unit 8-9) | Bihar | Patna |
| 357 | HINDALCO IndustriesLtd. | Orissa | Sambalpur |
| 358 | Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited | UP | Allahabad |
| 359 | Kothagudem Thermal Power Station, Stage-VI (500MW),KTPS, VI th Stage, | Telangana | Khammam |
| 360 | Kothagudem Thermal Power Station, Stage-VII (800MW) | Telangana | Khammam |
| 361 | Kothari Sugars and Chemicals limited | Tamil Nadu | Sathamangalam |
| 362 | Cauvery Power Generation Chennai Pvt Ltd. | Tamil Nadu | Billakuppam village |
| 363 | Bhavnagar Energy Co. Ltd. | Gujarat | Bhavnagar |
| 364 | The India Cements Limited -Captive Power Plant | Tamil Nadu | Tirunelveli |
| 365 | Hindustan Zinc Ltd, ZAWAR CPP | Rajasthan | Udaipur |
| 366 | ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India Private Limited- Power Division (525MW) [Formerly known as ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India Limited-Power Division (525MW)] | Gujarat | Surat |
| 367 | Shalivahana Green Energy Ltd (6 MW Biomass power plant) | Telangana | Mancherial |
| 368 | Guru Nanak Dev thermal Plant, Punjab State Power Corporation Limited, Bathinda | Punjab | Bhatinda |
| 369 | Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd (Power Division Balrampur) | UP | Balrampur |
| 370 | UltraTech Cement Ltd. Unit: Sidhi Cement Works(2x60 MW TPP) | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi |
| 371 | RSWM LIMITED | Rajasthan | Banswara |
| 372 | Jindal Pipes Limited | UP | Hapur |
| 373 | Shri Girija Alloy & Power (I) Private Limited | Andhra Pradesh | Peddapuram |
| 374 | Ultratech Cement Limited (Unit : Birla White) | Rajasthan | Bhopalgarh |
| 375 | PERAMBALUR CO-GENERATION POWER PLANT(18MW) | Tamil Nadu | Eraiyur |
| 376 | Puducherry Power Corporation Limited | Puducherry | TR Pattinam |
| 377 | Gadarwara Super Thermal Power Station | Madhya Pradesh | Gadarwara |
| 378 | Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh |
| 379 | VAYUNANDANA POWER LIMITED | Maharashtra | GADCHIROLI |
| 380 | S.M.Enviornmental Technologies Pvt Ltd. | Rajasthan | Baran |
| 381 | ORIENT GREEN POWER COMPANY (RAJASTHAN) PRIVATE LIMITED | Rajasthan | BARAN |
| 382 | ORISSA METALIKS PRIVATE LIMITED (POWER DIVISON) | West Bengal | MIDNAPORE |
| 383 | JAI BALAJI INDUSTRIES LIMITED 2 | Chattisgarh | RASMADA |
| 384 | NTPC Limited, Lara Super Thermal Power Project | Chattisgarh | Raigarh |
| 385 | Nabi nagar Super Thermal Power Project | Bihar | Aurangabad |
| 386 | INDRAJIT POWER Pvt Ltd.(Phas I &II),(Formerly Known as M/s. Indrajit Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.) | Maharashtra | Wardha |
| 387 | ACC Limited Jamul Cement Works | Chattisgarh | Bhilai |
| 388 | Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (NTPC Ltd.) | Orissa | Sundargarh |
| 389 | Ratnagiri Gas & Power Pvt. Ltd. | Maharashtra | Ratnagiri |
| 390 | ACC Limited, Captive Power Plant,Madukkarai | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore |
| 391 | Lakwa Thermal Power Station | Assam | Sonari |
| 392 | Transtech Green Power Pvt. Ltd. | Rajasthan | sanchore |
| 393 | SURATGARH SUPERCRITICAL THERMAL POWERPLANT2x660MW_RAJASTHAN RAJYAVIDYUTUTPADANNL | Rajasthan | SURATGARH |
| 394 | Adani power limited (Formerly Known as M/s Raigarh Energy Generation Limited) | Chattisgarh | Raigarh |
| 395 | Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project, Dongalia, Stage-II(2X660 MW) | Madhya Pradesh | KHANDWA |
| 396 | Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited | UP | Khatauli |
| 397 | TAMILNADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LTD (BOILER PLANT) | Tamil Nadu | KALLAKURICHI |

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| 398 | JSW STEEL LIMITED., CPP-II, SALEM WORKS | Tamil Nadu | Mettur |
| 399 | Neyveli New Thermal Power Station | Tamil Nadu | Cuddalore |
| 400 | Penna Cement Industries Ltd - Power Plant | Telangana | Wadapalli |
| 401 | Rana Power Limited | UP | MORADABAD |
| 402 | NTPC Khargone Super Thermal Power Project | Madhya Pradesh | Khargone |
| 403 | Sai Lilagar Power Generation Limited (Formerly known M/s Arasmetta Captive Power Company Private Limited) | Chhattisgarh | Janjgirâ€“Champa |
| 404 | Birla Corporation Limited - 27 MW Power Plant | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh |
| 405 | GMDC | Gujarat | Kutch |
| 406 | Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited | Andhra Pradesh | Guntur |
| 407 | Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd (120MW) | Orissa | Choudwar |
| 408 | Ambuja Cement Limited_Rawan | Chhattisgarh | Rawan |
| 409 | BLA Power Pvt.Ltd | Madhya Pradesh | GADARWARA |
| 410 | Odisha Power Generation Corporation (2X660 MW ITPS) | Orissa | Jharsuguda |
| 411 | M/s Sunil Sponge Private Limited | Chhattisgarh | Raipur |
| 412 | Jindal Power Limited(Formerly Simhapuri Energy Limited) | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati |
| 413 | MONGIA POWER PRIVATE LIMITED | Jharkhand | GIRIDIH |
| 414 | 1X660MW HARDUAGANJ THERMAL POWER PLANT EXTN. II | UP | KASIMPUR |
| 415 | Lanco Kondapalli Power Plant | Andhra Pradesh | Ibrahimpatnam |
| 416 | MVK Industries Private Limited (Formerly known as - M/s KVK Bio Energy Private Limited) | Chhattisgarh | Janjgir |
| 417 | Sukhbir Agro Energy Ltd | Haryana | Kaithal |
| 418 | Nayara Energy Limited (Captive Power Plant) (OLD NAME:- Vadinar Power Company Limited) | Gujarat | Vadinar |
| 419 | Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited | Gujarat | Surat |
| 420 | North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project | Jharkhand | Tandwa |
| 421 | Indeen Bio Power Limited | Rajasthan | Tonk |
| 422 | Adani Power Limited | Gujarat | Mundra |
| 423 | Adani Power Limited | Maharashtra | Gondia |
| 424 | JSW Energy Limited | Maharashtra | Post jaigad - Taluka & Dist- Ratnagiri |
| 425 | Sri Andal Paper Mills Private Limited Power Division | Tamil Nadu | Sathyamangalam |
| 426 | SEPC Power Private Limited | Tamil Nadu | THOOTHUKUDI |
| 427 | Adani Power (Jharkhand) Limited | Jharkhand | Godda |
| 428 | Telangana Super Thermal Power Project (NTPC Ltd) | Telangana | Ramagundam |
| 429 | KPC Gas Power Corporation Ltd, 1X370 MW Yelahanka Combined Cycle Power Plant | Karnataka | Bangalore North |
| 430 | Antony lara renewable energy Pvt. limited | Maharashtra | Moshi Pimpri Chinchwad |
| 431 | Kakatiya Thermal Power Project, stage - I | Telangana | JAYASHANKAR BHUPLALAPALLY |
| 432 | JSW Energy Limited, (Captive Power Plant), | Andhra Pradesh | Gadivemula Mondal |
| 433 | TRIVENI ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIES LTD | UP | Deoband |
| 434 | jagannath power and infra pvt ltd | Orissa | dhenkanal |
| 435 | The hind Samachar limited | Haryana | Kurukshetra |
| 436 | SHRI BAJRANG CHEMICAL DISTILLERY LLP | Chhattisgarh | Arang |
| 437 | Fatehabad Bio Energy LLP | Haryana | Bhuna |
| 438 | Jind Bio Energy LLP | Haryana | Pillukhera |
| 439 | Greenergy Bio Refineries Private Limited | Karnataka | Ranebennur |
| 440 | PRAGATI POWER STATION 330 MW COMBINED CYCLE GAS TURBINE | Delhi | DELHI |
| 441 | MAADURGA THERMAL POWER COMPANY LIMITED | Orissa | BOINCHUA |
| 442 | Namrup Thermal Power Station | Assam | Dibrugarh |
| 443 | CHATTARGARH RENEWABLE ENERGY PVT. LTD. | Rajasthan | Bikaner |
| 444 | SHIKHAR COMMODITIES | Chhattisgarh | BILASPUR |
| 445 | Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Unit-3 & 4) | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata |
| 446 | Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Unit-2) | Rajasthan | BENGU |
| 447 | Jindal Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| 448 | Jabalpur MSW Pvt. Limited | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2109**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**FINANCIAL STRESS OF DISCOMs**

**2109. MS KANGNA RANAUT:**

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

**(a) the present financial position of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in the country, including broad indicators such as Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, outstanding dues and accumulated losses;**

**(b) the steps and schemes undertaken by the Government to address the financial stress of DISCOMs including reforms related to tariff rationalisation, loss reduction, payment discipline and operational efficiency;**

**(c) the progress achieved so far under these initiatives including improvements in financial performance, reduction in losses and enhancement of service delivery; and**

**(d) the further measures proposed by the Government to ensure long-term financial stability and viability of DISCOMs while safeguarding consumer interests?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): As per the PFC's 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking report on Power Distribution Utilities, the DISCOM-wise AT&C loss, accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025 are placed at Annexure.**

**(b) to (d): (i) Government of India has been supporting the States to improve the financial viability of their distribution utilities through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:**

**i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to performance of the States/ distribution utilities against financial and operational parameters.**

**ii. Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been made available to State Governments, which is conditional upon them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector including financial performance of the distribution utilities.**

**.....2.**

**iii. Additional Prudential Norms have been laid down for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities based on performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

**iv. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff have been framed so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.**

**v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

**vi. To improve payment discipline in the power sector value chain, Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 were promulgated, 2022 which entail obligations upon the DISCOMs to clear their legacy dues as existing on 03.06.2022 in a phased manner and time bound clearance of current dues.**

**(ii) With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has narrowed from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.**

**(iii) Financial liabilities of State owned distribution utilities are the contingent liabilities of the respective State Government and need to be recognized as such. In order to ensure long-term financial stability for DISCOMs while safeguarding consumer interests, various measures have been envisaged in the draft National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2026, and Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2025 such as making it mandatory for Electricity Regulatory Commissions (ERCs) to determine cost-reflective tariffs, linking tariffs to a suitable index for automatic annual revision which operates if no tariff order is passed by the State Commission, strengthening of dispute resolution mechanism to reduce burden on ERCs and enable faster dispute resolution, flexibility to State Governments to continue to support specific consumer categories by providing advance subsidies on their behalf ensuring that no consumer group is unduly burdened etc.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2109 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026**

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**DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025**

| State/ DISCOM | AT&C Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Sector | 15.40 | 0.11 | (6,77,561) | 7,11,402 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| Andaman & Nicobar PD | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.87 | (0.15) | (29,420) | 77,583 |
| APCPDCL | 7.95 | (0.62) | (9,688) | 21,204 |
| APEPDCL | 7.70 | (0.02) | (7,155) | 20,693 |
| APSPDCL | 7.99 | (0.01) | (12,577) | 35,687 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Arunachal PD | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Assam | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| APDCL | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| Bihar | 15.51 | (0.41) | (16,526) | 14,002 |
| NBPDCL | 14.49 | (0.57) | (4,917) | 6,509 |
| SBPDCL | 16.35 | (0.28) | (11,608) | 7,494 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| CSPDCL | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| Delhi | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| NDMC | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| Goa | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| Goa PD | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| Gujarat | 8.25 | (0.40) | 7,355 | 258 |
| DGVCL | 4.26 | (0.46) | 2,507 | 26 |
| MGVCL | 8.37 | (0.24) | 877 | 9 |
| PGVCL | 12.73 | (0.44) | 2,276 | 208 |
| UGVCL | 6.16 | (0.33) | 1,695 | 15 |
| Haryana | 11.76 | 0.10 | (27,915) | 20,311 |
| DHBVNL | 12.20 | 0.03 | (13,052) | 12,099 |
| UHBVNL | 11.12 | 0.20 | (14,862) | 8,213 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| HPSEBL | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| Jharkhand | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |
| JBVNL | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |
| Karnataka | 11.92 | 0.69 | (34,980) | 47,993 |
| BESCOM | 12.50 | 1.21 | (13,819) | 22,611 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHESCOM | 8.76 | 0.36 | (4,064) | 5,410 |
| GESCOM | 13.48 | 0.10 | (5,661) | 6,147 |
| HESCOM | 12.14 | 0.23 | (11,398) | 12,251 |
| MESCOM | 10.02 | (0.00) | (37) | 1,575 |
| Kerala | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| KSEBL | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| TCED | 6.94 | (0.13) | - | - |
| Ladakh | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| Ladakh PD | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22.76 | (0.04) | (71,394) | 49,239 |
| MPMaKVVCL | 29.60 | 0.22 | (30,900) | 18,176 |
| MPPaKVVCL | 12.78 | (0.36) | (12,503) | 14,184 |
| MPPoKVVCL | 26.66 | 0.02 | (27,992) | 16,878 |
| Maharashtra | 17.69 | 0.56 | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| BEST | 5.07 | 0.60 | - | - |
| MSEDCL | 18.09 | (0.70) | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| Manipur | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| MSPDCL | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| Meghalaya | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| MePDCL | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| Mizoram | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| Mizoram PD | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| Nagaland | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| Nagaland PD | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| Puducherry | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| Puducherry PD | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| Punjab | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| PSPCL | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| Rajasthan | 15.18 | (0.04) | (90,303) | 98,488 |
| AVVNL | 9.22 | (0.45) | (25,563) | 26,126 |
| JdVVNL | 21.42 | 0.02 | (34,689) | 36,793 |
| JVVNL | 13.75 | 0.18 | (30,052) | 35,569 |
| Sikkim | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| Sikkim PD | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| TNPDCL | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| Telangana | 19.84 | 0.27 | (69,741) | 59,230 |
| TSNPDCL | 23.22 | 0.53 | (21,399) | 21,885 |
| TSSPDCL | 18.51 | 0.17 | (48,342) | 37,345 |
| Tripura | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |
| TSECL | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19.54 | 0.73 | (1,00,858) | 61,395 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DVVNL** | **19.70** | **1.03** | **(33,974)** | **16,412** |
| **KESCO** | **14.29** | **1.09** | **(5,232)** | **2,243** |
| **MVVNL** | **17.70** | **1.11** | **(25,236)** | **14,338** |
| **PaVVNL** | **11.91** | **(0.29)** | **(8,782)** | **6,562** |
| **PuVVNL** | **30.70** | **1.30** | **(27,634)** | **21,840** |
| **Uttarakhand** | **15.08** | **0.06** | **(5,482)** | **1,729** |
| **UPCL** | **15.08** | **0.06** | **(5,482)** | **1,729** |
| **West Bengal** | **17.17** | **(0.03)** | **174** | **14,658** |
| **WBSEDCL** | **17.17** | **(0.03)** | **174** | **14,658** |
| **Private Sector** | **10.05** | **(0.64)** | **30,351** | **14,975** |
| **Delhi** | **6.48** | **(1.13)** | **22,184** | **2,914** |
| **BRPL** | **6.70** | **(0.89)** | **12,892** | **894** |
| **BYPL** | **7.15** | **(0.95)** | **5,650** | **701** |
| **TPDDL** | **5.70** | **(1.58)** | **3,642** | **1,319** |
| **Gujarat** | **3.63** | **(0.42)** | **3,892** | **3,562** |
| **Torrent Power Ahmedabad** | **3.80** | **(0.30)** | **3,206** | **3,354** |
| **Torrent Power Surat** | **3.24** | **(0.67)** | **686** | **208** |
| **Maharashtra** | **4.99** | **(2.04)** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| **AEML** | **4.99** | **(2.04)** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| **Odisha** | **17.81** | **0.18** | **1,263** | **4,531** |
| **TPNODL** | **12.51** | **(0.06)** | **480** | **1,006** |
| **TPSODL** | **23.36** | **0.82** | **219** | **1,498** |
| **TPWODL** | **17.64** | **0.36** | **301** | **1,093** |
| **TPCODL** | **19.11** | **(0.09)** | **262** | **933** |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **8.48** | **(0.15)** | **1,561** | **0** |
| **NPCL** | **8.48** | **(0.15)** | **1,561** | **0** |
| **West Bengal** | **4.68** | **0.19** | **205** | **151** |
| **IPCL** | **4.68** | **0.19** | **205** | **151** |
| **Grand Total** | **15.04** | **0.06** | **(6,47,210)** | **7,26,378** |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2128**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

**2128. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:**

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

**(a) the details of the number and percentage of un-electrified households in rural and urban areas, area-wise;**

**(b) the number and percentage of economically poor un-electrified households;**

**(c) whether the definition for electrification of a village incorporates only ten per cent of houses in that village, if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) whether the Government intends to change this definition and increase the percentage of households included therein, 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) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers, in rural as well as urban areas, is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to quality power to all consumers through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021.**

**The objective of DDUGJY was to connect every inhabited un electrified census village with electricity, and to strengthen the rural electricity distribution system. The objective of SAUBHAGYA was achieving universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country by March, 2019.**

**The definition of 'electrified village' is as per the Rural Electrification Policy, 2006 but under SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all households was taken up, which is continuing under the ongoing scheme of RDSS.**

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**As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including 49,25,124 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Under the RDSS, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Out of the above, a total of 2.93 lakh households have been electrified till date.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2130**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

## LIQUIDATION SCHEME FOR STATE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES

**2130. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**
**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**
**SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:**
**SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:**

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

**(a) whether it is a fact that the State Electricity Distribution Companies in the country have outstanding dues of about 1.40 lakh crore to power generation companies at present, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including UT of Jammu and Kashmir;**

**(b) whether the Government has any proposal to initiate a liquidation scheme for State Electricity Distribution Companies for payment of their outstanding dues to power generation companies including UT of Jammu and Kashmir; and**

**(c) 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) : (i) Government of India has notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules, 2022) on 3rd June, 2022. Under these rules, all the dues, including late payments surcharges, upto 3rd June 2022 were considered as arrears which were to be rescheduled and the distribution licensee shall pay such dues in equated monthly instalments (EMIs), starting from August 2022. 13 States reported arrears amounting to Rs. 1,39,947 Cr. as on 03.06.2022 and rescheduled them into EMIs.**

**(ii) As a result of these measures, 43 EMIs have been paid by the distribution utilities concerned, including pre-payment of legacy dues by some utilities, and the outstanding legacy dues have reduced to ₹4,109 crore as on 10.02.2026. State-wise details are placed at Annexure.**

**(iii) In view of credible improvement in the payment of their dues by the distribution utilities, there does not seem to be any requirement of a liquidation scheme for the same.**

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**ANNEXURE**

## ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2130 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026

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**Details of State-wise outstanding dues as on 03.06.2022 and balance outstanding dues as on 10.02.2026 to be paid to Suppliers***

(In Rs. Cr.)

| Sr. No. | State | Discom | As on 03.06.2022 | As on 10.02.2026 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Legacy Overdues as per Discoms | Balance legacy dues after payment of 43 EMIs as per DISCOMs | Current Overdues as per PRAAPTI | Total Overdues (Current + Legacy) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Power Purchase Coordination Committee | | 0 | 1,561 | 1,561 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited | | 0 | 277 | 277 |
| 3 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited | | 0 | 76 | 76 |
| 4 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited | 18,309 | 0 | 69 | 69 |
| 5 | Arunachal Pradesh | Arunachal Power Distribution Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Assam | Assam Power Distribution Company Limited | - | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| 7 | Bihar | North Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd. | 430 | 0 | 71 | 71 |
| 8 | Bihar | South Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd. | 662 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Chhattisgarh | Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited | 4,162 | 0 | 68 | 68 |
| 11 | Delhi | The New Delhi Municipal Council | - | 0 | 91 | 91 |
| 12 | Delhi | BSES Rajdhani Power Limited | - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | Delhi | Delhi Tata Power Distribution Limited | - | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 14 | Delhi | BSES Yamuna Power Limited | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | DNH & DD | Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu Power Distribution Corporation Ltd | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Goa | Goa Power Department | - | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Gujarat | Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited | - | 0 | 6,546 | 6,546 |
| 18 | Haryana | Haryana Power Purchase Centre | - | 0 | 124 | 124 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited | - | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| 20 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu And Kashmir State Power Trading Company Limited | 14,164 | 0 | 943 | 943 |
| 21 | Jharkhand | Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited | 6,000 | 0 | 809 | 809 |
| 22 | Karnataka | Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 7,529 | 763 | 1,181 | 1,945 |
| 23 | Karnataka | Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 2,528 | 0 | 532 | 532 |
| 24 | Karnataka | Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 2,129 | 52 | 245 | 296 |
| 25 | Karnataka | Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited | 1,247 | 115 | 67 | 181 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Karnataka | Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 125 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| 27 | Kerala | Kerala State Electricity Board Limited | - | 0 | 70 | 70 |
| 28 | Madhya Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh Power Management Co Ltd | 8,500 | 0 | 645 | 645 |
| 29 | Maharashtra | Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd | 17,320 | 1,438 | 1,494 | 2,932 |
| 30 | Maharashtra | Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Maharashtra | Tata Power Co Ltd-Mumbai Distribution | - | 0 | 48 | 48 |
| 32 | Manipur | Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited | 161 | 0 | 43 | 43 |
| 33 | Meghalaya | Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 34 | Mizoram | Mizoram Power Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Nagaland | Nagaland Power Department | - | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| 36 | Odisha | Grid Corporation of Odisha | - | 0 | 241 | 241 |
| 37 | Puducherry | Puducherry Power Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Punjab | Punjab State Power Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 498 | 498 |
| 39 | Rajasthan | Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. | 8,874 | 0 | 945 | 945 |
| 40 | Rajasthan | Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. | 9,264 | 0 | 443 | 443 |
| 41 | Rajasthan | Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. | 4,096 | 0 | 270 | 270 |
| 42 | Rajasthan | Rajasthan Discoms Power Procurement Centre | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Sikkim | Sikkim Power Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Tamil Nadu | Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited | 17,734 | 1,729 | 172 | 1,901 |
| 45 | Telangana | Southern Power Distribution Company Of Telangana | 6,973 | 0 | 132 | 132 |
| 46 | Telangana | Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company | 2,977 | 0 | 25 | 25 |
| 47 | Tripura | Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 85 | 85 |
| 48 | Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd | 6,762 | 0 | 2,938 | 2,938 |
| 49 | Uttar Pradesh | Noida Power Company Limited | - | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 57 | 57 |
| 51 | West Bengal | West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. | - | 0 | 247 | 247 |
| 52 | West Bengal | Damodar Valley Corporation | - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 53 | West Bengal | India Power Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 52 | 52 |
| | | Total | 1,39,947 | 4,109 | 21,178 | 25,287 |

***Suppliers include generating, transmission and trading companies.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2134**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**OUTSTANDING DUES PAYABLE BY DISCOMS**

**†2134. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:**
**SMT. ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:**

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

**(a) the details of total outstanding dues payable by Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to Union, State and Private Power Generation Companies in the country, State-wise;**

**(b) whether any scheme has been proposed for settlement of the said dues and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) whether Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are among the States having the highest outstanding dues and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) the details of the said outstanding dues indicating separately the share pertaining to coal based, gas based, hydro power and renewable energy generating companies, category-wise;**

**(e) whether the total outstanding dues were approximately 1.39 lakh crore in the year 2022 which have been reduced through various schemes and if so, the major reasons for such reduction;**

**(f) the impact of delayed payments on power generation and fuel supply; and**

**(g) the details of the Government's action plan to prevent accumulation of such outstanding dues in future?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (g): (i) The Ministry of Power, Government of India notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules, 2022) on 3rd June 2022. Under these rules, all outstanding dues, including late payment surcharge, of generating companies (Independent Power Producers, Central Public Sector Enterprises and renewable energy developers), inter-State transmission licensees, and trading licensees, outstanding as on 3rd June 2022, were treated as legacy arrears and rescheduled with re-determined due dates for payment by distribution licensees in Equated Monthly Instalments (EMIs). Accordingly, 13 States reported arrears amounting to ₹1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 which were rescheduled under the EMI mechanism.**

**.....2.**

**The LPS Rules also lay down a framework for time-bound clearance of current dues and provide for progressive regulation of access in the event of persistent payment defaults by distribution licensees.**

**(ii) As a result of these measures, 43 EMIs have been paid by the distribution utilities concerned, including pre-payment of legacy dues by some utilities, and the outstanding legacy dues have reduced to Rs. 4,109 crore as on 10.02.2026. DISCOMs are also largely paying their current dues in time to avoid action under the rules.**

**(iii) Delayed payments by Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to Generation Companies (GENCOs) lead to cash flow problems, hindering GENCOs' ability to buy enough fuel on time, which may lead to reduced plant output and power shortages. Such delays also discourage investments in new power generation capacity, including renewable energy projects. LPS rules have helped in enforcing timely payment of GENCOs' dues facilitating reliable supply of power.**

**(iv) Further, under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by Government of India in the year 2021, compliance to LPS Rules by DISCOMs has been prescribed as a pre-qualifying criterion under the Result Evaluation Framework for evaluating the DISCOMs for availing financial assistance under the scheme.**

**(v) Also, Ministry of Power has introduced Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State DISCOMs/ TRANSCOs/ GENCOs. These essentially entail that loans to DISCOMs and other State owned utilities would be contingent to their performance against prescribed conditions, which includes compliance to LPS Rules by DISCOMs.**

**(vi) The State-wise outstanding dues payable by DISCOMs under the LPS Rules are enclosed at Annexure-I. Further, the outstanding dues payable to State power generation companies of major states are enclosed at Annexure-II.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

## ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (g) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2134 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026

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**Details of State-wise outstanding dues as on 03.06.2022 and balance outstanding dues as on 10.02.2026 to be paid to Suppliers***

(In Rs. Cr.)

| Sr. No. | State | Discom | As on 03.06.2022 | As on 10.02.2026 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Legacy Overdues as per Discoms | Balance legacy dues after payment of 43 EMIs as per DISCOMs | Current Overdues as per PRAAPTI | Total Overdues (Current + Legacy) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Power Purchase Coordination Committee | | 0 | 1,561 | 1,561 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited | | 0 | 277 | 277 |
| 3 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited | | 0 | 76 | 76 |
| 4 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited | 18,309 | 0 | 69 | 69 |
| 5 | Arunachal Pradesh | Arunachal Power Distribution Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Assam | Assam Power Distribution Company Limited | - | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| 7 | Bihar | North Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd. | 430 | 0 | 71 | 71 |
| 8 | Bihar | South Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd. | 662 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Chhattisgarh | Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited | 4,162 | 0 | 68 | 68 |
| 11 | Delhi | The New Delhi Municipal Council | - | 0 | 91 | 91 |
| 12 | Delhi | BSES Rajdhani Power Limited | - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | Delhi | Delhi Tata Power Distribution Limited | - | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 14 | Delhi | BSES Yamuna Power Limited | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | DNH & DD | Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu Power Distribution Corporation Ltd | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Goa | Goa Power Department | - | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Gujarat | Gujarat UrjaVikas Nigam Limited | - | 0 | 6,546 | 6,546 |
| 18 | Haryana | Haryana Power Purchase Centre | - | 0 | 124 | 124 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited | - | 0 | 36 | 36 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu And Kashmir State Power Trading Company Limited | 14,164 | 0 | 943 | 943 |
| 21 | Jharkhand | Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited | 6,000 | 0 | 809 | 809 |
| 22 | Karnataka | Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 7,529 | 763 | 1,181 | 1,945 |
| 23 | Karnataka | Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 2,528 | 0 | 532 | 532 |
| 24 | Karnataka | Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 2,129 | 52 | 245 | 296 |
| 25 | Karnataka | Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited | 1,247 | 115 | 67 | 181 |
| 26 | Karnataka | Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 125 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| 27 | Kerala | Kerala State Electricity Board Limited | - | 0 | 70 | 70 |
| 28 | Madhya Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh Power Management Co Ltd | 8,500 | 0 | 645 | 645 |
| 29 | Maharashtra | Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd | 17,320 | 1,438 | 1,494 | 2,932 |
| 30 | Maharashtra | Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Maharashtra | Tata Power Co Ltd-Mumbai Distribution | - | 0 | 48 | 48 |
| 32 | Manipur | Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited | 161 | 0 | 43 | 43 |
| 33 | Meghalaya | Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 34 | Mizoram | Mizoram Power Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Nagaland | Nagaland Power Department | - | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| 36 | Odisha | Grid Corporation of Odisha | - | 0 | 241 | 241 |
| 37 | Puducherry | Puducherry Power Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Punjab | Punjab State Power Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 498 | 498 |
| 39 | Rajasthan | Jodhpur VidyutVitran Nigam Ltd. | 8,874 | 0 | 945 | 945 |
| 40 | Rajasthan | Jaipur VidyutVitran Nigam Ltd. | 9,264 | 0 | 443 | 443 |
| 41 | Rajasthan | Ajmer VidyutVitran Nigam Ltd. | 4,096 | 0 | 270 | 270 |
| 42 | Rajasthan | Rajasthan Discoms Power Procurement Centre | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Sikkim | Sikkim Power Department | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Tamil Nadu | Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited | 17,734 | 1,729 | 172 | 1,901 |
| 45 | Telangana | Southern Power Distribution Company Of Telangana | 6,973 | 0 | 132 | 132 |
| 46 | Telangana | Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company | 2,977 | 0 | 25 | 25 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | Tripura | Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 85 | 85 |
| 48 | Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd | 6,762 | 0 | 2,938 | 2,938 |
| 49 | Uttar Pradesh | Noida Power Company Limited | - | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 57 | 57 |
| 51 | West Bengal | West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. | - | 0 | 247 | 247 |
| 52 | West Bengal | Damodar Valley Corporation | - | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 53 | West Bengal | India Power Corporation Limited | - | 0 | 52 | 52 |
| | | Total | 1,39,947 | 4,109 | 21,178 | 25,287 |

***Suppliers include generating, transmission and trading companies.**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (g) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2134 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026**

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**Outstanding dues payable to State power generation companies of major states as on 31.03.2025**

| Major States | Receivables for sale of Power (Rs crore) |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | |
| APGENCO | 8,538 |
| Assam | |
| APGCL | 446 |
| Chhattisgarh | |
| CSPGCL | 2,590 |
| Gujarat | |
| GSECL | 331 |
| Haryana | |
| HPGCL | 905 |
| Jharkhand | |
| JUUNL | 29 |
| Karnataka | |
| KPCL | 12,398 |
| Madhya Pradesh | |
| MPPGCL | 6,205 |
| Maharashtra | |
| MSPGCL | 25,454 |
| Meghalaya | |
| MePGCL | 552 |
| Odisha | |
| OPGCL | 521 |
| Rajasthan | |
| RRVUNL | - |
| Telangana | |
| TSGENCO | 11,649 |
| Uttar Pradesh | |
| UPRVUNL | 7,090 |
| Uttarakhand | |
| UJVNL | 322 |
| West Bengal | |
| WBPDCL | 10,917 |
| Total | 87,948 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2146**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**VILLAGES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY IN SITAPUR**

**†2146. SHRI RAKESH RATHOR:**

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

**(a) whether the Government is aware that several villages in the Sevata area and many other parts of the Sitapur Parliamentary Constituency are deprived of electricity supply till date, compelling thousands of families to live without access to power;**

**(b) if so, the details of the number of such villages and the reasons for non-availability of electricity supply in these villages so far, area-wise; and**

**(c) the action plan prepared by the Government to ensure electricity supply to the said villages and the likely timeline for completion of electrification in these areas?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers, is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to quality power to all consumers through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021.**

**As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY, out of which, 1,498 nos. of villages were electrified in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including 01 village of Sitapur Parliamentary Constituency. Further, under SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period out of which 91.8 lakh households were electrified in the State of Uttar Pradesh and 1.8 lakh households in Sitapur Parliamentary Constituency. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**.....2.**

**Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), on-grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13,65,139 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Out of the above, a total of 2.93 lakh households have been electrified till date.**

**In Sitapur Parliamentary Constituency, works for electrification of 4,301 households have been sanctioned under RDSS based on the proposal submitted by the State. The sunset date of the scheme is 31.03.2028 and sanctioned works are expected to be completed during the scheme period.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2150**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**FREQUENT POWER OUTAGES IN RURAL AND TRIBAL AREAS OF BARDOLI**

**†2150. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:**

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

**(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems of frequent power outages, low voltage, transformer failures and prolonged repair periods being faced in the rural and tribal areas of the Bardoli Lok Sabha Constituency in Gujarat;**

**(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last three years and the status of their redressal;**

**(c) whether the Government has any proposal to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the remote and tribal villages of Bardoli, including deployment of additional transformers, feeder segregation, underground cabling or solar energy–based alternative arrangements; and**

**(d) if so, the action plan thereof along with the prescribed timelines?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (DGVCL) has submitted that it is responsible for supply of power to more than 6 lakh consumers in Bardoli Lok Sabha constituency. Over the period of last three years i.e. during FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 (upto January, 2026), a total of 1,03,747 complaints related to power supply interruptions, voltage fluctuation, and transformer failures etc. have been received and no complaint is pending.**

**(c) & (d) : The Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in the year 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. Projects worth Rs 2.83 lakh Crore have been sanctioned under RDSS scheme which include infrastructure works (including smart metering) amounting to Rs. 16,712 Crore for the state of Gujarat (including Rs. 4,153 Crore for DGVCL). Of this, Rs. 555 crore have been sanctioned for works (including smart metering) in Bardoli constituency i.e. Surat and Tapi district.**

**.....2.**

**Further, DGVCL has also prepared an action plan for the Bardoli Lok Sabha constituency under various schemes of Government of Gujarat viz. System Improvement (SI), Robust-SI, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana-2 (VKY-2), Kisan Suryoday Yojana (KSY), and Sardar Krushi Jyoti Yojana (SKJY) with a total cost of Rs. 316 crore. The timeline for completion of works under all these schemes is FY 2025-26 except for Robust-SI for which the timeline is FY 2026-27. These works include:**

- **Deployment of additional and higher-capacity distribution transformers to address overloading and improve voltage profile.**

- **Strengthening and segregation of agricultural and non-agricultural feeders to ensure reliable power supply and reduce interruptions.**

- **Network strengthening through replacement of deteriorated conductors, erection of new poles, and conservation of HT overhead network into underground cable.**

- **Promotion of rooftop and distributed solar energy systems under applicable Government policies to supplement grid power, particularly in remote and difficult-to-access locations.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2193**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# ELECTRICITY (RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS) RULES, 2020

**2193. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:**

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

**(a) the implementation status of guaranteed 24X7 electricity supply to consumers under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 and the specific penalties prescribed for Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) for failure to comply with the said standards;**

**(b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that State Electricity Regulatory Commissions are effectively establishing the average number and duration of outages per consumer on an annual basis; and**

**(c) the anticipated impact of the said regulations on consumer satisfaction and the overall performance of DISCOMs in providing reliable power supply across the country?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : As per Sub-Rule (1) of Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the State Electricity Regulatory Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable across all states and for all areas including urban and rural areas. During 2025-26 (Till December, 2025), the annual average daily power supply hours on monitored urban and rural feeders of the country was 23.4 hours and 22.6 hours per day, respectively.**

**The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 prescribe payment of compensation to consumers in the event of violation of Standards of Performance specified by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs).**

**(b) : Under Rule 10 of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 the SERCs have been mandated to specify the total duration and frequency of outages per consumer per year in form of System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI). These Rules also mandate that SERCs shall have an online mechanism for reviewing and monitoring of reliability indices of the distribution licensees.**

**(c) : The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 mandate SERCs to specify Standards of Performance for distribution licensees and to determine the compensation payable to consumers in the event of non-compliance. The Rules also prescribe enforceable obligations on distribution licensees relating to the quality and reliability of power supply, along with corresponding compensation mechanisms for violations of the Standards of Performance specified by the respective SERCs. Further, the Rules provide that for certain specified violations, compensation shall be paid to consumers automatically.**

**The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, along with the Regulations framed by the SERCs, are expected to significantly enhance the quality of electricity services and the operational efficiency of distribution companies by strengthening consumer rights, enforcing Standards of Performance, and ensuring time-bound delivery of services. By promoting reliable power supply, instituting robust compensation mechanisms, and establishing effective grievance redressal systems, these regulations are anticipated to improve accountability and performance outcomes of Distribution Companies, thereby leading to a more reliable and uninterrupted electricity supply across the country.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2198**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# POWER PROJECTS IN MIZORAM

**2198. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:**

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

**(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal for setting up of power generation projects in Mizoram;**

**(b) if so, the details thereof, including the location, type of project and generating capacity (in megawatts); and**

**(c) the present status of such proposals and the extent of Union Government involvement or financial support therein?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : As per section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid referred to in clause (b) of section 73.**

**The Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the administrative control of Ministry of Power undertake to establish power generation projects based on the techno-economic viability of the project. At present, there is no proposal for setting up of power generation project in Mizoram by CPSUs under Ministry of Power.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2203**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**IRREGULAR POWER SUPPLY IN RURAL/TRIBAL AREAS**

**†2203. SMT. ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:**

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

**(a) whether the Government is aware that electricity supply is irregular in many rural and tribal-dominated areas of Parliamentary Constituency No. 24–Ratlam-Jhabua-Alirajpur and that the expected benefits of smart meters, advanced distribution systems and grid modernisation are not being adequately realised and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether the Government has approved any project under the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) in the said Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details of approved amount and the present status of implementation thereof, project-wise;**

**(c) whether the Government proposes to implement a special action plan in this region for installation of smart meters, reduction of line losses and better integration of renewable energy, if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to accord priority to this Parliamentary Constituency in future?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers in all areas, is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India (GoI) is supplementing the efforts of the States under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) by providing financial assistance to strengthen the distribution infrastructure to help them reduce the line losses and achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**Under RDSS, projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering have been sanctioned based on the proposals submitted by the States. For the State of Madhya Pradesh, loss reduction works amounting to Rs. 9,738 Cr. and smart metering works amounting to Rs. 8,911 Cr have been sanctioned.**

**.....2.**

**Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs. 360 crore are under implementation in Ratlam Parliamentary Constituency, which include works like construction of new 33/11 KV Substation, feeder bifurcation, feeder segregation, installation of additional Distribution Transformer, replacement of old cables etc. In addition, household electrification works of 8,232 tribal households have also been sanctioned under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) out of which 657 households have been electrified till date.**

**Further, smart metering is an important intervention under the scheme to improve the collection efficiency of the DISCOMs while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. Under the scheme, works for installation of 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned including 1.34 crore smart meters for the State of Madhya Pradesh. Till date, 5.59 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes including RDSS. This includes, 37.29 lakh smart meters installed in the State of Madhya Pradesh, of which 1,69,049 smart meters have been installed in Ratlam Parliamentary Constituency.**

**Under RDSS, release of funds for distribution infrastructure is linked to achievement of the distribution utilities against various parameters including reduction in losses and progress of installation of smart meters. The implementation of the sanctioned works is expected to strengthen the distribution infrastructure and facilitate integration of renewable energy.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2215**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**KORADI THERMAL POWER PLANT**

**†2215. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:**

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

**(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MAHAGENCO) has failed to install Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) at Koradi Thermal Power Plant which is mandatory as per the Ministry's notification of 2015 and if so, the reasons therefor;**

**(b) whether it is a fact that the FGD project is getting delayed due to continuous retendering since 2019 and if so, the details of cancelled tenders;**

**(c) whether Letter of Award (LoA) was issued for the work in November 2023, if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether the Koradi FGD work was not carried out by the company;**

**(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon; and**

**(f) whether tender has been reissued for Koradi FGD work, if so, the details thereof along with the expected time for its completion?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (f) : Koradi Thermal Power plant is owned by Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MAHAGENCO) and comprises 04 units, viz. Unit No. 6 (210 MW) and Units No. 8, 9 and 10 (3 x 660 MW).**

**Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) system in respect of Unit No. 6 has been commissioned on 31.12.2024. However, in respect of Units 8, 9 and 10, tenders for installation of FGD have been invited on multiple occasions. The details of cancellation/re-tendering are as under:**

**(i) 30.05.2017 - 1st time tender was initially published for Unit No. 10. Retendering was decided as the quoted rates were high for a single unit and it was decided to retender by combining Units 8, 9 and 10.**

**(ii) 01.03.2019 - 2nd time tender published for Units No. 8, 9 and 10. The tender was cancelled in August 2019.**

**(iii) 25.09.2019 - 3rd time tender published for Units No. 8, 9 and 10. Considering the requirement of Rule 144 (xi) of General Financial Rules, 2017, issued by Ministry of Finance, Government of India, this tender was subsequently cancelled.**

**(iv) 04.11.2020 - 4th time tender published for Units No. 8, 9 and 10. Tender was cancelled in November 2022.**

**(v) 10.03.2023 - 5th time tender published for Units No. 8, 9 and 10. Letter of Award issued on 16.11.2023 to M/s Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Ltd. Subsequently, the contract was terminated on 02.06.2025 at the risk and cost of M/s SPCPL and Bank Guarantees forfeited as agency failed to fulfill contractual obligations including Non submission of Performance Bank Guarantee / Security Deposit and delay in execution of work.**

**(vi) 11.06.2025 - 6th time tender published for Units No. 8, 9 and 10.**

**As per Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) Notification dated 07.12.2015 and its subsequent amendments, Koradi Thermal Power Plant has been categorized under Category 'A' and timeline for compliance of $SO_2$ emission standards for such units is 31.12.2027.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2256**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# THERMAL POWER PLANT IN BHAGALPUR

**†2256. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:**

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

**(a) whether Adani Power Limited has received approval from the State Government of Bihar for the proposed 2,400 MW ultra-supercritical thermal power plant in Bhagalpur-Pirpainti;**

**(b) if so, the details thereof; and**

**(c) the details of the ash-dyke, coal yard, water usage and air pollution control (charcoal/filters/FGD, etc.) for the proposed plant along with the details of employment opportunities to be generated for local population?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : The Govt. of Bihar has decided to develop the Pirpainti Thermal Power Plant, in Bhagalpur district of Bihar, through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) route. Accordingly, based on Tariff Based Bidding conducted by the Govt. of Bihar, M/s Adani Power Limited has been selected for the establishment of 2,400 MW (3 X 800 MW) thermal power project. Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued to M/s Adani Power Limited on 06.08.2025, however, the construction of the project has not yet commenced.**

**(c) : As informed by the Government of Bihar, M/s Adani Power Limited, the successful bidder, has been advised to obtain all statutory clearances and approvals and asked to submit detailed plans for ash dyke, coal yard, and related infrastructure as part of project implementation.**

**This project is expected to generate about 10,000-12,000 construction jobs and around 3,000 operational jobs. It will support industrial growth, enhance energy self-reliance, and provide reliable power to farmers and rural households.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2268**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

**PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF RDSS**

**2268. SMT. BHARTI PARDHI:**
**SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**
**SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**
**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**
**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

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

**(a) the primary objectives of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and manner in which it aims to reform and strengthen the distribution sector in the country;**

**(b) the expected outcomes of the scheme, particularly in terms of reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and bridging the Average Cost of Supply-Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap by 2025-26;**

**(c) the key reforms being implemented under the RDSS to achieve the targets and the role of Union Government and State Governments in this process till December, 2025;**

**(d) the expected timeline for achieving the reduction in AT&C losses and ACS-ARR gap across the country and the monitoring mechanisms in place to track the progress; and**

**(e) whether any additional support or incentives are being provided to power distribution companies under the scheme to ensure its successful implementation and sustainability and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (e) : Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 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 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr. The sunset date of the scheme is 31.03.2028.**

**The scheme aims to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and the gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to zero.**

**.....2**

**Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction and Rs. 1.3 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme.**

**The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff order, publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.**

**Monitoring and review of works sanctioned under RDSS is being done by the Nodal Agencies namely PFC Ltd and REC Ltd on a regular basis. Further, an institutional mechanism at the State level i.e., Distribution Reforms Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State concerned, and at the Central level i.e., Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (Power), has been put in place under the RDSS guidelines to review and monitor the implementation of the works sanctioned under the Scheme.**

**In addition to above, support for Project Management Agency (PMA) for distribution utilities is being provided under the scheme for covering services like planning, tendering, monitoring, and execution oversight.**

**As a result of various reforms undertaken under RDSS & other initiatives and with collective efforts of the Centre and States/UTs, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 and ACS-ARR Gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.06/kWh in FY25. It is envisaged that the overall scheme objective shall be achieved by the end of the scheme period.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2283**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# DRAFT NATIONAL ELECTRICITY POLICY, 2026

**2283. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

**(a) whether Draft National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2026, released by Ministry in January 2026, aims at replacing the 2005 framework with a focus on deregulation, financial viability of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and renewable energy;**

**(b) if so, the details thereof along with other salient features of NEP 2026;**

**(c) whether provisions in NEP 2020 would adversely affect the poor consumers of electricity in urban and rural areas;**

**(d) if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) the corrective steps proposed 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) & (b) : A Draft National Electricity Policy, 2026 (NEP 2026) has been prepared by the Ministry of Power and circulated for stakeholder consultation on 20.01.2026. The draft Policy is intended to replace the existing National Electricity Policy, 2005. Draft NEP 2026 lays out strategies for achieving the vision of providing reliable 24x7 quality power through a financially viable and environmentally sustainable power sector furthering energy security at an affordable price.**

**Draft NEP 2026 sets out clear goals and objectives inter alia for achieving financial turnaround and commercial viability of the electricity sector, increasing the share of non-fossil fuel–based capacity in line with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, promoting competition in electricity supply, and market development facilitating deregulation of the power sector. The salient features of the draft NEP 2026 is included in Annexure.**

**(c) to (e): There is no NEP 2020 notified by Ministry of Power. However, draft NEP 2026 does not contain any provision which would adversely affect poor consumers of electricity in urban or rural areas. Draft NEP 2026 outlines provisions for ensuring adequate availability of power with reliable and quality supply to meet both peak demand and overall energy requirements; and enabling supply of electricity at competitive prices to support the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, which will benefit all the consumers including low-income consumers in rural and urban areas. The interests of low-income consumers would be addressed through appropriate regulatory frameworks determined by State Electricity Regulatory Commissions and the subsidy payment by the respective State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2283 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.02.2026**

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**Salient features of the draft National Electricity Policy, 2026**

1. **Resource Adequacy (RA): To ensure required capacity expansion through decentralized advance planning, DISCOMs and SLDCs shall prepare RA plans at utility and state levels, in accordance with the regulations of State Commissions. CEA will prepare a corresponding national plan to ensure adequacy at the national level.**

2. **Financial Viability & Economic Competitiveness:**

- **Tariffs must be linked to a suitable index for automatic annual revision which operates if no tariff order is passed by the State Commission.**

- **Tariffs should progressively recover fixed costs through demand charges to avoid cross-subsidisation between the tariff components as well as among various categories of consumers.**

- **Exemption of cross-subsidies and surcharges on manufacturing industry, railways and metro railways to increase the economic competitiveness of Indian goods and reduce logistics cost.**

- **Regulatory Commissions, in consultation with Appropriate Governments, may exempt the distribution licensees from the Universal Service Obligation in respect of consumers having a contracted load of 1 MW and above.**

- **Strengthening of dispute resolution mechanism to reduce burden on Regulatory Commissions, enable faster dispute resolution and reduce financial burden on consumers.**

3. **Renewable Energy Generation & Storage:**

- **RE capacity addition through market-based mechanisms and captive power plants.**

- **Installation of storage by distribution licensee on behalf of small consumers to get benefit of economies of scale and by bulk consumers themselves to facilitate adoption of Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) sources.**

- **Trading of surplus energy from DRE as well as storage by consumers themselves (P2P) or through aggregators.**

- **Parity between RE and conventional sources in scheduling and deviation by 2030.**

- **Market-based deployment of storage, use of emerging Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) technologies, domestic manufacturing of cells and other components of BESS and demand side incentives like VGF for BESS and pumped storage projects.**

4. **Thermal Generation:**

- **Integration of storage, and repurposing of older units for grid support to enable greater renewable energy integration.**

- **Exploring possibility of direct utilization of the steam generated from thermal plants for applications such as district cooling or industrial processes for optimum utilization.**

5. **Nuclear Generation:**

- **In line with the provisions of SHANTI Act, 2025, adoption of advanced nuclear technologies, developing Modular Reactors, setting up Small Reactors, and use of nuclear energy by commercial and industrial consumers to achieve 100 GW by 2047.**

6. **Hydro Generation:**

- **Accelerated development of storage-based hydroelectric projects for flood moderation, irrigation, and water as well as energy security.**

7. **Power Markets:**

- **A strong regulatory framework for market monitoring and surveillance to prevent collusion, gaming, or market dominance.**

8. **Transmission:**

- **Adoption of latest technologies and suitable compensation for land use to address Right of Way (RoW) challenges.**

- **Parity of transmission tariff with conventional power by 2030 for all types of new RE capacity.**

- **Utilization-based framework for allocation of transmission connectivity, along with appropriate regulatory mechanisms to ensure optimal use and prevent speculative holding of connectivity.**

9. **Distribution:**

- **Measures to achieve single-digit AT&C losses.**

- **Shared distribution networks to enhance competition and efficiency, while eliminating the requirement of duplication of network.**

- **Establishment of a Distribution System Operator (DSO) to facilitate sharing of network and integration of distributed renewables, storage, Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) systems.**

- **N-1 redundancy at distribution transformer level in all cities with population more than 10 lakh by 2032. Such cities to be considered for undergrounding of distribution network in congested areas.**

**10. Grid Operations:**

- **Functional unbundling of State Transmission Utilities (STUs) and creation of independent state-level entities to manage SLDC operations and transmission planning functions.**
- **Alignment of State Grid Codes with Indian Electricity Grid Code specified by CERC.**

**11. Cybersecurity:**

- **Establishment of Robust cybersecurity framework.**
- **Mandatory storage of power sector data within India to ensure data sovereignty and system resilience.**

**12. Data Sharing:**

- **Sharing of operational and market data under a framework prescribed by the Central Government.**

- **Ensuring real-time visibility of Distributed Energy Resources to DISCOMs and SLDCs.**

**13. Technology & Skill Development:**

- **Transition to indigenously developed SCADA system by 2030.**

- **Development of domestic software solution for all critical applications in the power system.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2284**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

# GUIDELINES ISSUED TO IMPROVE CONSUMER SERVICE UNDER RDSS

**†2284. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

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

**(a) the national-level guidelines issued by the Government to improve consumer service, energy efficiency and financial discipline through phased installation of smart meters across the country under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS); and**

**(b) the mechanisms put in place for monitoring and grievance redressal to ensure consumer convenience and transparency at the central level?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector.**

**Fund release under the scheme for distribution infrastructure is linked to performance of the distribution utilities against various parameters including financial parameters like AT&C losses and Gap between the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised. This has helped improve financial discipline in the distribution utility.**

**Installation of pre-paid smart meters for consumers and system smart meters is also an important intervention under RDSS which provides enhanced services to consumers, improved financial discipline for DISCOMs through increased collection efficiency and better energy accounting of the distribution system.**

**The installation of pre-paid smart meters for consumer categories is being prioritised for Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers and subsequently for other consumers based on demonstration of benefits.**

**Under the scheme, smart metering works for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers (DTs), totaling 20.33 Cr smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the proposal submitted by the States/ distribution utilities and 4.19 crore smart meters have been installed. Smart meters have also been installed under other schemes including States' own schemes. In total, 5.59 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.**

**To improve consumer experience and confidence for smart metering, the Ministry has issued various advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which include:**

**i. Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebates in bill;**

**ii. No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;**

**iii. Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy installments;**

**iv. Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.**

**The following benefits have been envisaged for consumers:**

**i. Accurate billing based on actual consumption, eliminating error and improving transparency.**

**ii. Mobile apps with consumer-specific dashboards providing data to optimize consumption and reduce expenses.**

**iii. Enablement of Time-of-Day consumption empowering consumers to shift loads to save expenses.**

**iv. Convenience of smart meter recharge with small recharges.**

**v. Facilitate net-metering for roof-top solar installation.**

**The smart meters also help distribution utility in providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting, use of data analytics for demand side management and facilitate an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. These benefits eventually get passed on to the consumers in the form of better services and lower costs.**

**(b): The works executed under RDSS are being monitored at the central level, through the Nodal Agencies namely Power Finance Corporation Ltd and REC Ltd, and an Inter Ministerial Monitoring Committee has been constituted at the Ministry level to sanction the projects and monitor their progress. At State level, Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC), chaired by Chief Secretary of the respective State, oversee and monitor the implementation the scheme.**

**Further, Ministry of Power has issued the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 to strengthen the Consumer Grievance Redressal System and enhance consumer services. As per these rules, Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums (CGRFs) have been established at different levels in the distribution utility. If a consumer is dissatisfied with the resolution provided by the utility, they can approach the CGRF and further the Ombudsman, for resolution.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2295**
**ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026**

## AGRICULTURAL FEEDERS SANCTIONED UNDER DDUGJY IN DAUSA

**†2295. SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:**

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

**(a) the number of agricultural feeders that were originally assessed, sanctioned and actually segregated under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), State-wise along with current status for Rajasthan including Dausa Lok Sabha Constituency;**

**(b) whether the impact of incomplete or partial feeder segregation on the hours and quality of power supply to non-agricultural rural consumers has been assessed, if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the number of projects where the completion time has been delayed by 12 months and by 24 months, State-wise including Rajasthan; and**

**(d) whether funds were released by the Union Government without fulfilling the terms of project related agreements, State contribution or pre-conditions and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The Government of India launched DDUGJY in December 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 33,453 crore. The main objectives of the scheme were strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and electrification of villages across the country.**

**The State-wise details of feeders identified and separated under the DDUGJY scheme are given below:**

| Sr. No. | State | Sanction | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bihar | 698 | 698 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 356 | 205 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 45 | 0 |
| 4 | Haryana | 35 | 35 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 151 | 34 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 409 | 409 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 927 | 927 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1284 | 873 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 1077 | 583 |
| 11 | Odisha | 89 | 89 |
| 12 | Punjab | 76 | 76 |
| 13 | Rajasthan | 2131 | 1458 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 29 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 1891 | 1891 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 44 | 44 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 585 | 477 |
| Total | | 9832 | 7833 |

**Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.**

**There are three districts under Dausa Lok Sabha Constituency namely Alwar, Dausa and Jaipur. The details of feeders separated under the DDUGJY scheme in these districts are as below:**

| Sr. No. | State | Achievements |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alwar | 145 |
| 2 | Dausa | 129 |
| 3 | Jaipur | 329 |

**Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.**

**Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), 12835 number of feeders have been sanctioned for separation with total sanctioned amount of Rs. 10202 Cr for the state of Rajasthan, out of which 370 nos. of feeders have already been executed. The details of feeders identified and separated under the RDSS scheme in the three districts under Dausa Lok Sabha Constituency are as below:**

| Sr. No. | Districts | Sanctioned under RDSS (Nos.) | Completed | Feeders on which load shifted (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alwar | 431 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dausa | 383 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Jaipur | 994 | 6 | 5 |
| Total | | 1808 | 7 | 6 |

**Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.**

**(b): A comprehensive Impact Assessment study of the DDUGJY scheme was carried out, covering all states and most UTs. The study revealed an approximately 39% improvement in the supply hours to villages post DDUGJY. Further, 100% of villages and consumers covered under this survey have reported improvement in supply hours.**

**(c) : Under DDUGJY, a total of 673 projects were sanctioned in 33 States, out of which award of works was delayed in 154 projects for more than 12 months and in 24 projects for more than 24 months from the prescribed timeline. Further, no projects that were sanctioned in Rajasthan reported a delay of more than 12 months. Details of the delayed projects are as under:**

| Sr. No. | States | Projects delayed >12 months | Projects delayed > 24 months |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Assam | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Goa | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Haryana | 7 | 0 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 1 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 13 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 24 | 0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 23 | 0 |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 1 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 27 | 0 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Punjab | 20 | 0 |
| 15 | Telangana | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | 154 | 24 |

**Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.**

**(d) : Flagship scheme of the Government of India, DDUGJY was launched at the fag end of the year 2014-15 with the objective to complete the scheme within the stipulated timelines. A budget had also been allocated for the scheme in the same year. To facilitate timely start of this scheme, it was decided to consider demands for release of funds of those States, whose DPRs of projects were ready, with the assurance of compliance with milestones and conditionalities within the stipulated time and before seeking release of the next tranche.**

**Therefore, as an exception, 1st tranche amounting to Rs. 541.55 crores had been released to the power utilities of only six States. The State-wise details are as under:**

**(In Rs. Crore)**

| S.No. | State | Funds Released |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gujarat | 28.58 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 13.46 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 171.1 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | 55.17 |
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | 18.74 |
| 6. | West Bengal | 254.5 |
| Total | | 541.55 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.81**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

# CHAUSA THERMAL POWER PLANT

**†81. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:**

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

**(a) whether the Chausa Thermal Power Plant located in Buxar district of Bihar has been partially or completely shut down for different periods due to unavailability or disruption in coal supply and if so, the number of days this power plant has remained shut down due to shortage of coal since its inception;**

**(b) the consolidated data for the Chausa Power Plant involving its installed capacity, actual generation Plant Load Factor (PLF), coal supply status and periods of shutdown till date;**

**(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt any alternative arrangements to prevent a recurrence of the coal crisis such as long-term fuel supply agreements, coal blending or procurement from other sources in view of its crucial role in energy security of the State; and**

**(d) if so, the current status 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) : Buxar Thermal Power Plant (BTPP) of capacity 1320 MW (2x660 MW) located at Chausa, in the district of Buxar, Bihar is being implemented by SJVN Thermal Power Limited (STPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SJVN Ltd which is a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power. Unit#1 (660 MW) of the project achieved Commercial Operation Date (COD) on 14.11.2025.**

**After the COD, the 'Unit" was kept in continuous operation to supply power to the State of Bihar and further, the shutdown was required for carrying out some work for stabilising the 'Unit' after completion of trial-run. Eventually, the 'Unit' was taken into shutdown for 20 days (from 15.12.2025 to 04.01.2026) to carry out required work.**

**(b): The consolidated data for the Buxar Thermal Power Plant involving its installed capacity, actual generation (PLF), coal supply status and period of shut down are given as under:**

- **Installed Capacity: Unit#1 (660 MW) commissioned on 14.11.2025 and Unit#2(660MW) is under construction.**

- **Power Generation (14.11.2025 to 14.12.2025): 268.635 MUs at 55% PLF.**
- **Power Generation (05.01.2026 to 16.01.2026): 91.235 MUs at 70% PLF.**
- **Coal Supply: under the FSA (Fuel Supply Agreement) coal received from CCL (Central Coalfield Ltd) is 2,53,035 Metric Tonnes (as on 17.01.2026).**
- **Period of shutdown: 15.12.2025 to 04.01.2026 (20 days).**

**(c) & (d) STPL has signed fuel supply agreement (FSA) with Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) for supply of 4.976 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) coal per annum on long-term basis for 20 years at 85% PLF. As such, no alternative arrangement is required.**

**Further, the Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy involving infrastructure development, policy reforms and production enhancement in order to meet the requirement of coal for coal-based capacity. These measures include the following:**

**i. Ministry of Coal has initiated several steps to ramp up domestic coal production in the country in order to achieve self-reliance. Some of the major initiatives undertaken include Single Window Clearance, amendment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to allow captive mines to sell up to 50% of their annual production after meeting the requirement of the end use plants, production through Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) mode, increasing use of mass production technologies, new projects and expansion of existing projects, and auction of coal blocks to private companies/PSUs for commercial mining. 100% Foreign Direct Investment has also been allowed in commercial mining.**

**ii. The Government of India has approved the Revised SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) Policy for Coal Allocation to Power Sector. Revised SHAKTI Policy will support the power sector through greater flexibility, wider eligibility and better accessibility to coal.**

**iii. Coal Logistic Plan and Policy was launched by the Ministry of Coal to enhance supply chain efficiency, reduce costs & promote sustainability. Under this plan, critical Railway projects have been identified, which are essential for improving rail connectivity, ensuring timely coal supply, and reducing logistics costs, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of coal transportation across the country.**

**iv. To address the issue of coal supplies to Power Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted comprising the Chairman, Railway Board; Secretary, Ministry of Power and Secretary, Ministry of Coal.**

**v. Coal supply is continuously monitored by the coal companies and also by an Inter-Ministerial 'Sub-Group' comprising the representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) which meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.921**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# EFFECTIVENESS OF CARBON MARKET

**†921. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**
**DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:**
**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**
**SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:**
**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

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

**(a) the salient features of the framework for the Indian Carbon Market launched to facilitate emission reduction and climate mitigation efforts;**

**(b) the details of the progress made in establishing institutional arrangements such as the carbon registry, trading mechanisms and sectoral coverage, State-wise;**

**(c) the role envisaged for industries and other stakeholders by participating in the carbon market and towards achieving national climate goals;**

**(d) whether the Government has instituted any mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the carbon market in driving emission reductions and facilitating investment in clean technologies; 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) : The Indian Carbon Market (ICM) under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) operates through two mechanisms, namely the Compliance Mechanism and the Offset Mechanism. Under the Compliance Mechanism, emission-intensive industries notified as Obligated Entities are required to meet assigned Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets, and entities that over-achieve their targets are eligible for issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates. Under the Offset Mechanism Non-obligated entities, may voluntarily register approved mitigation activities for the purpose of seeking issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates.**

**(b) : The institutional framework required for the operationalization of the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) is already in place. Grid Controller of India Limited is functioning as the Registry, while the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission serves as the regulator for trading activities under the ICM.**

**Under the compliance mechanism of ICM, the Central Government has notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) reduction targets for seven energy-intensive sectors—Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Pulp & Paper, Petrochemicals, Petroleum Refinery, and Textiles. These targets cover 490 obligated entities, with detailed State-wise information provided in Annexure-I.**

**Under the offset mechanism, nine different methodologies (list Annexure-II) have been developed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.**

**In addition, procedures for the accreditation of carbon verification agencies have been finalized to ensure robust, transparent, and credible measurement, reporting, and verification of emission reductions.**

**(c) : Industries and other stakeholders are envisaged to drive emissions reduction under the ICM by improving efficiency, adopting low-carbon technologies, and meeting notified emissions-intensity targets, as mentioned at reply to Part (a) above.**

**(d) & (e) : A structured Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework and periodic review of emissions-intensity targets by the National Steering Committee for Indian Carbon Market have already been envisaged for assessing the effectiveness of the Indian Carbon Market.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 921 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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| State | Total number of Obligated Entities |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 30 |
| Assam | 8 |
| Bihar | 4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11 |
| Dadra & Nagra | 17 |
| Gujarat | 71 |
| Haryana | 9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 14 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1 |
| Jharkhand | 7 |
| Karnataka | 22 |
| Kerala | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29 |
| Maharashtra | 29 |
| Meghalaya | 8 |
| Odisha | 18 |
| Puducherry | 2 |
| Punjab | 26 |
| Rajasthan | 64 |
| Tamil Nadu | 41 |
| Telangana | 21 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 34 |
| Uttarakhand | 6 |
| West Bengal | 15 |
| Total | 490 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 921 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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i. **BM EN01.001: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources;**

ii. **BM EN01.002: Hydrogen production from electrolysis of water;**

iii. **BM IN02.001: Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities;**

iv. **BM IN02.002: Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas;**

v. **BM WA03.001: Landfill methane recovery;**

vi. **BM WA03.002: Flaring or use of landfill gas,**

vii. **BM AG04.002: Methane recovery from livestock and manure management at households and small farms;**

viii. **BM FR05.001: Afforestation and reforestation of degraded mangrove habitats;**

ix. **BM FR05.002 Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.927**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# FINANCIAL LOSSES OF DISCOMs

**†927. DR. ANAND KUMAR:**

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

**(a) whether the Ministry of Power has recently issued notices to the Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu regarding reducing their financial losses failing which they would face privatization;**

**(b) if so, the current status of the financial losses of these DISCOMs;**

**(c) whether the Ministry is planning to restrict central financial assistance to the DISCOMs in these States if they do not adopt measures such as selling twenty six per cent equity, transferring complete management control, or listing on the stock exchange with an 'A' rating; and**

**(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to prevent any potential increase in electricity tarrifs or deterioration in service quality as a result of these reforms, particularly for farmers and low-income consumers in Uttar Pradesh so that electricity does not become more expensive and services are not disrupted?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : Electricity is a concurrent subject and power distribution is handled by distribution utilities that function under the administrative control of their respective State Government and regulations of respective Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC). Hence, privatization of State DISCOMs does not come under the purview of Central Government.**

**Under the Electricity Act 2003, distribution utilities have a duty to maintain an efficient, coordinated, and economical distribution system. Further, any inefficiency in this segment has a cascading impact on the whole value chain, disrupting their operations and adversely affecting financial viability.**

**The states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh account for a very large share (48%) of national electricity consumption. However, financial stress is also concentrated in these States and they account for 69% of total accumulated loss and 66% of total outstanding debt of distribution utilities. Details of financial losses of State Distribution Utilities of these for FY 2024-25 are attached at Annexure.**

**The Sixteenth Finance Commission has noted that as public entities, DISCOMs lack the necessary incentive to achieve a high degree of efficiency in plugging leakages through technical losses, theft, under-billing, and under-collection. It has recommended that the first-best solution to the problem is the privatization of DISCOMs. Alternatively, if a solution is sought within the public ownership framework, the States of Gujarat and Haryana provide two examples that are worth emulating.**

**(d) : Government of India has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their financial viability through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:**

i. **RDSS has been launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to States/ distribution utilities taking necessary measures to improve their performance.**

ii. **Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.**

iii. **Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities are contingent to the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

iv. **Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.**

v. **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

**As a result of the concerted efforts of the Ministry of Power, the State Governments and distribution utilities, Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% FY25. Reduction in AT&C losses improves the finances of the utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements, thus benefitting the consumers.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 927 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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| 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **State** | **Profit/ (Loss) After Tax (PAT) (Rs crore)** | **Accumulated Surplus/(Loss) (Rs crore)** |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | **190** | **(29,420)** |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | **(2,561)** | **(71,394)** |
| **Maharashtra** | **1,292** | **(35,671)** |
| **Rajasthan** | **1,262** | **(90,303)** |
| **Tamil Nadu** | **2,073** | **(1,19,153)** |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **(10,796)** | **(1,00,858)** |
| **National** | **2,701** | **(6,47,210)** |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.941**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# CARBON CREDIT TRADING SCHEME

**941. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

**(a) the objectives of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme notified by the Government;**

**(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to operationalise the national carbon market and encourage participation of industries and renewable energy producers in the said scheme; and**

**(c) the details of financial, regulatory or institutional support provided for implementation of the scheme so far?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) has been notified with the objective of reducing, removing, or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions from the Indian economy by pricing such emissions through the trading of Carbon Credit Certificates (CCC).**

**(b) : The Government has taken several measures to operationalise the Indian Carbon Market (ICM), including establishment of the requisite institutional framework, notification of Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets for seven energy-intensive sectors under the compliance mechanism. Further, approved methodologies under the offset mechanism, a robust monitoring, reporting and verification framework, and procedures for accreditation of carbon verification agencies have been put in place.**

**In the ICM, industries, as obligated entities, are envisaged to reduce emissions by improving efficiency and adopting low-carbon technologies. Entities that over-achieve their notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets are eligible for issuance of CCC, which are tradable through power exchanges. Non-obligated entities, including renewable energy producers, may voluntarily register approved mitigation activities for the purpose of seeking issuance of CCC.**

**.....2.**

**(c) : The financial support for implementation of the CCTS is to be met by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency from the fees and charges collected from entities under the Scheme and its own resources. Regulatory support for trading activities under the Indian Carbon Market, including matters relating to trading of carbon credit certificates, is provided by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.**

**The institutional arrangements for implementation of the Scheme comprise a National Steering Committee co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, with Grid Controller of India Limited functioning as the Registry and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency serving as the Administrator.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.957**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

## DESILTATION AND SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL PREPARED BY BBMB

**957. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

**(a) the details of the desiltation and sediment management proposal prepared by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to State Government of Himachal Pradesh, along with its objectives, estimated cost, timelines and reservoirs covered;**

**(b) the date on which the said desiltation/dredging proposal was forwarded to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for consultation or approval and whether any reminders or follow-up communications have since been issued and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the proposed plan for utilisation, disposal or commercial use of the desilted material, including sand, silt and other sediments and whether any revenue or ecological benefits are envisaged and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) whether BBMB proposes to engage any foreign agencies, international collaborations, or advanced technical know-how for execution of the project in a cost-effective, environmentally sustainable and time-bound manner 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): Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has prepared a proposal for desilting of Bhakra Reservoir at Luhnoo Ground in District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh. The proposal aims to address sediment accumulation and loss of reservoir capacity, promote sustainable reservoir management, and explore the beneficial utilisation of desilted material. The project covers the reach from Mandi Bharari Bridge to Luhnoo Ground, which has been identified as suitable for desiltation due to ease of access and favourable sediment characteristics. The proposal envisages desilting up to a depth of 2 metres during the available 8–9 months period in a year, when the reservoir water level recedes and the area becomes exposed. The proposal is based on a revenue model with no financial outgo for BBMB.**

**(b): The desiltation proposal was forwarded by BBMB to the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 29.10.2025 for approval. On 23.12.2025, the Government of Himachal Pradesh informed BBMB that Rule 33 of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 permits desilting of reservoirs and lifting/ transportation of minerals**

**generated after payment of royalty. Further, the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 31.12.2025 intimated BBMB the royalty, cess and taxes for the minerals to be extracted during desilting of Bhakra Reservoir. Thereafter, BBMB on 02.01.2026 has published an Expression of Interest (EOI) for extraction and auction of the silt.**

**(c): The desilted material, comprising sand, silt, and clay, is proposed to be commercially utilised by the successful bidder. Any unusable material will be disposed of at designated disposal sites in compliance with environmental norms. Under this revenue model, the successful bidder will pay applicable royalty, cess, and taxes to the State Government, thereby, generating revenue besides yielding benefits through improved reservoir capacity and sustainable sediment management.**

**(d): BBMB is receiving financial support under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase II and III, a flagship project of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, being implemented with funding and technical support from the World Bank. The project aims for sedimentation management, formulation of sediment control strategies, treatment of sediment-generation hotspots and landslide-prone vulnerable reaches around the Bhakra and Pong reservoir areas and restoration of their live storage capacity.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.959**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

## AGRICULTURAL FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY

**959. SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:**
**SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

**(a) the number of agricultural feeders that were originally assessed, sanctioned and actually separated under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), State-wise;**

**(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of incomplete feeder separation on hours of supply to non- agricultural rural consumers and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the number of projects where award of work exceeded prescribed timelines by 12 and 24 months, State-wise; and**

**(d) the number of instances where funds were released prior to fulfilment of mandatory pre-conditions such as agreements and State contribution?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The Government of India launched DDUGJY in December 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs 33,453 crore. The main objectives of the scheme were strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and electrification of villages across the country.**

**The State-wise details of feeders identified and separated under the DDUGJY scheme are given below:**

| Sr. No. | State | Sanction | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bihar | 698 | 698 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 356 | 205 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 45 | 0 |
| 4 | Haryana | 35 | 35 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 151 | 34 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 409 | 409 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 927 | 927 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1284 | 873 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 1077 | 583 |
| 11 | Odisha | 89 | 89 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Punjab | 76 | 76 |
| 13 | Rajasthan | 2131 | 1458 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 29 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 1891 | 1891 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 44 | 44 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 585 | 477 |
| Total | | 9832 | 7833 |

**Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.**

**(b) : A comprehensive Impact Assessment study of the DDUGJY scheme was carried out, covering all states and most UTs. The study revealed an approximately 39% improvement in the supply hours to villages post DDUGJY. Further, 100% of villages and consumers covered under this survey have reported improvement in supply hours.**

**(c): Under DDUGJY, a total of 673 projects were sanctioned in 33 States, out of which award of works was delayed in 154 projects for more than 12 month and in 24 projects for more than 24 months from the prescribed timeline, details of which are as under:**

| Sr. No. | States | Projects delayed >12 months | Projects delayed > 24 months |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Assam | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Goa | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Haryana | 7 | 0 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 1 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 13 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 24 | 0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 23 | 0 |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 1 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 27 | 0 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Punjab | 20 | 0 |
| 15 | Telangana | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | 154 | 24 |

**Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.**

**(d) : Flagship scheme of the Government of India, DDUGJY was launched at the fag end of the year 2014-15 with the objective to complete the scheme within the stipulated timelines. A budget had also been allocated for the scheme in the same year. To facilitate timely start of this scheme, it was decided to consider demands for release of funds of those States, whose DPRs of projects were ready, with the assurance of compliance with milestones and conditionalities within the stipulated time and before seeking release of the next tranche.**

**Therefore, as an exception, 1st tranche amounting to Rs. 541 crores had been released to the power utilities of 6 States, namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal, with the approval of Competent Authorities.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.961**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

# CROSS-BORDER POWER TRADE

**961. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:**
**SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:**
**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**
**SMT. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:**
**SMT. LOVELY ANAND:**
**SMT. BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

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

**(a) the transmission lines and substations commissioned during the last five years including the State of Rajasthan, particularly in Pali Parliamentary Constituency;**

**(b) the manner in which inter-State bottlenecks are being resolved;**

**(c) whether delays in right-of-way or clearances have affected project timelines;**

**(d) if so, the details thereof, particularly pertaining to the delays in right-of-way clearance in the country including the State of Rajasthan;**

**(e) the progress made in cross-border power trade with neighbouring countries; and**

**(f) the roadmap for strengthening the national transmission grid?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : During the last 5 years [from Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to December 2025] in the transmission system network (220 kV and above), 57,630 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and 3,81,523 Mega Volt Amperes (MVA) of transformation capacity have been commissioned in the country. For the State of Rajasthan in the transmission system network (220 kV and above), 6,433 ckm of transmission lines and 19,145 MVA transformation capacity have been commissioned during the last 5 years. However, details of transmission projects in the Pali Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan is not centrally maintained.**

**(b) : India's national transmission infrastructure is adequately developed to ensure reliable power flow across regions. Presently, there is no transmission constraint/ bottleneck existing at the national level affecting the overall transfer of power across regions in the country. A robust National Grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. The capacity of**

**National Grid is expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand. The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 Giga Watt (GW) as on December 2025 to 143 GW by the year 2027 and further to 168 GW by the year 2032.**

**(c) & (d) : Delays due to Right-of-Way (RoW) issues have affected project timelines. The details of under implementation Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) projects in the country with Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCOD) upto March 2026, which are facing RoW issues or clearances is attached as Annexure.**

**(e) : Import/Export of Electricity with neighbouring countries includes transactions through Indian power exchange(s) and bilateral mode, the progress made in Cross-Border power trade in terms of energy imported/exported to neighbouring countries for past 5 FYs are as under:**

| | Import (MUs) by India | | | | Export (MUs) by India | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Bhutan | Bangladesh | Nepal | Myanmar | Bhutan | Bangladesh | Nepal | Myanmar |
| 2025-26* | 7796 | 0 | 3252 | 0 | 580 | 6342 | 662 | 6.41 |
| 2024-25 | 6281 | 0 | 2150 | 0 | 1764 | 8084 | 1686 | 9.08 |
| 2023-24 | 5730 | 0 | 1725 | 0 | 1868 | 8394 | 1850 | 8.78 |
| 2022-23 | 7253 | 0 | 1385 | 0 | 522 | 8581 | 1552 | 9.80 |
| 2021-22 | 7995 | 0 | 179 | 0 | 322 | 7327 | 2127 | 8.81 |

***(*Upto December 2025) MUs- Million Units***

**(f) : To strengthen the transmission infrastructure in line with the growing electricity demand, the Government of India published the National Electricity Plan (NEP) (Volume-II Transmission) in 2024. The plan outlines the transmission system requirements for the period from 2023 to 2032, commensurate with projected generation capacity additions to meet the projected electricity demand. The transmission plan includes the addition of central and state transmission systems to meet the projected peak electricity demand of 388 GW by the year 2032. Under the NEP (Volume II Transmission), transmission network in the country (220 kV and above) is planned to expand to 6.48 lakh ckm by the year 2032 and the transformation capacity is to increase to 2,345 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA).**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 961 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The details of under implementation ISTS projects in the country (including Rajasthan) with SCOD upto March 2026, which are facing RoW issues and having delays in time-lines**

| Sl. No. | Transmission Line (TL) | SCOD | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ananthpuram PS-Cuddapah-400kV (Quad moose) D/c Line | Sep-25 | Mar-26 |
| 2 | Bhadla-III PS – Sikar-II S/s 765 kV D/c line | Mar-25 | Feb-26 |
| 3 | Beawar-Dausa 765kV D/C line | Apr-25 | Mar-26 |
| 4 | Koppal-II PS – Narendra (New) 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 5 | Gadag-II PS – Koppal-II PS 400 kV (Quad Moose) D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 6 | Koppal-II PS – Raichur 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 7 | Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 8 | Neemrana-II- Bareilly (PG) 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 9 | Bidar PS–Maheshwaram (PG) 765KV D/C line | Feb-26 | Jun-26 |
| 10 | Sikar-II –Narela 765 kV D/C line | Aug-25 | Jul-26 |
| 11 | Sikar-II –Khetri765 kV D/C line | Aug-25 | Jul-26 |
| 12 | Fatehgarh3– Beawar 765kV D/c | Mar-25 | Mar-26 |
| 13 | LILO of both circuits of Ajmer – Chittorgarh 765 kV D/c at Beawar | Mar-25 | Mar-26 |
| 14 | Neemrana-II -Kotputli 400 kV D/c line (Quad) | Dec-25 | Dec-26 |
| 15 | LILO of both ckts of 400 kV Gurgaon (PG) - Sohna Road (GPTL) D/c line (Quad) at Neemrana-II S/s | Dec-25 | Dec-26 |
| 16 | Narendra New (GIS) – Pune (GIS) 765 D/c Line | Jul-24 | Jun-26 |
| 17 | KPS2(GIS) - Halvad 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 18 | LILO of Lakadia – Ahmedabad 765 kV D/c line at Halvad | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 19 | Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/C line (2nd) | Dec-25 | Aug-26 |
| 20 | Gadag Pooling station – Koppal PS 400 kV D/C line | May-24 | Mar-26 |
| 21 | Dhule PS – Dhule (BDTCL) 400 kV D/c line | Feb-26 | Jun-26 |
| 22 | Pachora PS – Ujjain (MPPTCL) 400 kV D/c line | Feb-26 | Mar-26 |
| 23 | 400 kV D/c Khandukhal (Srinagar) – Rampura (Kashipur) line | Sep-24 | May-26 |
| 24 | Fatehgarh 3- Bhadla-3 400kV D/C line | Feb-25 | Jun-26 |
| 25 | Solapur PS – Solapur (PG) 400 kV D/c line | Mar-26 | Jun-26 |

***LILO- Line In Line Out ; D/c- Double Circuit; S/s- Substation***

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**
**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.966**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**POWER DEMAND**

**†966. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**
**SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**
**SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:**
**DR. BHOLA SINGH:**
**SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**
**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**
**SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**
**SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**
**SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**
**SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**
**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**
**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**
**SMT. LOVELY ANAND:**
**SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:**

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

**(a) the maximum power demand recorded in the country during the last three years along with the status of available generation capacity and reserve margin to meet this demand, particularly in Uttar Pradesh including Etah-Kasganj Lok Sabha Constituency, Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha and Telangana;**

**(b) the measures taken to control and manage power shortages and unscheduled power cuts in various regions during the periods of high demand, State-wise;**

**(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity;**

**(d) whether any State, particularly Uttar Pradesh has reported frequent supply gaps or load shedding and if so, the details thereof along with the impact on the Etah-Kasganj region;**

**(e) the measures taken to strengthen grid stability and reserve margins and prevent blackouts;**

**(f) the technical and administrative reforms made for accurate real-time demand forecasting and enhanced coordination with the States;**

**(g) the number of villages in the Chatra Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand yet to receive electricity connections as on date and the timeframe set for their electrification; and**

**(h) the impact of RDSS reforms on AT&C loss reduction?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 513.730 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 289.607 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.**

**Country has successfully met the all-time maximum demand of 250 GW last year. The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) are given at Annexure-I. The gap between 'Energy Supplied' and 'Energy Requirement' has declined from 0.5% during FY 2022-23 to 'NIL' during the current year. Similarly, the Peak Demand not met has declined from 4.0% during 2022-23 to almost "NIL" during the current year.**

**The State-wise / UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) including the States of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Telangana & Odisha is given at Annexure-II. These details indicate that 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission / Distribution network. Hence there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.**

**2. Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity is responsibility of the respective State Government / Distribution Utility. Hence, it is the responsibility of the respective distribution utility to take necessary actions to provide 24x7 reliable and quality power to the consumers. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and making power available to the various States / UTs.**

**The following steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the country during high demand period: -**

**(i) Hydro based generation is being scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.**

**(ii) Planned maintenance of generating units is minimized during period of high demand.**

**(iii) Steady supply of coal to all the thermal power plants is ensured to prevent fuel shortages.**

**(iv) Gas-based power plants of NTPC as well as other generators are scheduled during high power demand period.**

**(v) All the GENCOs including IPPs and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.**

**(vi) A robust national grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. The capacity of National Grid is being expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand.**

**(vii) Proactive monitoring of generation projects under construction to facilitate commensurate capacity addition.**

**(viii) The Electricity market has been reformed by adding the 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.**

**3. The Government have taken the following steps to strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity:**

**I. Generation & Storage Planning:**

**(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their "Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.**

**(ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.**

**(iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:**

**(A) The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.**

**To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 17,360 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 20.01.2026. In addition, 39,545 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.**

**(B) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.**

**(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.**

**(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.**

**(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage**

**II. Transmission Planning:**

**Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten-year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.**

**III. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

**(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**

**(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**

**(iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**

**(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

**(v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**

**(vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**

**(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**

**(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched**

**(ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.**

**(x) "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**

**(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**

**(xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**

**(e) : To strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the Ancillary Services Regulations, 2022. While maintenance of adequate reserves at the State level within each control area, as stipulated in the Grid Code, remains essential for grid security, the Regulations provide a structured framework for procurement, deployment, and settlement of ancillary services at the regional and national level. These mechanisms, through both administered and market-based approaches, enable effective frequency control, help maintain grid frequency close to 50 Hz, facilitate restoration of frequency within permissible limits, and address transmission congestion, thereby ensuring safe, secure, and reliable operation of the national power system.**

**As on 31st March 2025, a total of 76 power plants with an installed capacity of 73.3 GW have been successfully wired under Automatic Grid Control (AGC) and are regularly operating round the clock under Secondary Reserve Ancillary Service (SRAS), whenever available.**

**Reserves under Tertiary Reserve Ancillary Service (TRAS) are procured through power exchanges in Day-Ahead Ancillary Market and Real-Time Ancillary market. TRAS provisions have also been included in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), 2023 implemented from 1st October 2023.**

**(f) : As per Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) Clause 31.2(a), each State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) is mandated to carry out demand estimation as part of operational planning, after duly factoring in the demand estimation undertaken by the State Transmission Utility (STU) under resource adequacy planning. Accordingly, demand forecasting is carried out across multiple time horizons, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly, to support secure and reliable grid operation.**

**A structured mechanism has been established for regular data exchange and coordination among SLDCs, RLDCs, and NLDC. RLDCs regularly intimate States within their respective control areas regarding the likely load -generation balance in the day-ahead as well as real-time timeframes.**

**(g): Government of India has implemented Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural electrification and to strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution networks in rural areas in the country. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April 2018. A total of 18,374 villages in the country were electrified under the scheme of DDUGJY out of which 2,583 villages were electrified in Jharkhand including Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.**

**Govt. of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As reported by the States, around 2.86 Cr. households in the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period out of which 17,30,708 households were electrified in Jharkhand including Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.**

**Further, Government of India in line with its commitment, is further supporting States under the ongoing Scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for electrification of any left-out households. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6521.85 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country including Rs.206.12 Cr. for 40,454 households in Jharkhand.**

**(h) : The ongoing RDSS scheme aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.84 lakh crore have been sanctioned. These involve distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore which include replacement of old/frayed conductors, laying Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables, and upgradation/augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT) / Sub-stations, agriculture feeder segregation etc. The fund release under the scheme has been linked to performance of distribution utilities against various financial parameters, the prominent among them being AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap.**

**Further, Smart metering at consumer, DT and feeder level is one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, allowing the DISCOMs for measurement of energy flows at all level as well as energy accounting without any human interference. Proper and accurate energy accounting is the key to identification of high loss areas and theft prone areas, whereby, utilities' billing and collection efficiencies improves significantly, thereby reducing the AT&C losses of DISCOMs.**

**With the collective effort of Centre and States / UTs, at the national level, the AT&C loss of the distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY2021 to 15.04% in FY2025.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 966 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025):**

| Financial Year (FY) | Energy [in Million Unit (MU)] | | | | Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Demand Not Met | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 2,15,888 | 2,07,231 | 8,657 | 4.0 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 | 2,43,271 | 2,39,931 | 3,340 | 1.4 |
| 2024-25 | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 2,49,856 | 2,49,854 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) | 12,85,913 | 12,85,553 | 360 | 0.0 | 2,42,773 | 2,42,493 | 280 | 0.1 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 966 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The State-wise/ UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025):**

( Figures in MU )

| State/ System / Region | April, 2022 - March, 2023 | | | | April, 2023 - March, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( MU ) | ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,788 | 1,788 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,789 | 1,789 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 35,143 | 35,133 | 10 | 0.0 | 35,501 | 35,496 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 61,451 | 60,945 | 506 | 0.8 | 63,983 | 63,636 | 348 | 0.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,649 | 12,542 | 107 | 0.8 | 12,805 | 12,767 | 38 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19,639 | 19,322 | 317 | 1.6 | 20,040 | 19,763 | 277 | 1.4 |
| Punjab | 69,522 | 69,220 | 302 | 0.4 | 69,533 | 69,528 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,01,801 | 1,00,057 | 1,745 | 1.7 | 1,07,422 | 1,06,806 | 616 | 0.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,44,251 | 1,43,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 | 1,48,791 | 1,48,287 | 504 | 0.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,647 | 15,386 | 261 | 1.7 | 15,644 | 15,532 | 112 | 0.7 |
| Northern Region | 4,63,088 | 4,58,640 | 4,449 | 1.0 | 4,76,852 | 4,74,946 | 1,906 | 0.4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 37,446 | 37,374 | 72 | 0.2 | 39,930 | 39,872 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Gujarat | 1,39,043 | 1,38,999 | 44 | 0.0 | 1,45,768 | 1,45,740 | 28 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 92,683 | 92,325 | 358 | 0.4 | 99,301 | 99,150 | 151 | 0.2 |
| Maharashtra | 1,87,309 | 1,87,197 | 111 | 0.1 | 2,07,108 | 2,06,931 | 176 | 0.1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,018 | 10,018 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,164 | 10,164 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,669 | 4,669 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,111 | 5,111 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 4,77,393 | 4,76,808 | 586 | 0.1 | 5,17,714 | 5,17,301 | 413 | 0.1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72,302 | 71,893 | 410 | 0.6 | 80,209 | 80,151 | 57 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 77,832 | 77,799 | 34 | 0.0 | 84,623 | 84,613 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 75,688 | 75,663 | 26 | 0.0 | 94,088 | 93,934 | 154 | 0.2 |
| Kerala | 27,747 | 27,726 | 21 | 0.1 | 30,943 | 30,938 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,14,798 | 1,14,722 | 77 | 0.1 | 1,26,163 | 1,26,151 | 12 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,051 | 3,050 | 1 | 0.0 | 3,456 | 3,455 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 3,71,467 | 3,70,900 | 567 | 0.2 | 4,19,531 | 4,19,293 | 238 | 0.1 |
| Bihar | 39,545 | 38,762 | 783 | 2.0 | 41,514 | 40,918 | 596 | 1.4 |
| DVC | 26,339 | 26,330 | 9 | 0.0 | 26,560 | 26,552 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 13,278 | 12,288 | 990 | 7.5 | 14,408 | 13,858 | 550 | 3.8 |
| Odisha | 42,631 | 42,584 | 47 | 0.1 | 41,358 | 41,333 | 25 | 0.1 |
| West Bengal | 60,348 | 60,274 | 74 | 0.1 | 67,576 | 67,490 | 86 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 587 | 587 | 0 | 0.0 | 544 | 543 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 348 | 348 | 0 | 0.12914 | 386 | 374 | 12 | 3.2 |
| Eastern Region | 1,82,791 | 1,80,888 | 1,903 | 1.0 | 1,92,013 | 1,90,747 | 1,266 | 0.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 915 | 892 | 24 | 2.6 | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 11,465 | 11,465 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,445 | 12,341 | 104 | 0.8 |
| Manipur | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,023 | 1,008 | 15 | 1.5 |
| Meghalaya | 2,237 | 2,237 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,236 | 2,066 | 170 | 7.6 |
| Mizoram | 645 | 645 | 0 | 0.0 | 684 | 684 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 926 | 873 | 54 | 5.8 | 921 | 921 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,547 | 1,547 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,691 | 1,691 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 18,758 | 18,680 | 78 | 0.4 | 20,022 | 19,733 | 289 | 1.4 |
| All India | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 |

**The State-wise/ UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025)**

**(Figures in MU )**

| State/ System / Region | April, 2024 - March, 2025 | | | | April, 2025 - December, 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement ( MU ) | Energy Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( % ) | Energy Requirement ( MU ) | Energy Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( MU ) | Energy not Supplied ( % ) |
| Chandigarh | 1,952 | 1,952 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,509 | 1,509 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 38,255 | 38,243 | 12 | 0.0 | 31,006 | 30,999 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 70,149 | 70,120 | 30 | 0.0 | 55,932 | 55,867 | 65 | 0.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13,566 | 13,526 | 40 | 0.3 | 10,329 | 10,294 | 36 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20,374 | 20,283 | 90 | 0.4 | 14,874 | 14,862 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Punjab | 77,423 | 77,423 | 0 | 0.0 | 60,827 | 60,786 | 41 | 0.1 |
| Rajasthan | 1,13,833 | 1,13,529 | 304 | 0.3 | 82,763 | 82,763 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,65,090 | 1,64,786 | 304 | 0.2 | 1,29,329 | 1,29,304 | 26 | 0.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 16,770 | 16,727 | 43 | 0.3 | 12,630 | 12,582 | 49 | 0.4 |
| Northern Region | 5,18,869 | 5,17,917 | 952 | 0.2 | 4,00,413 | 4,00,176 | 236 | 0.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 43,208 | 43,180 | 28 | 0.1 | 31,502 | 31,494 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,51,878 | 1,51,875 | 3 | 0.0 | 1,17,364 | 1,17,364 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,04,445 | 1,04,312 | 133 | 0.1 | 75,081 | 75,073 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 2,01,816 | 2,01,757 | 59 | 0.0 | 1,48,848 | 1,48,839 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,852 | 10,852 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,439 | 8,439 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 5,411 | 5,411 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,086 | 4,086 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Western Region | 5,28,924 | 5,28,701 | 223 | 0.0 | 3,95,551 | 3,95,526 | 25 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 79,028 | 79,025 | 3 | 0.0 | 59,543 | 59,537 | 6 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 88,262 | 88,258 | 4 | 0.0 | 61,062 | 61,055 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 92,450 | 92,446 | 4 | 0.0 | 67,547 | 67,538 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 31,624 | 31,616 | 8 | 0.0 | 22,949 | 22,946 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,30,413 | 1,30,408 | 5 | 0.0 | 99,901 | 99,892 | 10 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,549 | 3,549 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,691 | 2,688 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Lakshadweep | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0.0 | 54 | 54 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Region | 4,25,373 | 4,25,349 | 24 | 0.0 | 3,13,730 | 3,13,692 | 38 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 44,393 | 44,217 | 176 | 0.4 | 37,294 | 37,280 | 13 | 0.0 |
| DVC | 25,891 | 25,888 | 3 | 0.0 | 18,595 | 18,592 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 15,203 | 15,126 | 77 | 0.5 | 11,735 | 11,731 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Odisha | 42,882 | 42,858 | 24 | 0.1 | 34,064 | 34,059 | 5 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 71,180 | 71,085 | 95 | 0.1 | 56,878 | 56,846 | 32 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 574 | 574 | 0 | 0.0 | 382 | 382 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 425 | 413 | 12 | 2.9 | 318 | 301 | 17 | 5.5 |
| Eastern Region | 2,00,180 | 1,99,806 | 374 | 0.2 | 1,58,993 | 1,58,935 | 58 | 0.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,050 | 1,050 | 0 | 0.0 | 909 | 909 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 12,843 | 12,837 | 6 | 0.0 | 10,973 | 10,973 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Manipur | 1,079 | 1,068 | 10 | 0.9 | 863 | 861 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Meghalaya | 2,046 | 2,046 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,542 | 1,542 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 709 | 709 | 0 | 0.0 | 559 | 559 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 938 | 938 | 0 | 0.0 | 772 | 772 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,939 | 1,939 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,523 | 1,523 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 20,613 | 20,596 | 16 | 0.1 | 17,228 | 17,224 | 3 | 0.0 |
| All India | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 12,85,913 | 12,85,553 | 360 | 0.0 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.97**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

**URJAVEER SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**97. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

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

**(a) the details of individuals registered and trained as "Urjaveers" under the Urjaveer Scheme initiated by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) since its launch, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada district;**

**(b) the number of LED bulbs, LED battens and five-star Brushless Direct Current Motors (BLDC) fans distributed to eligible households under the PMAY energy-efficient appliances initiative in Andhra Pradesh since launch, year-wise and district-wise including Kakinada district;**

**(c) the details of the National Efficiency Cooking Programme (NECP) along with the number of electric cooking solutions procured by beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh State since launch, district-wise and year-wise including Kakinada district;**

**(d) whether Government proposes to replicate these initiatives in other States/UTs through EESL and if so, the details thereof;**

**(e) whether various EESL programmes have contributed to energy savings during the last five years; and**

**(f) if so, the details thereof along with financial benefits to DISCOMs, year-wise and State-wise?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The Urjaveer Scheme, initiated by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), is a volunteer-based programme launched in Andhra Pradesh on 7 December 2024. Under the programme, individuals are registered and trained to promote the use of energy-efficient appliances. District-wise details of Urjaveers are not maintained by EESL. However, details of States with the majority of registrations, including Andhra Pradesh, since launch are enclosed at Annexure-I.**

**(b) : EESL has not supplied any energy efficient appliance under the PMAY energy-efficient appliances initiative in Andhra Pradesh.**

**.....2.**

**(c) : The National Efficient Cooking Programme (NECP) was launched by EESL in November 2023 with the objective of promoting electric cooking solutions. Under the programme, the Women Development and Child Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, procured 11,400 induction cooktops for distribution among Anganwadis. In addition, 19 induction cooktops were procured by retail consumers in Andhra Pradesh. District wise details (including Kakinada District) based on the delivery of cooktops made by EESL in the State of Andhra Pradesh since launch is attached as Annexure-II.**

**(d) : No such proposal is envisaged by Ministry of Power.**

**(e) & (f) : EESL programmes, namely the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) and the Street Light National Programme (SLNP), which were launched in 2015, have contributed significantly to energy savings. During the last five years, i.e., from 2020–21 to 2024–25, the cumulative energy savings achieved under these programmes is estimated at 284 billion kilowatt-hours.**

**The year-wise and State-wise financial benefits accruing to Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are not quantified by EESL. However, an estimated peak demand reduction of about 11,000 MW has been achieved due to the implementation of the UJALA and SLNP programmes.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 97 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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| State | Total No. of Urjaveers |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 8685 |
| Maharashtra | 209 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 39 |
| Bihar | 30 |
| Telangana | 15 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 97 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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| District/Year | Total No. of induction cooktops |
|---|---|
| Srikakulam | 328 |
| Parvathipuram Manyam | 368 |
| Vizianagaram | 514 |
| Alluri Sitharama Raju | 412 |
| Visakhapatnam | 607 |
| Anakapalli | 255 |
| Kakinada | 455 |
| East Godavari | 408 |
| Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema | 274 |
| West Godavari | 228 |
| Eluru | 406 |
| NTR | 587 |
| Krishna | 372 |
| Guntur | 499 |
| Palnadu | 337 |
| Bapatla | 440 |
| Prakasam | 464 |
| SPSR Nellore | 693 |
| Tirupati | 588 |
| Chittoor | 516 |
| Annamayya | 351 |
| Sri Sathya Sai | 526 |
| YSR | 428 |
| Anantapur | 494 |
| Kurnool | 530 |
| Nandyal | 339 |
| Total | 11419 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.98**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

**ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025**

**98. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has released the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025, proposing major reforms, including cost-reflective tariffs, open access, regulatory accountability and push for non-fossil fuel generation and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the details of the key features of the proposed bill relevant to distribution companies (DISCOMs), electricity regulators and consumers in remote / tribal districts;**

**(c) whether these features would apply specifically in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether the Ministry intends to introduce safeguards or special provisions within the reform framework to protect vulnerable consumers (such as tribal households) from tariff shocks or service disruption and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) the timeline by which the Bill is expected to be passed, rules notified and the same is implemented in tribal and backward districts of Maharashtra?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Central Government has issued the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025, proposing comprehensive reforms in the power sector. The draft Bill seeks to take measures for financial sustainability, promote competition, strengthen regulatory accountability, and accelerate India's transition towards non-fossil fuel–based electricity generation, in alignment with the vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. The key reforms proposed are outlined below:**

**i. Financial Viability: The financial sustainability of distribution licensees is critical for reliable and affordable electricity. The proposed amendments mandate cost-reflective tariffs, empower Commissions to determine tariffs *suo motu* effective 1st April each year.**

**ii. Economic Competitiveness: High industrial tariffs, cross-subsidies, and rising procurement costs have weakened industrial competitiveness. The proposed reforms aim to rationalise tariffs, unlock demand, reduce costs, and enhance India's economic productivity and global competitiveness.**

**.....2.**

**iii. Energy Transition: To achieve 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030, the amendments propose empowering CERC to introduce market-based instruments to attract investment and accelerate renewable capacity addition. Enforceable non-fossil energy obligations are also proposed to align the Electricity Act with the Energy Conservation Act.**

**iv. Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business: The amendments propose uniform national standards of service to improve supply quality and accountability. Consumer-friendly measures include capping assessment for unauthorised use to one year, and reducing appeal pre-deposit requirements.**

**v. Regulatory Strengthening: To enhance accountability and efficiency, it is proposed that Governments may refer complaints against CERC and SERC Members, with expanded grounds for removal. A 120-day timeline is proposed for adjudicatory decisions, and the strength of APTEL is proposed to be increased to address pendency.**

**vi. Other Reforms: Powers for installation and maintenance of electric lines are proposed to be transitioned from the repealed Telegraph Act, 1885 into the Electricity Act, 2003, with States framing compensation framework. To reduce network duplication and costs, distribution licensees are proposed be permitted to supply electricity through shared networks, subject to regulatory approval and charges.**

**(c) : Upon enactment, the provisions of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 shall apply uniformly across all States, including Maharashtra.**

**(d) : Subsidies for specified consumer categories including tribal households may continue to be transparently funded by the State Government under Section 65, without compromising the financial sustainability of power sector.**

**(e) : The stakeholders comments on the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 were invited on 9th October, 2025. The bill is currently in consultation stage and extensive consultation with different categories of stakeholders is in process.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.98**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

**ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025**

**98. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has released the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025, proposing major reforms, including cost-reflective tariffs, open access, regulatory accountability and push for non-fossil fuel generation and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the details of the key features of the proposed bill relevant to distribution companies (DISCOMs), electricity regulators and consumers in remote / tribal districts;**

**(c) whether these features would apply specifically in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether the Ministry intends to introduce safeguards or special provisions within the reform framework to protect vulnerable consumers (such as tribal households) from tariff shocks or service disruption and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(e) the timeline by which the Bill is expected to be passed, rules notified and the same is implemented in tribal and backward districts of Maharashtra?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Central Government has issued the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025, proposing comprehensive reforms in the power sector. The draft Bill seeks to take measures for financial sustainability, promote competition, strengthen regulatory accountability, and accelerate India's transition towards non-fossil fuel–based electricity generation, in alignment with the vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. The key reforms proposed are outlined below:**

**i. Financial Viability: The financial sustainability of distribution licensees is critical for reliable and affordable electricity. The proposed amendments mandate cost-reflective tariffs, empower Commissions to determine tariffs *suo motu* effective 1st April each year.**

**ii. Economic Competitiveness: High industrial tariffs, cross-subsidies, and rising procurement costs have weakened industrial competitiveness. The proposed reforms aim to rationalise tariffs, unlock demand, reduce costs, and enhance India's economic productivity and global competitiveness.**

**.....2.**

**iii. Energy Transition: To achieve 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030, the amendments propose empowering CERC to introduce market-based instruments to attract investment and accelerate renewable capacity addition. Enforceable non-fossil energy obligations are also proposed to align the Electricity Act with the Energy Conservation Act.**

**iv. Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business: The amendments propose uniform national standards of service to improve supply quality and accountability. Consumer-friendly measures include capping assessment for unauthorised use to one year, and reducing appeal pre-deposit requirements.**

**v. Regulatory Strengthening: To enhance accountability and efficiency, it is proposed that Governments may refer complaints against CERC and SERC Members, with expanded grounds for removal. A 120-day timeline is proposed for adjudicatory decisions, and the strength of APTEL is proposed to be increased to address pendency.**

**vi. Other Reforms: Powers for installation and maintenance of electric lines are proposed to be transitioned from the repealed Telegraph Act, 1885 into the Electricity Act, 2003, with States framing compensation framework. To reduce network duplication and costs, distribution licensees are proposed be permitted to supply electricity through shared networks, subject to regulatory approval and charges.**

**(c) : Upon enactment, the provisions of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 shall apply uniformly across all States, including Maharashtra.**

**(d) : Subsidies for specified consumer categories including tribal households may continue to be transparently funded by the State Government under Section 65, without compromising the financial sustainability of power sector.**

**(e) : The stakeholders comments on the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 were invited on 9th October, 2025. The bill is currently in consultation stage and extensive consultation with different categories of stakeholders is in process.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.990**
**ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**FINANCIAL STATUS OF DISCOMs**

**†990. SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:**
**SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:**
**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**
**DR. RAJESH MISHRA:**
**SMT. LOVELY ANAND:**

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

**(a) the current financial status of State Electricity Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), especially in Uttar Pradesh;**

**(b) the details of the specific effect observed in Aonla, Budaun and Kasganj districts of Uttar Pradesh;**

**(c) the reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses through reform based and result linked measures implemented under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and its effect on electricity supply and billing capacity at local level;**

**(d) whether there has been any significant increase in deploying prepaid or smart meters during last three years and if so, the details thereof in Aonla, Budaun and Kasganj, area and meter-wise; and**

**(e) whether revenue collection, consumer service quality and seamless electricity supply have improved through these measures 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) & (b): The Government of India monitors the financial and operational parameters at the distribution utility level calculated on the basis of their audited annual financial statements. DISCOM-wise major financial parameters, as on 31.03.2025, are enclosed at Annexure-I.**

**(c) to (e) : (i) The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched in year 2021 with the objective of improving the operational efficiency and financial viability of the Distribution Utilities. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned.**

**(ii) Smart Metering provides benefits to both consumers and Distribution utilities. It facilitates automatic energy accounting and enhances revenue collection of DISCOMs by improving the billing and collection efficiency. Further, execution of distribution infrastructure works sanctioned under the scheme, would lead to improvement in quality of power supply.**

**(iii) The total installation of smart meters across the country was 1.05 crore at the end of FY24 and 2.58 crore at the end of FY25.The installation rate of smart meters has increased with a total of 5.4 crore smart meters having been installed across the country till date, under various schemes.**

**The desired district-wise details are as under:**

| District | Status of meter installation | Consumer | DT | Feeder |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasganj | Sanctioned (Nos) | 2,06,771 | 5,445 | 86 |
| | Installed | 81,423 | 1,374 | 101 |
| Budaun | Sanctioned (Nos) | 3,29,651 | 51,025 | 96 |
| | Installed | 43,661 | 4,873 | 360 |
| Bareilly (including Aonla City) | Sanctioned (Nos) | 5,61,460 | 43,071 | 126 |
| | Installed | 87,876 | 6,143 | 398 |

**(iv) With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while narrowing the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. The reliability of supply has improved with average daily hours of supply in the country increasing to 22.6 hours in rural areas and 23.4 hours in urban areas in FY25. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving aprofit after tax of Rs. 2,701 crore for the first time.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 990 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025**

| State/ DISCOM | AT&C Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs. Cr) | Total Borrowings (Rs. Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Sector | 15.40 | 0.11 | (6,77,561) | 7,11,402 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| Andaman & Nicobar PD | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.87 | (0.15) | (29,420) | 77,583 |
| APCPDCL | 7.95 | (0.62) | (9,688) | 21,204 |
| APEPDCL | 7.70 | (0.02) | (7,155) | 20,693 |
| APSPDCL | 7.99 | (0.01) | (12,577) | 35,687 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Arunachal PD | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Assam | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| APDCL | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| Bihar | 15.51 | (0.41) | (16,526) | 14,002 |
| NBPDCL | 14.49 | (0.57) | (4,917) | 6,509 |
| SBPDCL | 16.35 | (0.28) | (11,608) | 7,494 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| CSPDCL | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| Delhi | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| NDMC | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| Goa | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| Goa PD | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| Gujarat | 8.25 | (0.40) | 7,355 | 258 |
| DGVCL | 4.26 | (0.46) | 2,507 | 26 |
| MGVCL | 8.37 | (0.24) | 877 | 9 |
| PGVCL | 12.73 | (0.44) | 2,276 | 208 |
| UGVCL | 6.16 | (0.33) | 1,695 | 15 |
| Haryana | 11.76 | 0.10 | (27,915) | 20,311 |
| DHBVNL | 12.20 | 0.03 | (13,052) | 12,099 |
| UHBVNL | 11.12 | 0.20 | (14,862) | 8,213 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| HPSEBL | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| Jharkhand | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |
| JBVNL | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |
| Karnataka | 11.92 | 0.69 | (34,980) | 47,993 |
| BESCOM | 12.50 | 1.21 | (13,819) | 22,611 |
| CHESCOM | 8.76 | 0.36 | (4,064) | 5,410 |
| GESCOM | 13.48 | 0.10 | (5,661) | 6,147 |
| HESCOM | 12.14 | 0.23 | (11,398) | 12,251 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MESCOM | 10.02 | (0.00) | (37) | 1,575 |
| Kerala | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| KSEBL | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| TCED | 6.94 | (0.13) | - | - |
| Ladakh | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| Ladakh PD | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22.76 | (0.04) | (71,394) | 49,239 |
| MPMaKVVCL | 29.60 | 0.22 | (30,900) | 18,176 |
| MPPaKVVCL | 12.78 | (0.36) | (12,503) | 14,184 |
| MPPoKVVCL | 26.66 | 0.02 | (27,992) | 16,878 |
| Maharashtra | 17.69 | 0.56 | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| BEST | 5.07 | 0.60 | - | - |
| MSEDCL | 18.09 | (0.70) | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| Manipur | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| MSPDCL | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| Meghalaya | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| MePDCL | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| Mizoram | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| Mizoram PD | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| Nagaland | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| Nagaland PD | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| Puducherry | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| Puducherry PD | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| Punjab | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| PSPCL | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| Rajasthan | 15.18 | (0.04) | (90,303) | 98,488 |
| AVVNL | 9.22 | (0.45) | (25,563) | 26,126 |
| JdVVNL | 21.42 | 0.02 | (34,689) | 36,793 |
| JVVNL | 13.75 | 0.18 | (30,052) | 35,569 |
| Sikkim | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| Sikkim PD | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| TNPDCL | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| Telangana | 19.84 | 0.27 | (69,741) | 59,230 |
| TSNPDCL | 23.22 | 0.53 | (21,399) | 21,885 |
| TSSPDCL | 18.51 | 0.17 | (48,342) | 37,345 |
| Tripura | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |
| TSECL | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19.54 | 0.73 | (1,00,858) | 61,395 |
| DVVNL | 19.70 | 1.03 | (33,974) | 16,412 |
| KESCO | 14.29 | 1.09 | (5,232) | 2,243 |
| MVVNL | 17.70 | 1.11 | (25,236) | 14,338 |
| PaVVNL | 11.91 | (0.29) | (8,782) | 6,562 |
| PuVVNL | 30.70 | 1.30 | (27,634) | 21,840 |
| Uttarakhand | 15.08 | 0.06 | (5,482) | 1,729 |
| UPCL | 15.08 | 0.06 | (5,482) | 1,729 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **West Bengal** | **17.17** | **(0.03)** | **174** | **14,658** |
| **WBSEDCL** | **17.17** | **(0.03)** | **174** | **14,658** |
| **Private Sector** | **10.05** | **(0.64)** | **30,351** | **14,975** |
| **Delhi** | **6.48** | **(1.13)** | **22,184** | **2,914** |
| **BRPL** | **6.70** | **(0.89)** | **12,892** | **894** |
| **BYPL** | **7.15** | **(0.95)** | **5,650** | **701** |
| **TPDDL** | **5.70** | **(1.58)** | **3,642** | **1,319** |
| **Gujarat** | **3.63** | **(0.42)** | **3,892** | **3,562** |
| **Torrent Power Ahmedabad** | **3.80** | **(0.30)** | **3,206** | **3,354** |
| **Torrent Power Surat** | **3.24** | **(0.67)** | **686** | **208** |
| **Maharashtra** | **4.99** | **(2.04)** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| **AEML** | **4.99** | **(2.04)** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| **Odisha** | **17.81** | **0.18** | **1,263** | **4,531** |
| **TPNODL** | **12.51** | **(0.06)** | **480** | **1,006** |
| **TPSODL** | **23.36** | **0.82** | **219** | **1,498** |
| **TPWODL** | **17.64** | **0.36** | **301** | **1,093** |
| **TPCODL** | **19.11** | **(0.09)** | **262** | **933** |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **8.48** | **(0.15)** | **1,561** | **0** |
| **NPCL** | **8.48** | **(0.15)** | **1,561** | **0** |
| **West Bengal** | **4.68** | **0.19** | **205** | **151** |
| **IPCL** | **4.68** | **0.19** | **205** | **151** |
| **Grand Total** | **15.04** | **0.06** | **(6,47,210)** | **7,26,378** |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.17**
**ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026**

**INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY**

**17. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:**
**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**
**SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**

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

**(a) the composition of the present installed power capacity of the country along with the details of thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable/non-fossil energy sources, percentage-wise;**

**(b) the details of the policy, technical and investment factors contributing to achieve over 500 GW installed capacity along with the impact of this achievement on the Panchamrit Goals of COP -26 and the long-term energy transition roadmap;**

**(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to diversify India's energy portfolio through clean and secure sources such as nuclear power;**

**(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, renewable energy projects and ensure quality power supply to the consumers in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Jharkhand; and**

**(e) the manner in which expansion of clean, secure and reliable sources like nuclear energy would strengthen India's long-term energy security and the manner in which it would contribute to achieving the Net-Zero 2070 target?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : As on 31.12.2025, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW of non-fossil fuel sources. The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, are given at Annexure-I:**

**(b), (c) & (e): 1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:**

**(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**

**.....2.**

**(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**

**(iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.**

**(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**

**(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power**

**(vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**

**(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**

**(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched**

**(ix) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).**

**(x) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.**

**(xi) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**

**(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.**

**.....3.**

(xiii) **Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.**

**2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:**

i. **A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.**

ii. **Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.**

iii. **Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.**

iv. **India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.**

v. **To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.**

**3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.**

**4. India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.**

.....4.

**The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.**

**(d) : Two thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand are at construction stage as per details at Annexure-II. Further, as informed by the State Government of Jharkhand, following steps have been/ are being taken to strengthen power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency:**

**Strengthening of Transmission infrastructure:**

**(i) 220/132/33 kV Grid Sub-Station, Itkhori has been constructed and energized on 01.10.2021. This Grid is dedicated towards power supply improvement to Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.**

**(ii) Five more Grid Sub-Stations are under implementation for Chatra Parliamentary Constituency namely Hunterganj, Simaria, Mahuhadhar, Chandwa & Dhara (Chatra). Out of these five grid sub-station, construction of Simaria & Dhara (Chatra) Grid Sub-Station has been completed and back charged and will be energized on full load after completion of associated transmission line. Rest 03 Grid sub-stations are under construction and will be energized after completion of the work.**

**Strengthening of Distribution infrastructure: Govt of India is supplementing the efforts of the State to provide quality power supply to consumers through the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) . Under the scheme, distribution works amounting to Rs 116.8 Cr have been sanctioned for Chatra Parliamentary constituency including works pertaining to replacement of old/frayed cables, new HT/LT lines, upgradation of HT/LT lines, new Distribution Transformers etc.**

**Further, the household electrification works amounting to Rs 7.04 Cr have been sanctioned under RDSS for 1615 households in Chatra Parliamentary constituency including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to scheduled Tribes identified under DAJGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) and households belonging to Scheduled Castes identified under PM–AJAY (Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana).**

**Further as informed by the State, distribution infrastructure works have also been taken up under the Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojana (MUJY) scheme. Completed works under the scheme include electrification works related to 91 Nos of habitations, 166 km of new 11 kV Line, 205 km of LT and installation of 115 No of 25kVA/63kVA/100 kVA Distribution transformers.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise:**

| Installed Capacity (in MW) of the country as on 31.12.2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category | | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total |
| Fossil Fuel | Coal | 2,19,610 | 42.75% |
| | Lignite | 6,620 | 1.29% |
| | Gas | 20,122 | 3.92% |
| | Diesel | 589 | 0.11% |
| | Total Thermal/ Fossil | 2,46,942 | 48.07% |
| Non-Fossil Fuel | RES (including Hydro) | 2,58,008 | 50.22% |
| | Hydro (including PSPs) | 50,915 | 9.91% |
| | Wind, Solar & Other RE | 2,07,093 | 40.31% |
| | Wind | 54,511 | 10.61% |
| | Solar | 1,35,810 | 26.44% |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 10,757 | 2.09% |
| | Waste to Energy | 857 | 0.17% |
| | Small Hydro | 5,159 | 1.00% |
| | Nuclear | 8,780 | 1.71% |
| | Total Non-Fossil Fuel | 2,66,788 | 51.93% |
| | Total Installed Capacity | 5,13,730 | 100.0% |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026**

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**Under-construction thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand:**

| Sl. No | Name of the Project | Sector | District | Unit No. | Capacity in MW |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Patratu STPP (PVUNL) | CENTRAL | Ramgarh | 2 | 800 |
| | | | | 3 | 800 |
| 2 | Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC | | Koderma | 1 | 800 |
| | | | | 2 | 800 |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1115**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**NON-FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY SHARE IN INSTALLED CAPACITY MILESTONE**

1115 # SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

(a) the details of India's achievement of attaining 500 gigawatts (GW) of installed power capacity in September, 2025;

(b) the current share of non-fossil fuel sources in the total installed power capacity and the status of achieving the 50 per cent non-fossil fuel target set under COP26;

(c) the details of the growth made in renewable energy capacity during 2025 including the major milestones achieved under solar and wind energy; and

(d) the action plan (roadmap) for achieving 500 gigawatts of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 and the net-zero 2070 objective?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b)** : The details of installed generation capacity in September 2025, at the time of achievement of 500 GW, and the installed generation capacity as on 31.12.2025, indicating the percentage share of fossil and non fossil fuel sources, are given at **Annexure-I**. As on 31.12.2025 the total installed generation capacity is 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW (48.07 %) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW (51.93 %) of non-fossil fuel sources.

India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.

**(c) :** During 2025, a total of 48,436 MW Renewable energy capacity has been added. This includes 37,945 MW of Solar power and 6,347 MW of Wind power. The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 are given at **Annexure-II**.

**(d) :** The details of initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to achieve 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070 are as follows:

1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These, inter-alia, include the following:

(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power

(vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale

(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched

(ix) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

(x) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

(xi) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

(xiii) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32

(xiv) Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.

2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:

i. A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.

ii. Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.

iii. Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.

iv. India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.

v. To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.

3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.

The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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The details of country's of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, in September 2025 and December 2025

| Installed Capacity (in MW) of the Country | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | as on 30.09.2025 | | as on 31.12.2025 | |
| Category | | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total |
| Fossil Fuel | Coal | 2,17,458 | 43.41% | 2,19,610 | 42.75% |
| | Lignite | 6,620 | 1.32% | 6,620 | 1.29% |
| | Gas | 20,132 | 4.02% | 20,122 | 3.92% |
| | Diesel | 589 | 0.12% | 589 | 0.11% |
| | **Total Fossil Fuel** | **2,44,800** | **48.87%** | **2,46,942** | **48.07%** |
| Non-Fossil Fuel | RES (including Hydro) | 2,47,310 | 49.37% | 2,58,008 | 50.22% |
| | Hydro (including PSPs) | 50,108 | 10.00% | 50,915 | 9.91% |
| | Wind, Solar & Other RE | 1,97,201 | 39.37% | 2,07,093 | 40.31% |
| | Wind | 53,124 | 10.61% | 54,511 | 10.61% |
| | Solar | 1,27,332 | 25.42% | 1,35,810 | 26.44% |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 10,757 | 2.15% | 10,757 | 2.09% |
| | Waste to Energy | 854 | 0.17% | 857 | 0.17% |
| | Small Hydro | 5,134 | 1.02% | 5,159 | 1.00% |
| | Nuclear | 8,780 | 1.75% | 8,780 | 1.71% |
| | **Total Non-Fossil Fuel** | **2,56,090** | **51.13%** | **2,66,788** | **51.93%** |
| | **Total Installed Capacity** | **5,00,889** | **100.0%** | **5,13,730** | **100.0%** |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025

**All figures in MW**

| As on | Small Hydro Power | Wind Power | Bio-Power | | Solar Power | Large Hydro | Total RES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bio Mass Power/Cogeneration | Waste to Energy | | | |
| 2025 (Jan-Dec) | 58.06 | 6,347.77 | 29.10 | 236.68 | 37,945.22 | 3,820.00 | 48,436.83 |

RES: Renewable Energy Sources

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1031**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

## HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY ACCESS

1031 SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

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

(a) the current number of households in the country that do not have a regular electricity connection, State-wise;

(b) the criteria currently used to declare a household as "electrified", including the minimum threshold infrastructure requirements;

(c) the number of domestic connections still pending under various schemes, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by Government to ensure that claims of universal electrification translate into actual, reliable and 24×7 access to electricity for every household and to address continuing gaps in last-mile connectivity?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (c):** Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India (GoI) supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.

As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Out of the above, a total of 2.93 lakh households have been electrified. State-wise details are enclosed at Annexure.

……..2.

Under the scheme, a household is considered to be electrified upon supply of a single phase/ three phase connection through HT/ LT line, distribution transformer, etc. or through standalone solar system.

**(d):** 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.

GoI has facilitated the upgradation and creation of distribution infrastructure through allocation of funds under various schemes. This includes works amounting to Rs 1.85 lakh crore under earlier schemes of DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), and SAUBHAGYA. Presently, under RDSS, works worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works have been sanctioned. It is envisaged that the infrastructure works such as augmentation/ creation of substations, new/upgradation of distribution transformers, agriculture feeder segregation, Netwrok strengthening, cabling works etc. along with improvement in financial viability of distribution utilities through various reform measures, would lead to improvement in quality and reliability of supply of power.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1031 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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| Sl. No. | State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crore) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crore) | Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | **Additional. Households** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.55 | 15,475 | 15,319 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47.11 | 42.40 | 6,506 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 1,27,111 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 238.86 | 143.32 | 35,467 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 166.55 | 99.93 | 34,078 | 188 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 106.70 | 96.03 | 15,359 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 25.16 | 15.09 | 4,853 | 371 |
| 8 | Kerala | 0.33 | 0.20 | 40 | 11 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.13 | 0.68 | 196 | 21 |
| 10 | Manipur | 214.44 | 193.00 | 36,972 | 0 |
| 11 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 | 0 |
| 12 | Mizoram | 79.90 | 71.91 | 15,167 | 0 |
| 13 | Nagaland | 69.55 | 62.59 | 10,004 | 0 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 1,526.94 | 916.16 | 3,38,702 | 79,526 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 2,51,487 | 1,317 |
| | **Total (A)** | **4,678.19** | **3,328.60** | **9,41,918** | **96,753** |
| B. | **Vibrant Village Program** | | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.08 | 5.47 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 | 0 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 | 0 |
| | **Total (B)** | **39.34** | **35.41** | **2,837** | **0** |
| C | **PM-JANMAN** | | | | |
| C1 | **Under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 38.16 | 22.90 | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 74.13 | 44.48 | 12,442 | 11,216 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 3.76 | 2.26 | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 | 314 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 148.83 | 89.28 | 30,216 | 27,032 |
| 7 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.97 | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.93 | 8,603 | 6,973 |
| 10 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| 11 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 | 195 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 0.60 | 0.54 | 669 | 669 |
| | **Sub Total (C1)** | **521.59** | **331.57** | **1,27,987** | **1,20,845** |
| C2 | **Under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,626 |
| 2 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,166 |
| 3 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,372 |
| | **Sub Total (C2)** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **15,164** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C3 | **Public Places under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Sub Total (C3) | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Total (C=C1+C2+C3) | 521.74 | 331.66 | 1,28,012 | 1,36,029 |
| D. | **DA-JGUA** | | | | |
| D1 | **Under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 19.12 | 11.47 | 4,921 | 4,417 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.20 | 7.38 | 1,938 | 1,529 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61.40 | 36.84 | 7,117 | 655 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 218.44 | 131.06 | 39,579 | 12,648 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.49 | 0.45 | 93 | 10 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 89.84 | 80.85 | 13,824 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 92.44 | 55.47 | 19,467 | 0 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 41.00 | 24.60 | 5,288 | 1,101 |
| 9 | Kerala | 5.73 | 3.44 | 1,080 | 239 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 305.66 | 183.40 | 59,172 | 12,614 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 23.60 | 14.16 | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 197.11 | 118.26 | 82,842 | 97 |
| 13 | Telangana | 110.73 | 66.44 | 26,525 | 15,592 |
| 14 | Tripura | 40.69 | 36.62 | 7,677 | 5,219 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 32.21 | 19.32 | 6,867 | 65 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 0.84 | 0.75 | 207 | 147 |
| | **Sub Total (D1)** | 1,247.50 | 790.52 | 2,83,558 | 59,561 |
| D2 | **Under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D3 | **Public Places under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.70 | 0.42 | 182 | 129 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.03 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.05 | 7 | 3 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 8.25 | 4.95 | 1,910 | 0 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.15 | 0.09 | 17 | 0 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.32 | 1.99 | 650 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 0.70 | 0.42 | 195 | 0 |
| 8 | Telangana | 2.90 | 1.74 | 672 | 0 |
| 9 | Tripura | 2.31 | 2.08 | 512 | 0 |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.13 | 0.08 | 30 | 7 |
| 11 | Uttarakhand | 0.08 | 0.07 | 19 | 3 |
| | Sub Total (D3) | 18.63 | 11.92 | 4,203 | 251 |
| D4 | **Public Places under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4) | 1,266.13 | 802.44 | 2,87,761 | 59,812 |
| E. | **PM-AJAY** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 3.50 | 2.10 | 811 | 411 |
| 2 | Jharkhand | 6.141 | 3.684 | 1,782 | 0 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.002 | 0.001 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 6.810 | 4.086 | 2,012 | 21 |
| | Total (E) | 16.45 | 9.87 | 4,611 | 435 |
| | **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | **6,521.85** | **4,507.98** | **13,65,139** | **2,93,029** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1101**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE DISTRIBUTION COMPANY (DISCOM)**

1101 # SMT. SEEMA DWIVEDI:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI CHUNNILAL GARASIYA:

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

(a) the current financial condition of the State Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs);

(b) the manner in which the reforms being implemented under the Result-Linked Reform- Related Restructured Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) are being reflected in the reduction of overall Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses;

(c) whether there has been an expeditiousness in the installation of prepaid or smart meters during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** The Government of India monitors the financial and operational parameters at the distribution utility level on the basis of their audited annual financial statements. DISCOM-wise major financial parameters, as on 31.03.2025, are enclosed at Annexure I.

**(b):** Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched by the Government of India in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the operational efficiency and financial viability of the Distribution Utilities. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned.

AT&C Losses is the key operational indicator of performance of distribution utility. To address these losses, mandatory pre-qualifying criteria have been prescribed under the scheme which includes timely publishing of audited annual accounts & quarterly accounts, timely release of subsidy and Government department dues by States/UTs, no new creation of regulatory assets, pre-paid metering in Government establishments, timely payment of GENCO dues and timely publishing of tariff & true up orders. Based on performance of the utility against parameters mentioned under Result Evaluation Matrix, which include achievement against major financial & operational parameters, they are evaluated. Thus, assistance has been linked to performance.

…….2.

As a result of the reform measures and various efforts, the AT&C losses of distribution utilities at the national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25.

**(c) & (d) :** The Government of India has issued various advisories/Standard operating Procedures (SoPs) in order to improve consumer engagement and enhance confidence so as to expedite the adoption of smart meters. These include:

- Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebate in bill;
- No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;
- Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;
- Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.
- Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge;
- Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers.

As a result of various efforts, the total installation of smart meters across the country which was 1.05 crore at the end of FY24 and 2.58 crore at the end of FY25, has increased with a total of 5.59 crore smart meters having been installed across the country till date, under various schemes.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1101 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**DISCOM-wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025**

| State/ DISCOM | AT&C Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State Sector** | **15.40** | **0.11** | **(6,77,561)** | **7,11,402** |
| **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** | **24.14** | **2.22** | **-** | **-** |
| Andaman & Nicobar PD | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | **7.87** | **(0.15)** | **(29,420)** | **77,583** |
| APCPDCL | 7.95 | (0.62) | (9,688) | 21,204 |
| APEPDCL | 7.70 | (0.02) | (7,155) | 20,693 |
| APSPDCL | 7.99 | (0.01) | (12,577) | 35,687 |
| **Arunachal Pradesh** | **46.20** | **0.00** | **-** | **-** |
| Arunachal PD | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| **Assam** | **15.44** | **(0.26)** | **(1,028)** | **1,131** |
| APDCL | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| **Bihar** | **15.51** | **(0.41)** | **(16,526)** | **14,002** |
| NBPDCL | 14.49 | (0.57) | (4,917) | 6,509 |
| SBPDCL | 16.35 | (0.28) | (11,608) | 7,494 |
| **Chhattisgarh** | **14.25** | **(0.19)** | **(10,423)** | **5,428** |
| CSPDCL | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| **Delhi** | **8.36** | **(0.86)** | **-** | **-** |
| NDMC | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| **Goa** | **10.39** | **0.20** | **-** | **-** |
| Goa PD | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| **Gujarat** | **8.25** | **(0.40)** | **7,355** | **258** |
| DGVCL | 4.26 | (0.46) | 2,507 | 26 |
| MGVCL | 8.37 | (0.24) | 877 | 9 |
| PGVCL | 12.73 | (0.44) | 2,276 | 208 |
| UGVCL | 6.16 | (0.33) | 1,695 | 15 |
| **Haryana** | **11.76** | **0.10** | **(27,915)** | **20,311** |
| DHBVNL | 12.20 | 0.03 | (13,052) | 12,099 |
| UHBVNL | 11.12 | 0.20 | (14,862) | 8,213 |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | **19.44** | **0.23** | **(3,391)** | **7,024** |
| HPSEBL | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| **Jharkhand** | **28.19** | **0.95** | **(20,512)** | **22,381** |
| JBVNL | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |
| **Karnataka** | **11.92** | **0.69** | **(34,980)** | **47,993** |
| BESCOM | 12.50 | 1.21 | (13,819) | 22,611 |
| CHESCOM | 8.76 | 0.36 | (4,064) | 5,410 |
| GESCOM | 13.48 | 0.10 | (5,661) | 6,147 |
| HESCOM | 12.14 | 0.23 | (11,398) | 12,251 |
| MESCOM | 10.02 | (0.00) | (37) | 1,575 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kerala** | **6.61** | **(0.17)** | **(38,648)** | **17,638** |
| KSEBL | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| TCED | 6.94 | (0.13) | - | - |
| **Ladakh** | **26.82** | **(0.89)** | **-** | **-** |
| Ladakh PD | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | **22.76** | **(0.04)** | **(71,394)** | **49,239** |
| MPMaKVVCL | 29.60 | 0.22 | (30,900) | 18,176 |
| MPPaKVVCL | 12.78 | (0.36) | (12,503) | 14,184 |
| MPPoKVVCL | 26.66 | 0.02 | (27,992) | 16,878 |
| **Maharashtra** | **17.69** | **0.56** | **(35,671)** | **90,659** |
| BEST | 5.07 | 0.60 | - | - |
| MSEDCL | 18.09 | (0.70) | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| **Manipur** | **12.90** | **(0.20)** | **(290)** | **745** |
| MSPDCL | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| **Meghalaya** | **17.52** | **0.13** | **(4,962)** | **1,474** |
| MePDCL | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| **Mizoram** | **32.31** | **(0.34)** | **-** | **-** |
| Mizoram PD | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| **Nagaland** | **48.86** | **(0.50)** | **-** | **-** |
| Nagaland PD | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| **Puducherry** | **14.72** | **(0.64)** | **-** | **-** |
| Puducherry PD | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| **Punjab** | **19.21** | **(0.30)** | **(3,404)** | **17,411** |
| PSPCL | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| **Rajasthan** | **15.18** | **(0.04)** | **(90,303)** | **98,488** |
| AVVNL | 9.22 | (0.45) | (25,563) | 26,126 |
| JdVVNL | 21.42 | 0.02 | (34,689) | 36,793 |
| JVVNL | 13.75 | 0.18 | (30,052) | 35,569 |
| **Sikkim** | **21.84** | **0.33** | **-** | **-** |
| Sikkim PD | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| **Tamil Nadu** | **10.96** | **(0.19)** | **(1,19,153)** | **1,01,782** |
| TNPDCL | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| **Telangana** | **19.84** | **0.27** | **(69,741)** | **59,230** |
| TSNPDCL | 23.22 | 0.53 | (21,399) | 21,885 |
| TSSPDCL | 18.51 | 0.17 | (48,342) | 37,345 |
| **Tripura** | **29.61** | **1.40** | **(991)** | **842** |
| TSECL | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **19.54** | **0.73** | **(1,00,858)** | **61,395** |
| DVVNL | 19.70 | 1.03 | (33,974) | 16,412 |
| KESCO | 14.29 | 1.09 | (5,232) | 2,243 |
| MVVNL | 17.70 | 1.11 | (25,236) | 14,338 |
| PaVVNL | 11.91 | (0.29) | (8,782) | 6,562 |
| PuVVNL | 30.70 | 1.30 | (27,634) | 21,840 |
| **Uttarakhand** | **15.08** | **0.06** | **(5,482)** | **1,729** |
| UPCL | 15.08 | 0.06 | (5,482) | 1,729 |
| **West Bengal** | **17.17** | **(0.03)** | **174** | **14,658** |
| WBSEDCL | 17.17 | (0.03) | 174 | 14,658 |
| **Private Sector** | **10.05** | **(0.64)** | **30,351** | **14,975** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Delhi** | **6.48** | **(1.13)** | **22,184** | **2,914** |
| BRPL | 6.70 | (0.89) | 12,892 | 894 |
| BYPL | 7.15 | (0.95) | 5,650 | 701 |
| TPDDL | 5.70 | (1.58) | 3,642 | 1,319 |
| **Gujarat** | **3.63** | **(0.42)** | **3,892** | **3,562** |
| Torrent Power Ahmedabad | 3.80 | (0.30) | 3,206 | 3,354 |
| Torrent Power Surat | 3.24 | (0.67) | 686 | 208 |
| **Maharashtra** | **4.99** | **(2.04)** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| AEML | 4.99 | (2.04) | 1,245 | 3,818 |
| **Odisha** | **17.81** | **0.18** | **1,263** | **4,531** |
| TPNODL | 12.51 | (0.06) | 480 | 1,006 |
| TPSODL | 23.36 | 0.82 | 219 | 1,498 |
| TPWODL | 17.64 | 0.36 | 301 | 1,093 |
| TPCODL | 19.11 | (0.09) | 262 | 933 |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **8.48** | **(0.15)** | **1,561** | **0** |
| NPCL | 8.48 | (0.15) | 1,561 | 0 |
| **West Bengal** | **4.68** | **0.19** | **205** | **151** |
| IPCL | 4.68 | 0.19 | 205 | 151 |
| **Grand Total** | **15.04** | **0.06** | **(6,47,210)** | **7,26,378** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1102**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**PROGRESS UNDER REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME**

1102 SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH:
SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:

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

(a) the details and objectives of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS);

(b) the current status and achievement of RDSS implementation and number of States that have adopted the said scheme; and

(c) the total funds allocated under RDSS, State-wise, details thereof; and

(d) whether advanced technologies for reducing the distribution losses are being implemented under the scheme; 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):** Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 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 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Sanctioned Loss reduction works include replacement of old/frayed conductors, upgradation/augmentation of Distribution transformers (DT)/sub-stations, feeder segregation works etc. Further, on-grid electrification works have been sanctioned for 13,65,139 households wherever found feasible. This includes households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste identified under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and households in border areas under Vibrant Village Programme (VVP). Overall, the physical progress of Loss reduction works achieved till date is ~37%.

Further, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.05 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). Till date, smart meters have been installed for 4.04 crore consumers, 1.63 lakh feeders and 13.57 lakh Distribution Transformers under the scheme. Overall, 5.59 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

Up to January, 2026, funds amounting to Rs. 38,803 cr. have been released under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc. As a result of collective efforts of the Centre and States/ UTs, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 and ACS-ARR Gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.06/kWh in FY25.

State/UT-wise physical and financial progress of works sanctioned under RDSS (up to January, 2026) is at **Annexure (I to III).**

**(d) & (e) :** RDSS aims to improve the efficiency and financial health of power distribution utilities by leveraging advanced technologies. Key technologies include:

i. Implementation of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)/ DMS (Distribution Management System) works in 394 towns amounting to Rs. 2,389 Cr sanctioned under the scheme. This will enable remote monitoring and control, help reduce outages and improve response times to faults, thereby improving the efficiency and reliability of power distribution networks.

ii. Smart meters, as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), provide real-time consumption data, helping consumers manage their usage and enabling utilities to detect and curb electricity theft. By analyzing data collected from smart meters, utilities can identify areas of high loss, optimize grid operations, and improve billing and collection efficiency.

iii. Under the scheme, smart distribution works amounting to Rs 8,052 crore have been sanctioned which includes works like GIS substations, Distribution Transformer (DT) health management, undergrounding of HT/LT lines and system augmentation/ modernization works.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1102 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**Details of funds sanctioned under RDSS**

| State/UT | Sanctioned cost (Rs. In Cr.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Smart metering | Loss Reduction | Total |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 54 | 462 | 516 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,128 | 10,708 | 14,836 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 1,042 | 1,226 |
| Assam | 4,050 | 3,395 | 7,444 |
| Bihar | 2,021 | 10,559 | 12,581 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4,105 | 4,021 | 8,126 |
| Delhi | 13 | 324 | 337 |
| Goa | 469 | 247 | 716 |
| Gujarat | 10,642 | 6,089 | 16,731 |
| Haryana | 0 | 6,794 | 6,794 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,788 | 2,327 | 4,116 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1,064 | 5,034 | 6,098 |
| Jharkhand | 858 | 3,468 | 4,326 |
| Karnataka | 0 | 45 | 45 |
| Kerala | 8,231 | 3,108 | 11,339 |
| Ladakh | 0 | 876 | 876 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8,911 | 9,738 | 18,649 |
| Maharashtra | 15,215 | 17,238 | 32,453 |
| Manipur | 121 | 627 | 748 |
| Meghalaya | 310 | 1,232 | 1,542 |
| Mizoram | 182 | 322 | 503 |
| Nagaland | 208 | 466 | 674 |
| Puducherry | 251 | 84 | 335 |
| Punjab | 5,769 | 3,873 | 9,642 |
| Rajasthan | 9,715 | 18,693 | 28,408 |
| Sikkim | 97 | 420 | 518 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19,235 | 9,568 | 28,803 |
| Telangana | 0 | 120 | 120 |
| Tripura | 319 | 598 | 917 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 18,956 | 21,782 | 40,739 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,106 | 2,371 | 3,477 |
| West Bengal | 12,670 | 7,223 | 19,893 |
| **Total** | **1,30,671** | **1,52,854** | **2,83,525** |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1102 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**Physical progress of loss reduction works under RDSS**

| State | Physical Progress |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar | 0% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 28% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 22% |
| Assam | 53% |
| Bihar | 49% |
| Chhattisgarh | 51% |
| Delhi | 0% |
| Goa | 82% |
| Gujarat | 51% |
| Haryana | 16% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 4% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 38% |
| Jharkhand | 48% |
| Kerala | 28% |
| Ladakh | 8% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 51% |
| Maharashtra | 38% |
| Manipur | 17% |
| Meghalaya | 21% |
| Mizoram | 51% |
| Nagaland | 13% |
| Puducherry | 29% |
| Punjab | 18% |
| Rajasthan | 16% |
| Sikkim | 18% |
| Tamil Nadu | 12% |
| Tripura | 52% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 43% |
| Uttarakhand | 20% |
| West Bengal | 58% |
| **Total** | **37.05%** |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1102 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**State/UT-wise Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS (upto Jan., 2026)**

| State/UTs | Consumer Meters(Nos.) | | Distribution Transformer Meters | | Feeder Meters(Nos.) | | Total Meters | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 83,573 | - | 1,148 | - | 114 | - | 84,835 | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 56,08,846 | 22,88,414 | 2,93,140 | 85,577 | 17,358 | 8,438 | 59,19,344 | 23,82,429 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2,87,446 | 52,179 | 10,116 | 311 | 688 | 263 | 2,98,250 | 52,753 |
| Assam | 63,64,798 | 48,38,045 | 77,547 | 57,731 | 2,782 | 2,879 | 64,45,127 | 48,98,655 |
| Bihar | 23,50,000 | 19,93,875 | 2,50,726 | 1,84,644 | 6,427 | 5,799 | 26,07,153 | 21,84,318 |
| Chhattisgarh | 59,62,115 | 33,84,390 | 2,10,644 | 70,888 | 6,720 | 5,963 | 61,79,479 | 34,61,241 |
| Delhi | - | | 766 | - | 2,755 | - | 3,521 | - |
| Goa | 7,41,160 | - | 8,369 | - | 827 | 650 | 7,50,356 | 650 |
| Gujarat | 1,64,87,100 | 36,75,132 | 3,00,487 | 1,36,242 | - | | 1,67,87,587 | 38,11,374 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 28,00,945 | 7,67,964 | 39,012 | 23,328 | 1,951 | 1,650 | 28,41,908 | 7,92,942 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14,07,045 | 5,57,854 | 88,037 | 17,147 | 2,608 | 1,445 | 14,97,690 | 5,76,446 |
| Jharkhand | 13,41,306 | 5,90,010 | 19,512 | 936 | 1,226 | 842 | 13,62,044 | 5,91,788 |
| Kerala | 1,32,89,361 | 1,69,263 | 87,615 | 217 | 6,025 | 2,904 | 1,33,83,001 | 1,72,384 |
| Madhya | 1,29,80,102 | 31,83,005 | 4,19,396 | 1,44,110 | 29,708 | 25,636 | 1,34,29,206 | 33,52,751 |
| Maharashtra | 2,35,64,747 | 85,34,398 | 4,10,905 | 2,69,116 | 29,214 | 30,790 | 2,40,04,866 | 88,34,304 |
| Manipur | 1,54,400 | 33,287 | 11,451 | 664 | 357 | 236 | 1,66,208 | 34,187 |
| Meghalaya | 4,60,000 | - | 11,419 | - | 1,324 | - | 4,72,743 | - |
| Mizoram | 2,89,383 | 27,919 | 2,300 | 393 | 398 | 295 | 2,92,081 | 28,607 |
| Nagaland | 3,17,210 | 30,571 | 6,276 | 845 | 392 | 105 | 3,23,878 | 31,521 |
| Puducherry | 4,03,767 | 11,747 | 3,105 | 7 | 180 | - | 4,07,052 | 11,754 |
| Punjab | 87,84,807 | - | 1,84,044 | - | 12,563 | - | 89,81,414 | - |
| Rajasthan | 1,42,74,956 | 23,76,944 | 4,34,608 | 31,015 | 27,128 | 25,391 | 1,47,36,692 | 24,33,350 |
| Sikkim | 1,44,680 | 80,767 | 3,229 | 1,469 | 633 | 471 | 1,48,542 | 82,707 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,00,00,000 | - | 4,72,500 | - | 18,274 | 9,746 | 3,04,90,774 | 9,746 |
| Tripura | 5,47,489 | 1,61,835 | 14,908 | 6,199 | 473 | 473 | 5,62,870 | 1,68,507 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,69,79,056 | 66,92,131 | 15,26,801 | 2,66,836 | 20,874 | 25,466 | 2,85,26,731 | 69,84,433 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,87,870 | 4,40,201 | 59,212 | 8,084 | 2,602 | 2,496 | 16,49,684 | 4,50,781 |
| West Bengal | 2,07,17,969 | 5,51,499 | 3,05,419 | 51,150 | 11,874 | 10,811 | 2,10,35,262 | 6,13,460 |
| RDSS Total | 19,79,30,131 | 4,04,41,430 | 52,52,692 | 13,56,909 | 2,05,475 | 1,62,749 | 20,33,88,298 | 4,19,61,088 |

**Note: Upto Jan., 2026, 4.19 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.59 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1103**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**NON-AVAILABILITY OF POWER IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF ODISHA**

1103 DR. SASMIT PATRA:

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

(a) whether Government has examined the contradiction that the State of Odisha, despite being a major power-generating State, continues to face unreliable and poor-quality electricity supply in tribal and rural districts such as Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Koraput and Nabarangpur;

(b) the district-wise status of transmission and distribution infrastructure strengthening funded by the Centre during the last two years;

(c) whether Government has taken cognisance of frequent outages, low voltage, transformer failures and their impact on agriculture, healthcare, rural enterprises; and

(d) time-bound corrective steps being enforced to ensure that backward regions of Odisha receive equitable and dependable power access rather than remaining merely energy- producing zones?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** (i) Electricity, being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility, including making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources for providing adequate power to all consumers/areas. The Central Government 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.

(ii) The details of actual Power Supply Position for the State of Odisha for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) are as under:

| **Financial Year (FY)** | **Energy [in Million Unit (MU)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Energy Requirement** | **Energy Supplied** | **Energy not Supplied** | |
| | **( MU )** | **( MU)** | **( MU )** | **( % )** |
| 2022-23 | 42,631 | 42,584 | 47 | 0.1 |
| 2023-24 | 41,358 | 41,333 | 25 | 0.1 |
| 2024-25 | 42,882 | 42,858 | 24 | 0.1 |
| 2025-26 (upto December, 2025) | 34,064 | 34,059 | 5 | 0.0 |

**……..2.**

It may be seen from the above that the gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied in the State of Odisha is almost 'Nil' during the last 3 years and current year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025).

**(b) :** As all the four DISCOMs in Odisha are Private utilities, therefore they are eligible to avail funding under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) limited to electrification of tribal households under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), and DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan).

**(c) & (d) :** It is the responsibility of the respective distribution utility to improve and augment their distribution infrastructure in order to provide reliable and quality power supply to all consumers including those in rural and backward areas.

As reported by the state, the state DISCOMs are taking proactive steps to ensure reliable and quality electricity supply in rural and tribal areas by addressing outages, voltage fluctuations and transformer failures. Continuous monitoring and corrective measures are being undertaken to strengthen the distribution network and support agriculture, healthcare services and rural enterprises.

Key measures include replacement of old and failed transformers, augmentation of substations, strengthening of feeder lines, provision of dedicated feeders at select locations for agriculture and rural households, deployment of mobile service and maintenance teams for prompt restoration of supply, and timely replacement of burnt Distribution Transformers/ Power Transformers (DTRS/PTRs) as per SOPs within 24 hours in urban areas and 48 hours in rural areas.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1104**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

## RELIABLE POWER SUPPLY TO FARMERS

1104 # SHRI BRIJ LAL:
SHRI JAGGESH:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:
DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:
SMT. RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA:
SHRI NARHARI AMIN:
SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:

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

(a) whether Government has made efforts to separate agricultural feeders in areas with a high agricultural load;

(b) the total number of feeders identified and separated so far along with the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the total cost incurred on feeder separation;

(d) whether the feeder segregation programme has resulted in any tangible benefits and, if so, the details of advantages achieved, including improvement in supply quality and load management; and

(e) the benefits being derived from the feeder separation works currently underway?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (e) :** Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders with the objective of efficient load management, and enabling solarization of agricultural feeders. This would also help to facilitate judicious rostering of supply for agricultural consumption and ensure day-time supply of quality power to farmers. In addition, completed feeder segregation works have resulted in reduced low voltage issues and improvement in reliability of power supply in rural areas.

A total of 82,777 feeders with more than 30% agricultural load were feasible for segregation, out of which, 51,668 feeders were segregated under earlier schemes of Central and State Governments. This includes 7,833 feeders segregated under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), with a project cost of Rs.10,394 Crores.

Further, under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), feeder segregation works amounting to Rs.39,795 Cr have been sanctioned for 31,109 feasible feeders, out of which segregation works of 8,667 feeders have been completed till date and the remaining are to be completed within the scheme period, that is by 31.03.2028.

The State-wise details of feeder segregation works are enclosed at **Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1104 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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| S.No. | State | Total feeders feasible for segregation (Nos.) | Feeders segregated under DDUGJY/ State Plan (Nos.) | Sanctioned under RDSS (Nos.) | Sanctioned cost (Rs. Cr) | Total Completed (RDSS + Non RDSS) (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5,865 | 285 | 5,580 | 7,875 | 2,728 |
| 2 | Bihar | 2,909 | 1,354 | 1,555 | 2,438 | 2,671 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 1,810 | 743 | 1,067 | 1,389 | 1,186 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 10,683 | 10,683 | 0 | 0 | 10,683 |
| 5 | Haryana | 4,638 | 4,638 | 0 | 0 | 4,638 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 58 | 0 | 58 | 19 | 0 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 75 | 0 | 75 | 112 | 15 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 266 | 194 | 72 | 135 | 201 |
| 9 | Karnataka | 7,611 | 7,611 | 0 | 0 | 7611 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 9,173 | 7,809 | 1,364 | 2,180 | 8167 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 10,811 | 6,099 | 4,712 | 7,010 | 8,567 |
| 12 | Odisha | 89 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 89 |
| 13 | Puducherry | 6 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| 14 | Punjab | 6,932 | 6,705 | 227 | 383 | 6705 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 14,857 | 2,022 | 12,835 | 10,203 | 2352 |
| 16 | Tamil Nadu | 1,715 | 29 | 1,686 | 6,228 | 78 |
| 17 | Uttar Pradesh | 4,677 | 2,878 | 1,799 | 1,666 | 4,083 |
| 18 | Uttarakhand | 54 | 44 | 10 | 56 | 44 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 548 | 485 | 63 | 91 | 517 |
| | **Total** | **82,777** | **51,668** | **31,109** | **39,795** | **60,335** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1105**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

## ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF COAL BASED POWER PLANTS

1105 SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

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

(a) whether Government has assessed the economic viability of adding coal-based power capacity beyond what is already under construction;

(b) if so, the details of such assessment and the projected Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal plants through 2032;

(c) whether Government has conducted a comparative cost analysis between new coal- based electricity and renewable energy coupled with battery storage; and

(d) if so, the current tariff ranges for coal-based electricity versus firm and dispatchable renewable energy options?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b):** Generation expansion planning study is carried out by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to determine the optimal mix of different generation resources (coal, hydro, solar, wind, storage, nuclear etc.) to meet the projected electricity demand. Various parameters like the capital cost of different generation technologies, fuel cost, O&M cost, useful life etc. are considered in the Generation expansion planning study.

As per the studies, projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.

As against the above-mentioned requirement, thermal capacities of around 17,360 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 20.01.2026. In addition, 39,545 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

The projected Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal-based plants by the year 2031-32 is estimated to be around 61%. However, PLF of coal-based power plants will depend on a number of factors like the increase in electricity demand, actual coal based and RE capacity materializing etc.

**…….2.**

**(c) & (d) :** The generation expansion planning model, while arriving at optimal capacity mix, does the comparative analysis between new coal- based plants, solar, wind, storage etc. considering the cost of different technologies, projected electricity demand, RE generation profile, fuel cost, operational characteristics of different types of technologies, storage duration etc.

The cost of the electricity generated from coal-based plants depends on various factors such as life of the plant, distance of the plant from the coal mines, type of technology (sub-critical, super-critical) etc.

The all-India Weighted Average Rate of Sale of Power (WARSP) of the electricity generated from existing coal-based plants for the past three years ranges from INR 4.36/kWh to INR 4.58/kWh, with the lowest tariff being about INR 1.52/kWh.

The tariff discovered for new coal based Thermal Power Projects selected through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) route is in the range of INR 5.38 - 6.30 /kWh. This is based on bidding carried out in the year 2025.

The Tariff discovered under firm and dispatchable renewable energy (FDRE) tenders awarded by SECI in August, 2024, is the range of INR 4.98 - 4.99/kWh.

Although the tariff ranges appear broadly similar, a direct comparison is not appropriate on like-to-like basis due to the inherent differences in the nature, operational characteristics, risk allocation, fuel cost structure, dispatch profile, and contractual framework of coal-based thermal power and FDRE projects. The two categories of power serve different system requirements and involve distinct cost components and performance obligations.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1106**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**COST OF RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION INTO NATIONAL GRID**

1106 SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA:

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

(a) the average system-level cost per unit (₹/kWh) for integrating renewable energy into the national grid, including transmission, balancing and storage;

(b) the year-wise trend in such costs since 2020;

(c) the variation in integration costs across renewable-rich States;

(d) whether any benchmarks have been prescribed for these costs; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to reduce renewable energy integration costs over time?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d):** Renewable Energy (RE) is inherently variable and uncertain, with diurnal and seasonal generation, therefore, support from other sources is required to ensure continuous and reliable power supply to consumers. RE integration cost involves multiple components such as transmission charges (Inter-state and Intra-state), balancing and ancillary services, grid operation, forecasting, scheduling and flexibility resources, which are embedded within the overall costs of generation, transmission and system operation.

These costs are highly system-specific and depend on several factors including the level of RE penetration, geographic distribution of renewable resources (reactive power support, short circuit, requirement of inertia and balancing reserves), demand patterns, availability of flexible generation, existing transmission infrastructure and regional grid conditions. Consequently, year-wise trends since 2020 and variations across renewable-rich States are not maintained in a disaggregated or uniform manner at the national level.

……..2.

**(e):** The Central Government has taken following measures to reduce RE integration costs over time:

(i) The Central Government is funding the transmission projects through Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme of Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE) for integration of RE. The projects mostly focus on development of Intra-state transmission system for integration of RE to meet the demand within the state.

(ii) Advance and coordinated transmission planning is undertaken in the National Electricity Plan (NEP) to avoid congestion, minimize curtailment and reduce the need for unwanted network augmentation.

(iii) Development of RE Zones and pooling stations, enabling optimal evacuation of large renewable capacities through shared infrastructure;

(iv) Competitive procurement of energy storage systems, including Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), through tariff-based bidding and Viability Gap Funding, leading to cost discovery and declining tariffs over successive bids;

(v) Strengthening of grid operations, including improved forecasting, scheduling, real-time dispatch and ancillary services, to reduce balancing costs; and

(vi) Market reforms, such as real-time electricity markets and flexibility mechanisms, allowing better utilization of existing resources and lower system integration costs.

(vii) As per the Third Amendment to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) General Network Access (GNA) Regulations, 2022, connectivity is granted separately for solar and non-solar hours by assessing available margins at RE pooling stations and granting connectivity, accordingly, ensuring better utilisation of existing transmission assets and lowering overall system costs.

(viii) Connectivity quantum is assessed for hybrid projects to optimise the overall RE quantum, thereby, facilitating efficient grid utilization.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1107**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**DRAFT OF NATIONAL ELECTRICITY POLICY**

1107 SHRI ASHOKRAO SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether Government has released the Draft National Electricity Policy (NEP), 2026 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) aims and objectives of the said policy;

(c) time by when the new NEP is likely to be replace old/existing policy and goals set under new NEP;

(d) whether Government has set any timeline for receiving feedback and suggestions from stakeholders, including State Governments, industry bodies, power utilities and consumer groups and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has undertaken any impact assessment of the proposed policy on electricity tariffs, power distribution companies (DISCOMs) and private investment 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) :** A Draft National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2026 has been prepared by the Ministry of Power and circulated for stakeholder consultation on 20.01.2026. The draft policy comprehensively addresses emerging challenges and outlines corresponding strategies across all major segments of the power sector, including generation (renewable, thermal, hydro, and nuclear), energy storage, transmission and distribution, power markets, grid operations, cybersecurity, data sharing, technology deployment, skill development, energy efficiency, and financing.

**(b):** The draft National Electricity Policy, 2026 sets out clear goals and objectives for achieving financial turnaround and commercial viability of the electricity sector; ensuring adequate availability of power with reliable and quality supply to meet both peak demand and overall energy requirements; and enabling supply of electricity at competitive prices to support the vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. The draft policy also seeks to increase the share of non-fossil fuel–based capacity in line with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, promote competition in electricity supply, and support per capita electricity consumption to about 2,000 kWh by 2030 and over 4,000 kWh by 2047, while emphasizing energy efficiency. Further, it aims to strengthen grid resilience to support large-scale renewable energy integration, flexible system operations, and preparedness for climate adaptation and cybersecurity challenges; enhance consumer-centric services and demand-side interventions; and strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms to ensure faster resolution of disputes and reduce the financial burden on consumers.

**(c) & (d) :** The timeline for finalization and notification of the revised Policy, which will replace the existing National Electricity Policy, will be determined after completion of the stakeholder consultation process and due consideration of the comments and suggestions received. The draft Policy has been circulated to invite comments and suggestions from stakeholders, including State Governments, industry bodies, utilities, and consumer groups, with a consultation period of 30 days from the date of issuance of the letter, i.e., up to 19.02.2026.

**(e) :** The policy articulates its vision as providing reliable, 24X7 quality power through a financially viable and environmentally sustainable power sector, thereby strengthening energy security while ensuring affordability.

The draft National Electricity Policy, 2026 inter alia envisages measures to ensure the financial sustainability and improve operational efficiency of distribution utilities through greater cost optimization and strengthened financial discipline supported by cost-reflective tariffs and loss reduction.

To attract private investment and mobilize long-term, low-cost financing, the draft policy proposes a comprehensive set of measures aimed at improving competition, bankability, and investor confidence across the power sector. In line with the intent of the Electricity Act, monopoly in distribution is proposed to be phased out by enabling multiple licensees, with promotion of Public-Private Partnerships and listing of utilities, supported by the Central Government. To further enhance efficiency and transparency, competitive bidding is envisaged as the default mode for all inter- and intra-state transmission projects. The draft policy also proposes introduction of innovative contracting mechanisms such as Virtual Power Purchase Agreements and Bilateral Contract Settlement to facilitate investment in non-fossil fuel–based generation. To accelerate capacity addition in clean energy, the draft policy proposes to ensure unrestricted access for industrial consumers to renewable power through Open Access and captive generation, free from regulatory or procedural barriers. Further, the establishment of dedicated platforms and sector-specific funds under the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) and the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is envisaged to mobilise capital for non-fossil energy infrastructure, supported by risk-mitigation instruments such as first-loss guarantees, reserve funds, and multilateral guarantees from Multilateral Development Banks. In addition, the draft policy proposes exploration of a climate finance taxonomy to facilitate concessional green financing and support the power sector's transition towards net-zero emissions.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1108**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**DRAFT ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025**

1108 SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE:

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

(a) whether Government, in accordance with concerns elicited by civil society, has taken cognisance of the fact that the Draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 proposes to introduce multiple distribution licensees in the same area (Section 14 amendment) and expand consumer choice to shift to private suppliers;

(b) if so, whether this could allow private operators to prioritise commercial consumers while leaving public DISCOMs with rural or domestic consumers in a disadvantaged position;

(c) whether Government has assessed the impact of this bill on agricultural and domestic consumers, particularly in States like Punjab where agriculture receives free power; and

(d) 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 (d) :** The Electricity Act, 2003 (Act) already allows multiple distribution licensee in the same area. It also mandates non-discriminatory open access to the distribution network. But presently, every new licensee had to build its own separate network, which means duplication of poles, wires, and substations - making power costlier for everyone. The proposed amendment under draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 intends to remove this wasteful duplication by allowing use of other distribution licensee's network upon payment of charges decided by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) by a distribution licensee for supplying power to its consumers.

Under the provisions of the Act, the area of supply for each distribution licensee is defined and it has to be approved by the SERC, while granting license. The subordinate legislations already prescribe a minimum geographical area for granting a distribution licence - covering either an entire Municipal Corporation or at least three adjoining revenue districts, or a smaller area only if specifically notified by the Appropriate Government. Every distribution licensee, whether public or private, will continue to have a Universal Service Obligation for all the consumers including the rural and domestic consumers, except the large consumers for which the distribution licensee is specifically exempted by the SERC, as per the provisions under the proposed draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025. They have a duty to supply electricity to all consumers in its area of supply, without discrimination. The amendment further proposed to mandate the SERCs to establish a clear framework for introducing multiple licensees within the same supply area, ensuring transparency and fairness.

It is envisaged that there would not be any adverse impact on agricultural and domestic consumers, rather, the competition will improve quality of service. Further, the subsidies for specified consumer categories including agricultural and domestic consumers may continue to be provided by the State Government under Section 65 of the Act.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1109**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

## ELECTRICITY ACCESS TO PVTG FAMILY

1109 # SMT. RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA:

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

(a) the number of tribal families belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and residing in remote and inaccessible areas that have been identified as still lacking access to electricity;

(b) the progress made so far in electrifying PVTGs and other tribal families across the country; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to overcome the constraints in ensuring electricity supply to remote and inaccessible areas?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (c) :** Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of States in providing access to quality power to all households, including households in remote and inaccessible areas, under schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in 2017, and currently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in 2021. Under DDUGJY, and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March 2019, as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both schemes stand closed on 31.03.2022.

Under RDSS, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs 6,521 Cr have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), Scheduled Tribe households under Dharti Abha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsha Abhiyan (DA–JGUA), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM–AJAY) and households in remote and border areas under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP), wherever found feasible.

…….2.

Based on the surveys conducted by the States, a total of 1,44,491 PVTG households and 3,24,644 tribal households have been identified for on-grid electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA respectively, out of which, works amounting to Rs 1,788 Cr for 4,15,773 households were sanctioned under RDSS. In addition, 53,362 households in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have also been taken up under the respective State Plans. Till date, 1,95,841 PVTG and tribal households have been electrified.

Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works have been sanctioned for 8,823 PVTG and 4,099 tribal households for off-grid solar based electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA respectively. Till date, 11,106 PVTG and tribal households have been electrified.

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, the norms for electrification under RDSS were relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms. Further, regular review meetings are convened with all stakeholders to facilitate smooth execution of works and early achievement of targets.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1110**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**CROSS-BORDER ELECTRICITY TRADE WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.**

1110 # SHRI SHAMBHU SHARAN PATEL:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:

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

(a) the number of transmission lines and substations commissioned during the last five years;

(b) the steps being taken to address intra-State and inter-State transmission constraints;

(c) whether project timelines have been affected due to delays in obtaining right-of-way or various clearances;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the progress made so far in the area of cross-border electricity trade with neighboring countries; and

(f) the roadmap of Government for strengthening the national transmission grid?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** During the last 5 years [from Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to December 2025] in the transmission system network (220 kV and above), 74 transmission lines with 57,630 circuit kilometres (ckm) and 33 Substations of 3,81,523 Mega Volt Amperes (MVA) of transformation capacity have been commissioned in the country.

**(b):** India's national transmission infrastructure is adequately developed to ensure reliable power flow across regions. Presently, there is no transmission constraint existing at the national level affecting the overall transfer of power across regions. A robust National Grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. The capacity of National Grid is expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand. The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 Giga Watt (GW) as on December 2025 to 143 GW by the year 2027 and further to 168 GW by the year 2032.

…….2.

As Electricity is a concurrent subject, the planning, development and operation of the Intra-State power grid and transmission infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, through the Ministry of Power and Central agencies, provides technical and planning support, including assistance in Resource Adequacy (RA) assessment and transmission system planning, taking into account potential growth in electricity demand.

**(c) & (d):** Delays due to Right of Way (RoW) issues have affected project timelines. The details of under implementation Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) projects in the country with Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCOD) upto March 2026, which are facing RoW issues or clearances is attached as **Annexure.**

**(e):** Import/Export of Electricity with neighbouring countries includes transactions through Indian power exchange(s) and bilateral mode, the progress made in Cross-Border power trade in terms of energy imported/exported to neighbouring countries for past 5FYs are as under:

| | **Import (MUs) by India** | | | | **Export (MUs) by India** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Bhutan** | **Bangladesh** | **Nepal** | **Myanmar** | **Bhutan** | **Bangladesh** | **Nepal** | **Myanmar** |
| 2025-26* | 7796 | 0 | 3252 | 0 | 580 | 6342 | 662 | 6.41 |
| 2024-25 | 6281 | 0 | 2150 | 0 | 1764 | 8084 | 1686 | 9.08 |
| 2023-24 | 5730 | 0 | 1725 | 0 | 1868 | 8394 | 1850 | 8.78 |
| 2022-23 | 7253 | 0 | 1385 | 0 | 522 | 8581 | 1552 | 9.80 |
| 2021-22 | 7995 | 0 | 179 | 0 | 322 | 7327 | 2127 | 8.81 |

***(* Upto December 2025) MUs-*** *Million Units*

**(f):** To strengthen the transmission infrastructure in line with the growing electricity demand, the Government of India published the National Electricity Plan (NEP) (Volume-II Transmission) in 2024. The plan outlines the transmission system requirements for the period from 2023 to 2032, commensurate with projected generation capacity additions to meet the projected electricity demand. The transmission plan includes the addition of central and state transmission systems to meet the projected peak electricity demand of 388 GW by the year 2032. Under the NEP (Volume II Transmission), transmission network (220 kV and above) in the country is planned to expand to 6.48 lakh ckm by the year 2032 and the transformation capacity is to increase to 2,345 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA).

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1110 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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The details of under implementation ISTS projects in the country with SCOD upto March 2026, which are facing RoWissuesor various clearances and having delays in time-lines

| Sl. No. | Transmission Line (TL) | SCOD | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ananthpuram PS-Cuddapah-400kV (Quad moose) D/c Line | Sep-25 | Mar-26 |
| 2 | Bhadla-III PS – Sikar-II S/s 765 kV D/c line | Mar-25 | Feb-26 |
| 3 | Beawar-Dausa 765kV D/C line | Apr-25 | Mar-26 |
| 4 | Koppal-II PS – Narendra (New) 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 5 | Gadag-II PS – Koppal-II PS 400 kV (Quad Moose) D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 6 | Koppal-II PS – Raichur 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 7 | Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 8 | Neemrana-II- Bareilly (PG) 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 9 | Bidar PS–Maheshwaram (PG) 765KV D/C line | Feb-26 | Jun-26 |
| 10 | Sikar-II –Narela 765 kV D/C line | Aug-25 | Jul-26 |
| 11 | Sikar-II –Khetri765 kV D/C line | Aug-25 | Jul-26 |
| 12 | Fatehgarh3– Beawar 765kV D/c | Mar-25 | Mar-26 |
| 13 | LILO of both circuits of Ajmer – Chittorgarh 765 kV D/c at Beawar | Mar-25 | Mar-26 |
| 14 | Neemrana-II -Kotputli 400 kV D/c line (Quad) | Dec-25 | Dec-26 |
| 15 | LILO of both ckts of 400 kV Gurgaon (PG) - Sohna Road (GPTL) D/c line (Quad) at Neemrana-II S/s | Dec-25 | Dec-26 |
| 16 | Narendra New (GIS) – Pune (GIS) 765 D/c Line | Jul-24 | Jun-26 |
| 17 | KPS2(GIS) - Halvad 765 kV D/c line | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 18 | LILO of Lakadia – Ahmedabad 765 kV D/c line at Halvad | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 19 | Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/C line (2nd) | Dec-25 | Aug-26 |
| 20 | Gadag Pooling station – Koppal PS 400 kV D/C line | May-24 | Mar-26 |
| 21 | Dhule PS – Dhule (BDTCL) 400 kV D/c line | Feb-26 | Jun-26 |
| 22 | Pachora PS – Ujjain (MPPTCL) 400 kV D/c line | Feb-26 | Mar-26 |
| 23 | 400 kV D/c Khandukhal (Srinagar) – Rampura (Kashipur) line | Sep-24 | May-26 |
| 24 | Fatehgarh 3- Bhadla-3 400kV D/C line | Feb-25 | Jun-26 |
| 25 | Solapur PS – Solapur (PG) 400 kV D/c line | Mar-26 | Jun-26 |

***LILO-*** *Line In Line Out ;* ***D/c-*** *Double Circuit;* ***S/s-*** *Substation*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1111**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**INSTALLATION OF ELECTRONIC / SMART ELECTRICITY METERS**

1111 SHRI IMRAN PRATAPGARHI:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that in several States electronic/smart electricity meters are being installed compulsorily in households through official and administrative pressure, despite widespread objections from consumers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has assessed the concerns raised by citizens regarding higher bills, transparency of readings and lack of informed consent;

(c) whether guidelines exist to ensure voluntary adoption, grievance redressal and independent audit of billing accuracy; and

(d) whether State utilities are directed to suspend coercive installations until consultations are held, the safeguards are ensured and consumer confidence is restored, 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):** The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021, with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. Installation of smart meters is a key intervention under the Scheme envisaged to provide benefits to both consumers and Distribution utilities. Under the scheme, smart metering works for 19.79 Cr consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs, totaling 20.33 Cr smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the proposal submitted by the States/distribution utilities.

Smart metering ensures accurate billing, eliminates manual metering errors, provides ease of convenience of recharge for consumers and allows them to track their consumption. Further, it improves collection efficiency of DISCOMs while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition.

…….2.

Initially there were some challenges in implementation of smart metering works due to inadequate consumer awareness about the benefits of smart meters. The following steps have been taken to engage with consumers and enhance consumer confidence:

A. Installation of smart meters in Government establishments and commercial and Industrial consumers has been prioritised for demonstration of benefits to other consumers.

B. Various advisories /SOPs have been issued by the Ministry which include:

- Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebate in bill;
- No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;
- Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;
- Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.
- Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge;
- Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers

C. Consumer awareness programs have been organised by the Distribution Utilities, Nodal agencies namely REC and PFC and Advance Metering Infrastructure Service providers. These programs include distribution of pamphlets displaying benefits of smart meters, placing banners and awareness canopies in high footfall areas, social media outreach etc.

As a result of various efforts, till date, a total of 5.59 Cr smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes including RDSS and State Plan.

Further, a robust, multi-tier consumer grievance redressal mechanism has been established under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020. As per the framework, consumers may initially approach the internal grievance redressal system of the Distribution Utility, and in case of any dissatisfaction, the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF), and thereafter the Electricity Ombudsman, may be approached for resolution of grievances.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1112**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUND IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

1112 # SHRI HARSH MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the total amount allocated and spent under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in the State of Himachal Pradesh by Public Sector Undertakings and other central public sector undertakings during the last three years, year-wise and undertaking-wise details thereof;

(b) the areas where the CSR fund has been utilized in the State during this period, and the district-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has established any monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure that the CSR fund in the State is being used transparently, effectively, and in accordance with local needs and if so, the details thereof?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** The details of total amount allocated and spent by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Power (MoP) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years, CPSE-wise and year-wise, are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

| **CPSEs** | **2022-23** | | **2023-24** | | **2024-25** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount Allocated | Amount Spent | Amount Allocated | Amount Spent | Amount Allocated | Amount Spent |
| NTPC Limited | 173.16 | 173.16 | 221.51 | 221.51 | 420.63 | 420.63 |
| POWERGRID | 699.90 | 699.90 | 1970.47 | 1970.47 | 400.22 | 400.22 |
| PFC Limited | 129.92 | 129.92 | 549.72 | 549.72 | - | - |
| REC Limited | 160.40 | 160.40 | 61.41 | 61.41 | - | - |
| NHPC Limited | 2681.47 | 2339.78 | 2238.33 | 1744.99 | 2528.84 | 1933.05 |
| SJVN Limited | 4286.31 | 4286.31 | 3093.63 | 3093.63 | 2178.96 | 2178.96 |
| THDCIL | - | - | 33.66 | 33.66 | 43.54 | 43.54 |

**(b):** The CPSEs under MoP undertake CSR activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on areas such as Health, Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives, Care for the Elderly, Differently-abled Persons, promoting sports activities, disaster management etc. Activity/State/District-wise details of CSR activities undertaken and funds spent are made available on the respective websites of CPSEs and Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CSR Portal, i.e., www.csr.gov.in.

…….2.

**(c):** CSR funding is a Board-driven process and the Board of the Enterprise is empowered to plan, approve, execute, and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR policy of respective CPSE, DPE guidelines & amendments issued from time to time in this regard. The CSR activities are undertaken by CPSEs by themselves or through agencies/Department of Central/State Governments. The Government monitors the compliance of CSR provisions through the disclosures made by companies in the MCA 21 portal.

Further, Rule 8 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 provides that every company having average CSR obligation of 10 crore rupees or more in the three immediately preceding financial years, shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment, etc., are required to be reported by all the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1113**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**FINANCIAL LIABILITY OF DISCOMS**

1113 SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) have reported a cumulative net profit of ₹ 2,701 crore in Financial Year 2025;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite net profit in Financial Year 2025, the DISCOMs are under a cumulative debt of over ₹7 trillion since last ten years;

(c) whether it is a fact that around ₹2.74 trillion has been assessed as "unsustainable" by Government; and

(d) the measures being taken to address this liability?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d) :** As per the PFC's 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking report on Power Distribution Utilities, the DISCOM-wise accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025 are placed at **Annexure.**

Government of India has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their financial viability through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to performance of the States/ distribution utilities against financial and operational parameters.

ii. Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been made available to State Governments, which is conditional upon them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector including financial performance of the distribution utilities.

iii. Additional Prudential Norms have been laid down for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities based on performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.

…….2.

iv. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff have been framed so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.

v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has narrowed from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.

Financial liabilities of distribution utilities are the contingent liabilities of the respective State Governments and need to be recognized as such. As per information submitted to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) by the six states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu that have a very high share (66%) of total borrowings of DISCOMs, i.e. Rs. 2,74,120 crore as on 31.03.2025 is the quantum of debt not allowed by regulator (for recovery through tariff) and is treated as unsustainable.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1113 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025**

| State/ DISCOM | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|
| **State Sector** | **(6,77,561)** | **7,11,402** |
| **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** | **-** | **-** |
| Andaman & Nicobar PD | - | - |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | **(29,420)** | **77,583** |
| APCPDCL | (9,688) | 21,204 |
| APEPDCL | (7,155) | 20,693 |
| APSPDCL | (12,577) | 35,687 |
| **Arunachal Pradesh** | **-** | **-** |
| Arunachal PD | - | - |
| **Assam** | **(1,028)** | **1,131** |
| APDCL | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| **Bihar** | **(16,526)** | **14,002** |
| NBPDCL | (4,917) | 6,509 |
| SBPDCL | (11,608) | 7,494 |
| **Chhattisgarh** | **(10,423)** | **5,428** |
| CSPDCL | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| **Delhi** | **-** | **-** |
| NDMC | - | - |
| **Goa** | **-** | **-** |
| Goa PD | - | - |
| **Gujarat** | **7,355** | **258** |
| DGVCL | 2,507 | 26 |
| MGVCL | 877 | 9 |
| PGVCL | 2,276 | 208 |
| UGVCL | 1,695 | 15 |
| **Haryana** | **(27,915)** | **20,311** |
| DHBVNL | (13,052) | 12,099 |
| UHBVNL | (14,862) | 8,213 |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | **(3,391)** | **7,024** |
| HPSEBL | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| **Jharkhand** | **(20,512)** | **22,381** |
| JBVNL | (20,512) | 22,381 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Karnataka** | **(34,980)** | **47,993** |
| BESCOM | (13,819) | 22,611 |
| CHESCOM | (4,064) | 5,410 |
| GESCOM | (5,661) | 6,147 |
| HESCOM | (11,398) | 12,251 |
| MESCOM | (37) | 1,575 |
| **Kerala** | **(38,648)** | **17,638** |
| KSEBL | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| TCED | - | - |
| **Ladakh** | **-** | **-** |
| Ladakh PD | - | - |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | **(71,394)** | **49,239** |
| MPMaKVVCL | (30,900) | 18,176 |
| MPPaKVVCL | (12,503) | 14,184 |
| MPPoKVVCL | (27,992) | 16,878 |
| **Maharashtra** | **(35,671)** | **90,659** |
| BEST | - | - |
| MSEDCL | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| **Manipur** | **(290)** | **745** |
| MSPDCL | (290) | 745 |
| **Meghalaya** | **(4,962)** | **1,474** |
| MePDCL | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| **Mizoram** | **-** | **-** |
| Mizoram PD | - | - |
| **Nagaland** | **-** | **-** |
| Nagaland PD | - | - |
| **Puducherry** | **-** | **-** |
| Puducherry PD | - | - |
| **Punjab** | **(3,404)** | **17,411** |
| PSPCL | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| **Rajasthan** | **(90,303)** | **98,488** |
| AVVNL | (25,563) | 26,126 |
| JdVVNL | (34,689) | 36,793 |
| JVVNL | (30,052) | 35,569 |
| **Sikkim** | **-** | **-** |
| Sikkim PD | - | - |
| **Tamil Nadu** | **(1,19,153)** | **1,01,782** |
| TNPDCL | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Telangana** | **(69,741)** | **59,230** |
| TSNPDCL | (21,399) | 21,885 |
| TSSPDCL | (48,342) | 37,345 |
| **Tripura** | **(991)** | **842** |
| TSECL | (991) | 842 |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **(1,00,858)** | **61,395** |
| DVVNL | (33,974) | 16,412 |
| KESCO | (5,232) | 2,243 |
| MVVNL | (25,236) | 14,338 |
| PaVVNL | (8,782) | 6,562 |
| PuVVNL | (27,634) | 21,840 |
| **Uttarakhand** | **(5,482)** | **1,729** |
| UPCL | (5,482) | 1,729 |
| **West Bengal** | **174** | **14,658** |
| WBSEDCL | 174 | 14,658 |
| **Private Sector** | **30,351** | **14,975** |
| **Delhi** | **22,184** | **2,914** |
| BRPL | 12,892 | 894 |
| BYPL | 5,650 | 701 |
| TPDDL | 3,642 | 1,319 |
| **Gujarat** | **3,892** | **3,562** |
| Torrent Power Ahmedabad | 3,206 | 3,354 |
| Torrent Power Surat | 686 | 208 |
| **Maharashtra** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| AEML | 1,245 | 3,818 |
| **Odisha** | **1,263** | **4,531** |
| TPNODL | 480 | 1,006 |
| TPSODL | 219 | 1,498 |
| TPWODL | 301 | 1,093 |
| TPCODL | 262 | 933 |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **1,561** | **0** |
| NPCL | 1,561 | 0 |
| **West Bengal** | **205** | **151** |
| IPCL | 205 | 151 |
| **Grand Total** | **(6,47,210)** | **7,26,378** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1114**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**STATUS OF PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA**

1114 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) the basis on which the estimated number of unelectrified households was revised downward during SAUBHAGYA implementation;

(b) State-wise number of households currently identified as de-electrified or non-functional connections;

(c) the amount of extra-budgetary borrowings raised by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under SAUBHAGYA and related schemes; and

(d) the interest burden incurred on unutilised funds?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b):** Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October 2017 to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all un-electrified and willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As per the SAUBHAGYA scheme, the total number of un-electrified households was estimated at 300 lakh, against which 286 lakh households across the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period and all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure–I**.

Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in the year 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. Projects worth Rs 2.83 lakh Crore have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering works under the scheme, of which, works amounting to Rs. 6522 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country. This includes electrification works sanctioned for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Maha Nyaya Abhiyan(PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible.The State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs) are given at **Annexure-II**.

**(c) & (d):** The amount of extra budgetary borrowings raised by REC under SAUBHAGYA scheme is as follows:

| **Sr. No.** | **Scheme** | **Amount in Rs crore** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SAUBHAGYA | 2,950.00 |
| 2 | DDUGJY | 21,159.30 |
| Total | | **24,109.30** |

The entire fund was utilised for the scheme within the stipulated time.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1114 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**Number of Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period**

| S. 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

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1114 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs)**

| Name of State | Total Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|
| **Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS** | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15,475 | 15,307 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 6,506 | 0 |
| Assam | 127,111 | 0 |
| Bihar | 35,467 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 34,078 | 188 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 15,359 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 4,853 | 371 |
| Kerala | 40 | 11 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 196 | 21 |
| Manipur | 36,972 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 50,501 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 15,167 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 10,004 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 338,702 | 79,526 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 251,487 | 1,317 |
| **Total (A)** | **941,918** | **96,741** |
| Himachal Pradesh* | 0 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,683 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,154 | 0 |
| **Total (B)** | **2,837** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| Bihar | - | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| Jharkhand | 12,442 | 11,146 |
| Karnataka | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| Kerala | 345 | 313 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 30,216 | 27,006 |
| Maharashtra | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| Rajasthan | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8,603 | 6,939 |
| Telangana | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| Tripura | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 316 | 195 |
| Uttarakhand | 669 | 669 |
| **Sub Total (C1)** | **127,987** | **120,714** |
| Gujarat | 0 | 6,626 |
| Odisha | 0 | 5,156 |
| West Bengal | 0 | 3,372 |
| **Sub Total (C2)** | **0** | **15,154** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madhya Pradesh | 25 | 20 |
| **Sub Total (C3)** | **25** | **20** |
| **Total (C=C1+C2+C3)** | **128,012** | **135,888** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,921 | 4,359 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,938 | 1,469 |
| Bihar | 7,117 | 648 |
| Chhattisgarh | 39,579 | 12,245 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 93 | 10 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 13,824 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 19,467 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 5,288 | 1,101 |
| Kerala | 1,080 | 204 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59,172 | 11,910 |
| Maharashtra | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| Rajasthan | 82,842 | 7 |
| Telangana | 26,525 | 15,442 |
| Tripura | 7,677 | 5,089 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6,867 | 65 |
| Uttarakhand | 207 | 135 |
| **Sub Total (D1)** | **283,558** | **57,912** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D2)** | **0** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 182 | 129 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 3 |
| Jharkhand | 1,910 | 0 |
| Kerala | 17 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 650 | 67 |
| Rajasthan | 195 | 0 |
| Telangana | 672 | 0 |
| Tripura | 512 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30 | 7 |
| Uttarakhand | 19 | 3 |
| **Sub Total (D3)** | **4,203** | **218** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D4)** | **0** | **0** |
| **Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4)** | **287,761** | **58,130** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 811 | 411 |
| Jharkhand | 1,782 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 2,012 | 21 |
| **Total (E)** | **4,611** | **435** |
| **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | **1,365,139** | **291,194** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1115**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**NON-FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY SHARE IN INSTALLED CAPACITY MILESTONE**

1115 # SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

(a) the details of India's achievement of attaining 500 gigawatts (GW) of installed power capacity in September, 2025;

(b) the current share of non-fossil fuel sources in the total installed power capacity and the status of achieving the 50 per cent non-fossil fuel target set under COP26;

(c) the details of the growth made in renewable energy capacity during 2025 including the major milestones achieved under solar and wind energy; and

(d) the action plan (roadmap) for achieving 500 gigawatts of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 and the net-zero 2070 objective?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b)** : The details of installed generation capacity in September 2025, at the time of achievement of 500 GW, and the installed generation capacity as on 31.12.2025, indicating the percentage share of fossil and non fossil fuel sources, are given at **Annexure-I**. As on 31.12.2025 the total installed generation capacity is 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW (48.07 %) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW (51.93 %) of non-fossil fuel sources.

India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.

**(c) :** During 2025, a total of 48,436 MW Renewable energy capacity has been added. This includes 37,945 MW of Solar power and 6,347 MW of Wind power. The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 are given at **Annexure-II**.

**(d) :** The details of initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to achieve 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070 are as follows:

1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These, inter-alia, include the following:

(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power

(vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale

(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched

(ix) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

(x) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

(xi) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

(xiii) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32

(xiv) Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.

2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:

i. A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.

ii. Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.

iii. Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.

iv. India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.

v. To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.

3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.

The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

**********

The details of country's of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, in September 2025 and December 2025

| Installed Capacity (in MW) of the Country | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | as on 30.09.2025 | | as on 31.12.2025 | |
| Category | | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total |
| Fossil Fuel | Coal | 2,17,458 | 43.41% | 2,19,610 | 42.75% |
| | Lignite | 6,620 | 1.32% | 6,620 | 1.29% |
| | Gas | 20,132 | 4.02% | 20,122 | 3.92% |
| | Diesel | 589 | 0.12% | 589 | 0.11% |
| | **Total Fossil Fuel** | **2,44,800** | **48.87%** | **2,46,942** | **48.07%** |
| Non-Fossil Fuel | RES (including Hydro) | 2,47,310 | 49.37% | 2,58,008 | 50.22% |
| | Hydro (including PSPs) | 50,108 | 10.00% | 50,915 | 9.91% |
| | Wind, Solar & Other RE | 1,97,201 | 39.37% | 2,07,093 | 40.31% |
| | Wind | 53,124 | 10.61% | 54,511 | 10.61% |
| | Solar | 1,27,332 | 25.42% | 1,35,810 | 26.44% |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 10,757 | 2.15% | 10,757 | 2.09% |
| | Waste to Energy | 854 | 0.17% | 857 | 0.17% |
| | Small Hydro | 5,134 | 1.02% | 5,159 | 1.00% |
| | Nuclear | 8,780 | 1.75% | 8,780 | 1.71% |
| | **Total Non-Fossil Fuel** | **2,56,090** | **51.13%** | **2,66,788** | **51.93%** |
| | **Total Installed Capacity** | **5,00,889** | **100.0%** | **5,13,730** | **100.0%** |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025

**All figures in MW**

| As on | Small Hydro Power | Wind Power | Bio-Power | | Solar Power | Large Hydro | Total RES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bio Mass Power/Cogeneration | Waste to Energy | | | |
| 2025 (Jan-Dec) | 58.06 | 6,347.77 | 29.10 | 236.68 | 37,945.22 | 3,820.00 | 48,436.83 |

RES: Renewable Energy Sources

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.309**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

**500 GW INSTALLED CAPACITY MILESTONE AND NON-FOSSIL ENERGY SHARE**

309 DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:
SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH:
SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:

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

(a) details of India achieving the milestone of 500 GW installed power capacity in September, 2025;

(b) the present share of non fossil fuel sources in total installed capacity and whether the fifty percent non fossil target announced at COP26 has been achieved ahead of schedule;

(c) the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 including solar and wind milestones crossed;

(d) the roadmap for achieving 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070; and

(e) the status potential and Government initiatives for promoting projects in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b)** : The details of installed generation capacity in September 2025, at the time of achievement of 500 GW, and the installed generation capacity as on 31.12.2025, indicating the percentage share of fossil and non fossil fuel sources, are given at **Annexure-I**. As on 31.12.2025 the total installed generation capacity is 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW (48.07 %) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW (51.93 %) of non-fossil fuel sources.

India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.

**(c) :** During 2025, a total of 48,436 MW Renewable energy capacity has been added. This includes 37,945 MW of Solar power and 6,347 MW of Wind power. The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 are given at **Annexure-II**.

**(d) :** The details of initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to achieve 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070 are as follows:

1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These, inter-alia, include the following:

(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

(v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power

(vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale

(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched

(ix) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

(x) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

(xi) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

(xiii) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32

(xiv) Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.

2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:

i. A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.

ii. Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.

iii. Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.

iv. India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.

v. To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.

3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.

The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.

**(e) :** As informed by the State Government of Maharashtra, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has assessed that there is a potential of 1,895 MW wind power in various district of the Marathwada region at 120 meters AGL (Above Ground Level). Against this potential, 1,141 MW of Wind capacity has already been installed.

Similarly, as per the assessment, there is a potential of 8,462 MW of Solar power projects out of which 2,134 MW solar power capacity has already been installed in the Marathwada region.

Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) has taken initiatives for development of new wind projects, repowering old sites and integrating storage and hybrid systems to promote Renewable Energy development in the State.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 309 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

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The details of country's of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, in September 2025 and December 2025

| Installed Capacity (in MW) of the Country | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | as on 30.09.2025 | | as on 31.12.2025 | |
| Category | | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total | Installed Capacity (MW) | % Share in Total |
| Fossil Fuel | Coal | 2,17,458 | 43.41% | 2,19,610 | 42.75% |
| | Lignite | 6,620 | 1.32% | 6,620 | 1.29% |
| | Gas | 20,132 | 4.02% | 20,122 | 3.92% |
| | Diesel | 589 | 0.12% | 589 | 0.11% |
| | **Total Fossil Fuel** | **2,44,800** | **48.87%** | **2,46,942** | **48.07%** |
| Non-Fossil Fuel | RES (including Hydro) | 2,47,310 | 49.37% | 2,58,008 | 50.22% |
| | Hydro (including PSPs) | 50,108 | 10.00% | 50,915 | 9.91% |
| | Wind, Solar & Other RE | 1,97,201 | 39.37% | 2,07,093 | 40.31% |
| | Wind | 53,124 | 10.61% | 54,511 | 10.61% |
| | Solar | 1,27,332 | 25.42% | 1,35,810 | 26.44% |
| | BM Power/Cogen. | 10,757 | 2.15% | 10,757 | 2.09% |
| | Waste to Energy | 854 | 0.17% | 857 | 0.17% |
| | Small Hydro | 5,134 | 1.02% | 5,159 | 1.00% |
| | Nuclear | 8,780 | 1.75% | 8,780 | 1.71% |
| | **Total Non-Fossil Fuel** | **2,56,090** | **51.13%** | **2,66,788** | **51.93%** |
| | **Total Installed Capacity** | **5,00,889** | **100.0%** | **5,13,730** | **100.0%** |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 309 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

**********

The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025

**All figures in MW**

| As on | Small Hydro Power | Wind Power | Bio-Power | | Solar Power | Large Hydro | Total RES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bio Mass Power/Cogeneration | Waste to Energy | | | |
| 2025 (Jan-Dec) | 58.06 | 6,347.77 | 29.10 | 236.68 | 37,945.22 | 3,820.00 | 48,436.83 |

RES: Renewable Energy Sources

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.310**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

**EXEMPTION OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS FROM INSTALLING FGD SYSTEMS**

310 SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

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

(a) whether a number of thermal power plants have been exempted from installing Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study has been commissioned/conducted to assess the impact of exemption;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) safeguards put in place to enforce appropriate emission controls and cost- effective approach to pollution control?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d) :** The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified emission standards [including Sulphur Dioxide ($SO_2$)] for coal / lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide its Notification dated 07.12.2015. Further, MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 31.03.2021 prescribed for categorization of TPPs into three categories i.e. Category A, B and C for compliance of the emission standards. Accordingly, TPPs were classified as follows:

| Sl. No. | Category | Location/area | No. of TPPs | No. of Units | Capacity (MW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Category-A | Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population. | 17 | 66 | 20,577 |
| 2 | Category-B | Within 10 km radius of Critically Polluted Areas or Non-attainment cities | 25 | 72 | 24,057 |
| 3 | Category-C | Other than those included in category A and B | 149 | 462 | 1,66,885.5 |
| **Total** | | | **191** | **600** | **2,11,519.5** |

*Note: As per 2011 census of India*

……..2.

The $SO_2$ emission standards prescribed in MoEF&CC Notification dated 07.12.2015 have been reviewed by the Central Government taking into consideration the various representations received regarding exemption or relaxation in timelines of these standards due to limited availability of technology providers, its techno-economic feasibility, negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on supply chain, price escalation due to high demand and low supplies, low $SO_2$ concentration in ambient air and heavy burden on consumers due to increase in electricity price etc.

Besides, the scientific studies conducted by independent research institutions regarding effectiveness & rationale behind these standards and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region were also considered to evaluate the need of universal applicability and enforcement of these standards.

In view of the above, MoEF&CC has issued a Notification on 11.07.2025 regarding the applicability of $SO_2$ emission standards notified vide Notification dated 07.12.2015. Accordingly, the applicability and timelines for compliance of $SO_2$ emission standards by TPPs are tabulated below:

| **Category** | **Applicability of $SO_2$ emission standards** | **Timelines for Compliance (Non- retiring units)** | **Last date for retirement of units for exemption from compliance** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Category A** | Mandatory | 31.12.2027 | 31.12.2030 |
| **Category B** | To be decided on a case-to-case basis by the Central Government based upon the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee (Thermal Projects).<br><br>In case any TPP is considered for exemption from $SO_2$ emission standards, such TPP shall ensure meeting of stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990. | 31.12.2028 | |
| **Category C** | Not applicable subject to condition of meeting stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990. | 31.12.2029 | |

……3.

The category wise applicability of $SO_2$ emission standards in TPPs have been decided based on detailed scientific studies and analysis of ambient $SO_2$ concentrations across the country, including areas near TPPs done by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Delhi, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)-National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS)-Bengaluru. This approach applies the precautionary principle for controlling and abating air pollution in densely populated and other air pollution sensitive areas, while also emphasizing on resource conservation by avoiding additional consumption of water, auxiliary power, and limestone, and avoiding the increase in carbon footprint/$CO_2$ emissions resulting from the operation of deployed control measures, as well as mining and transportation of limestone required for these measures.

**(e):** All TPPs are required to comply with the emission norms as notified by MoEF&CC. The TPPs are regulated through grant of Consent to Establish and/or Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). These Acts also include penal provisions for non-compliance of environmental standards.

To comply with the stack emission standards notified by MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 07.12.2015 and its subsequent amendments, TPPs are adopting technologies such as upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) for compliance with Particulate Matter (PM) standards, $NO_x$ Combustion Modification for $NO_x$ emission standards, and installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) systems for $SO_2$ emission standards.

Moreover, in case of non-compliance beyond the prescribed timelines in MoEF&CC Notification dated 11.07.2025, the following Environmental Compensation can also be levied on non-compliant TPPs (for both $SO_2$ and parameters other than $SO_2$):

| **Non-Compliant operation beyond the Timeline** | **Environmental Compensations (Rs. per unit electricity generated)** |
|---|---|
| 0-180 days | 0.20 |
| 181-365 days | 0.30 |
| 366 days and beyond | 0.40 |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.311**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

**PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA**

311 SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:

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

(a) the basis on which the estimated number of un-electrified households was revised downward during SAUBHAGYA implementation;

(b) State-wise number of households currently identified as de-electrified or non-functional connections;

(c) the amount of extra-budgetary borrowings raised by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under SAUBHAGYA and related schemes; and

(d) the interest burden incurred on unutilised funds?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b):** Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October 2017 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. As per the SAUBHAGYA scheme, the total number of un-electrified households was estimated at 300 lakh, against which 286 lakh households across the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period and all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure–I**.

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. Projects worth Rs 2.62 lakh Crore have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering works under the scheme, of which, works amounting to Rs. 6522 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country. This includes electrification works sanctioned for particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Maha Nyaya Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. The State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs) are given at **Annexure-II**.

……2.

**(c) & (d):** The amount of extra budgetary borrowings raised by REC under SAUBHAGYA scheme is as follows:

| **Sr. No.** | **Scheme** | **Amount in Rs crore** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SAUBHAGYA | 2,950.00 |
| 2 | DDUGJY | 21,159.30 |
| Total | | **24,109.30** |

The entire fund was utilised for the scheme within the stipulated time.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

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**Number of Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period**

| S. 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

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

**********

**State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs)**

| Name of State | Total Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|
| **Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS** | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15,475 | 15,307 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 6,506 | 0 |
| Assam | 127,111 | 0 |
| Bihar | 35,467 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 34,078 | 188 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 15,359 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 4,853 | 371 |
| Kerala | 40 | 11 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 196 | 21 |
| Manipur | 36,972 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 50,501 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 15,167 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 10,004 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 338,702 | 79,526 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 251,487 | 1,317 |
| **Total (A)** | **941,918** | **96,741** |
| Himachal Pradesh* | 0 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,683 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,154 | 0 |
| **Total (B)** | **2,837** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| Bihar | - | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| Jharkhand | 12,442 | 11,146 |
| Karnataka | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| Kerala | 345 | 313 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 30,216 | 27,006 |
| Maharashtra | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| Rajasthan | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8,603 | 6,939 |
| Telangana | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| Tripura | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 316 | 195 |
| Uttarakhand | 669 | 669 |
| **Sub Total (C1)** | **127,987** | **120,714** |
| Gujarat | 0 | 6,626 |
| Odisha | 0 | 5,156 |
| West Bengal | 0 | 3,372 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sub Total (C2)** | **0** | **15,154** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25 | 20 |
| **Sub Total (C3)** | **25** | **20** |
| **Total (C=C1+C2+C3)** | **128,012** | **135,888** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,921 | 4,359 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,938 | 1,469 |
| Bihar | 7,117 | 648 |
| Chhattisgarh | 39,579 | 12,245 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 93 | 10 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 13,824 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 19,467 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 5,288 | 1,101 |
| Kerala | 1,080 | 204 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59,172 | 11,910 |
| Maharashtra | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| Rajasthan | 82,842 | 7 |
| Telangana | 26,525 | 15,442 |
| Tripura | 7,677 | 5,089 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6,867 | 65 |
| Uttarakhand | 207 | 135 |
| **Sub Total (D1)** | **283,558** | **57,912** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D2)** | **0** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 182 | 129 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 3 |
| Jharkhand | 1,910 | 0 |
| Kerala | 17 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 650 | 67 |
| Rajasthan | 195 | 0 |
| Telangana | 672 | 0 |
| Tripura | 512 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30 | 7 |
| Uttarakhand | 19 | 3 |
| **Sub Total (D3)** | **4,203** | **218** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D4)** | **0** | **0** |
| **Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4)** | **287,761** | **58,130** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 811 | 411 |
| Jharkhand | 1,782 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 2,012 | 21 |
| **Total (E)** | **4,611** | **435** |
| **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | **1,365,139** | **291,194** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.311**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

**PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA**

311 SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:

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

(a) the basis on which the estimated number of un-electrified households was revised downward during SAUBHAGYA implementation;

(b) State-wise number of households currently identified as de-electrified or non-functional connections;

(c) the amount of extra-budgetary borrowings raised by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under SAUBHAGYA and related schemes; and

(d) the interest burden incurred on unutilised funds?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b):** Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October 2017 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. As per the SAUBHAGYA scheme, the total number of un-electrified households was estimated at 300 lakh, against which 286 lakh households across the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period and all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure–I**.

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. Projects worth Rs 2.62 lakh Crore have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering works under the scheme, of which, works amounting to Rs. 6522 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country. This includes electrification works sanctioned for particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Maha Nyaya Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. The State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs) are given at **Annexure-II**.

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**(c) & (d):** The amount of extra budgetary borrowings raised by REC under SAUBHAGYA scheme is as follows:

| **Sr. No.** | **Scheme** | **Amount in Rs crore** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SAUBHAGYA | 2,950.00 |
| 2 | DDUGJY | 21,159.30 |
| Total | | **24,109.30** |

The entire fund was utilised for the scheme within the stipulated time.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

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**Number of Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period**

| S. 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

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

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**State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs)**

| Name of State | Total Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|
| **Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS** | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15,475 | 15,307 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 6,506 | 0 |
| Assam | 127,111 | 0 |
| Bihar | 35,467 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 34,078 | 188 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 15,359 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 4,853 | 371 |
| Kerala | 40 | 11 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 196 | 21 |
| Manipur | 36,972 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 50,501 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 15,167 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 10,004 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 338,702 | 79,526 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 251,487 | 1,317 |
| **Total (A)** | **941,918** | **96,741** |
| Himachal Pradesh* | 0 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,683 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,154 | 0 |
| **Total (B)** | **2,837** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| Bihar | - | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| Jharkhand | 12,442 | 11,146 |
| Karnataka | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| Kerala | 345 | 313 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 30,216 | 27,006 |
| Maharashtra | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| Rajasthan | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8,603 | 6,939 |
| Telangana | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| Tripura | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 316 | 195 |
| Uttarakhand | 669 | 669 |
| **Sub Total (C1)** | **127,987** | **120,714** |
| Gujarat | 0 | 6,626 |
| Odisha | 0 | 5,156 |
| West Bengal | 0 | 3,372 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sub Total (C2)** | **0** | **15,154** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25 | 20 |
| **Sub Total (C3)** | **25** | **20** |
| **Total (C=C1+C2+C3)** | **128,012** | **135,888** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,921 | 4,359 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,938 | 1,469 |
| Bihar | 7,117 | 648 |
| Chhattisgarh | 39,579 | 12,245 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 93 | 10 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 13,824 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 19,467 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 5,288 | 1,101 |
| Kerala | 1,080 | 204 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59,172 | 11,910 |
| Maharashtra | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| Rajasthan | 82,842 | 7 |
| Telangana | 26,525 | 15,442 |
| Tripura | 7,677 | 5,089 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6,867 | 65 |
| Uttarakhand | 207 | 135 |
| **Sub Total (D1)** | **283,558** | **57,912** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D2)** | **0** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 182 | 129 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 3 |
| Jharkhand | 1,910 | 0 |
| Kerala | 17 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 650 | 67 |
| Rajasthan | 195 | 0 |
| Telangana | 672 | 0 |
| Tripura | 512 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30 | 7 |
| Uttarakhand | 19 | 3 |
| **Sub Total (D3)** | **4,203** | **218** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D4)** | **0** | **0** |
| **Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4)** | **287,761** | **58,130** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 811 | 411 |
| Jharkhand | 1,782 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 2,012 | 21 |
| **Total (E)** | **4,611** | **435** |
| **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | **1,365,139** | **291,194** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.312**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

## STATUS OF POWER PROJECTS UNDER "PRAGATI" PLATFORM

312 # SMT. SUNETRA AJIT PAWAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the 53 power projects reviewed under the PRAGATI platform, 43 projects have been successfully commissioned by December, 2025;

(b) the current status of the remaining ten under-construction projects, and the timeline set for their completion;

(c) whether Government has identified the major administrative and technical obstacles that caused significant delays in these projects; and

(d) whether there is any plan to implement such a monitoring system at the district level as well to enhance coordination with the States in view of the success of the PRAGATI model?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d) :** Yes, out of 53 power projects reviewed under the PRAGATI platform, 43 projects have been successfully commissioned by December 2025. The status of remaining 10 under-construction power projects is at **Annexure**.

The multi-tier monitoring mechanism under the PRAGATI ecosystem, enables coordinated action across administrative levels. Under this mechanism, state/sub-state levels, review meetings are also convened wherein district collectors and district-level officers are invited to participate along with central and state officials. These district representatives present on-ground challenges, provide status updates, and facilitate resolution.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 312 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

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**Status of Under-Construction Power Projects which were reviewed earlier under Pragati Platform (Till Dec-2025)**

| Sl. No | Date of PRAGATI Review | Project Name/State/UT | Project Cost (Rs. Crore) | Original date of commissioning | Anticipated Date of Commissioning | Progress (%) | | Reasons for Delay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Physical | Financial | |
| 1 | 26.04.2017 | North eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP)<br>**States:** Mizoram, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya | 6,700 | Dec-2018 | Mar-2026 | 96.6 | 81.6 | i. Delay in timely availability of land for Sub-station, Right of Way (RoW) issues and Statutory clearances<br>ii. Post-award change in scope of work based on the requirements of the States<br>iii. Lack of connectivity infrastructure (road, bridge etc.)<br>iv. Intermittent law and order issues. |
| 2 | 27.06.2018/ 25.08.2021 | Comprehensive Scheme for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim<br>**States:** Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim | 9,129 | Dec-2018 | Mar-2027 | 82.5 | 85.5 | i. Delay in compensation assessment & disbursement.<br>ii. Delay in forest working permission from State Govt.<br>iii. Delay in handover of Substation land & resolution of RoW by State Govt.<br>iv. Severe flash floods in North Sikkim |
| 3 | 29.06.2016 | 520 MW Tapovan-Vishnugad Hydro Power Project (TVHPP) (4x130 MW)<br>**State:** Uttarakhand | 10,907 | Mar-2013 | FY 2029-30 | 74.5 | 68.0 | i. Delay due to natural disasters like flash floods, glacial outburst, etc.<br>ii. Stoppage of work at TVHPP by State Administration w.e.f. 05.01.23 after reporting of land subsidence in Joshimath. (Resumed on 23.09.24).<br>iii. Delay due to geological surprises |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 27.09.2017/ 25.05.2022 | Patratu Super Thermal Power Project Phase-I (3x800 MW)<br><br>**State:** Jharkhand | 20,302 | Mar-2023 | FY 2026-27 | 87.0 | 89.0 | i. Delay in readiness of Associated Transmission System by JUSNL, Govt. of Jharkhand.<br>ii. Non availability of encumbrance free land for construction of Ash Mound<br>iii. Law & Order issues<br>iv. Delay in clearance for forest land and Non- availability / Interrupted supply of sand<br>v. Performance issue by EPC agency |
| 5 | 25.11.2020 | Pakal Dul HE Project<br><br>**UT:** J&K | 12,728 | Apr-2020 | Dec-2026 | 77.0 | 63.3 | i. Initial delay due to court case during tendering process.<br>ii. Geological surprise at Adit Tunnel site.<br>iii. Law & Order issues. |
| 6 | 24.09.2025 | Dibang Multipurpose Project (2880 MW)<br>**State:** Arunachal Pradesh | 31,876 | Feb-2032 | Feb-2032 | 16.7 | 11.7 | The original date of commissioning is Feb-2032. Hence no delay |
| 7 | 26.08.2015 | Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (4x250 MW)<br><br>**State:** Uttarakhand | 8,339 | Jul-2010 | Mar-2026 | 98.9 | 98.0 | i. Legal issues during the tendering process and non-availability of quarry/dumping areas coupled with local disturbances.<br>ii. Geological variations necessitating design and execution changes. |
| 8 | 25.08.2021 | Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (444 MW)<br><br>**State:** Uttarakhand | 6,405 | Jun-2013 | Sep-2027 | 75.0 | 84.7 | i. Delay in environment and forest clearances due to local agitation.<br>ii. Extreme natural events.<br>iii. Adverse geology leading to increased scope of works, and delays in tunnelling. |
| 9 | 28.08.2024 | Goa Tamnar Transmission Project<br><br>**States:** Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Goa | 1,531 | Nov-2021 | Dec-2027 | 67.0 | 72.0 | i. RoW issues in Karnataka esp. in Dharwad district.<br>ii. Delay in forest and wildlife clearances.<br>iii. Delay in construction of downstream elements by Goa Electricity Department (GED) at Xeldem sub station. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 31.12.2025 | ISTS Network Expansion scheme in Western Region & Southern Region<br><br>**States:** Karnataka, Maharashtra | 2,550 | Jul-2024 | June-2026 | 87.0 | 81.0 | i. RoW issues in Pune and Vijaypura districts.<br>ii. Delay in finalisation of land compensation orders by district administration.<br>iii. Forest clearance in Karnataka has been significantly delayed. |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.313**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

## STATUS ON AGRICULTURAL FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY

313 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:
SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:

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

(a) the State-wise number of agricultural feeders that were originally assessed, sanctioned and actually separated under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) whether Government has assessed the impact of incomplete feeder separation on hours of supply to non-agricultural rural consumers;

(c) the State-wise number of projects where award of work exceeded prescribed timelines by 12 months and 24 months; and

(d) the number of instances where funds were released prior to fulfilment of mandatory pre-conditions such as agreements and State contribution?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** The Government of India launched DDUGJY in December 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs 33,453 crore. The main objectives of the scheme were strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and electrification of villages across the country.

The State-wise details of feeders identified and separated under the DDUGJY scheme are given below:

| Sr. No. | State | Sanction | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bihar | 698 | 698 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 356 | 205 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 45 | 0 |
| 4 | Haryana | 35 | 35 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 151 | 34 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 409 | 409 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 927 | 927 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1284 | 873 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 1077 | 583 |
| 11 | Odisha | 89 | 89 |
| 12 | Punjab | 76 | 76 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Rajasthan | 2131 | 1458 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 29 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 1891 | 1891 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 44 | 44 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 585 | 477 |
| **Total** | | **9832** | **7833** |

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

**(b):** A comprehensive Impact Assessment study of the DDUGJY scheme was carried out, covering all states and most UTs. The study revealed an approximately 39% improvement in the supply hours to villages post DDUGJY. Further, 100% of villages and consumers covered under this survey have reported improvement in supply hours.

**(c) :** Under DDUGJY, a total of 673 projects were sanctioned in 33 States, out of which award of works was delayed in 154 projects for more than 12 month and in 24 projects for more than 24 months from the prescribed timeline, details of which are as under:

| **Sr. No.** | **States** | **Projects delayed >12 months** | **Projects delayed > 24 months** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Assam | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Goa | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Haryana | 7 | 0 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 1 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 13 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 24 | 0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 23 | 0 |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 1 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 27 | 0 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Punjab | 20 | 0 |
| 15 | Telangana | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | | **154** | **24** |

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

**(d) :** Flagship scheme of the Government of India, DDUGJY was launched at the fag end of the year 2014-15 with the objective to complete the scheme within the stipulated timelines. A budget had also been allocated for the scheme in the same year. To facilitate timely start of this scheme, it was decided to consider demands for release of funds of those States, whose DPRs of projects were ready, with the assurance of compliance with milestones and conditionalities within the stipulated time and before seeking release of the next tranche.

Therefore, as an exception, 1st tranche amounting to Rs. 541 crore had been released to the power utilities of 6 States, namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal, with the approval of Competent Authorities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.313**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

## STATUS ON AGRICULTURAL FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY

313 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:
SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:

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

(a) the State-wise number of agricultural feeders that were originally assessed, sanctioned and actually separated under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) whether Government has assessed the impact of incomplete feeder separation on hours of supply to non-agricultural rural consumers;

(c) the State-wise number of projects where award of work exceeded prescribed timelines by 12 months and 24 months; and

(d) the number of instances where funds were released prior to fulfilment of mandatory pre-conditions such as agreements and State contribution?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** The Government of India launched DDUGJY in December 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs 33,453 crore. The main objectives of the scheme were strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and electrification of villages across the country.

The State-wise details of feeders identified and separated under the DDUGJY scheme are given below:

| Sr. No. | State | Sanction | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bihar | 698 | 698 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 356 | 205 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 45 | 0 |
| 4 | Haryana | 35 | 35 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 151 | 34 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 409 | 409 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 927 | 927 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1284 | 873 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 1077 | 583 |
| 11 | Odisha | 89 | 89 |
| 12 | Punjab | 76 | 76 |

…….2

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Rajasthan | 2131 | 1458 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 29 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 1891 | 1891 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 44 | 44 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 585 | 477 |
| **Total** | | **9832** | **7833** |

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

**(b):** A comprehensive Impact Assessment study of the DDUGJY scheme was carried out, covering all states and most UTs. The study revealed an approximately 39% improvement in the supply hours to villages post DDUGJY. Further, 100% of villages and consumers covered under this survey have reported improvement in supply hours.

**(c) :** Under DDUGJY, a total of 673 projects were sanctioned in 33 States, out of which award of works was delayed in 154 projects for more than 12 month and in 24 projects for more than 24 months from the prescribed timeline, details of which are as under:

| **Sr. No.** | **States** | **Projects delayed >12 months** | **Projects delayed > 24 months** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Assam | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Goa | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Haryana | 7 | 0 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 1 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 13 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 24 | 0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 23 | 0 |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 1 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 27 | 0 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Punjab | 20 | 0 |
| 15 | Telangana | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | | **154** | **24** |

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

**(d) :** Flagship scheme of the Government of India, DDUGJY was launched at the fag end of the year 2014-15 with the objective to complete the scheme within the stipulated timelines. A budget had also been allocated for the scheme in the same year. To facilitate timely start of this scheme, it was decided to consider demands for release of funds of those States, whose DPRs of projects were ready, with the assurance of compliance with milestones and conditionalities within the stipulated time and before seeking release of the next tranche.

Therefore, as an exception, 1st tranche amounting to Rs. 541 crore had been released to the power utilities of 6 States, namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal, with the approval of Competent Authorities.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.315**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

**PROGRESS ON SMART METER INSTALLATION UNDER RDSS**

315 DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:
DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:
SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

(a) the State-wise progress of smart meter installations under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and the milestone achieved in December, 2025;

(b) the impact of "Prepaid Smart Metering" on reducing the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses of DISCOMs;

(c) the details of consumer feedback regarding the convenience of mobile app-based recharge and consumption monitoring, and;

(d) the measures taken to ensure the cyber security and data privacy of the smart metering infrastructure; and

(e) details of consumer awareness programmes being run regarding electricity consumption?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiency and financial sustainability of distribution utilities to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers, and feeders.

Under RDSS, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 45 distribution utilities in 28 States/ UTs. This covers smart metering of 19.79 Cr. consumers, 52.53 Lakh Distribution Transformers and 2.05 Lakh feeders. As on 31st December 2025, 3.90 Cr smart meters have been installed under the scheme. In addition, smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes. Overall, 5.28 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes as on 31st December 2025. The State/ UT-wise details of smart metering works under RDSS as on 31st December 2025 are at **Annexure.**

**(b) :** Prepaid smart metering provides benefits to the DISCOMs as well as consumers. It enables advance revenue collection by DISCOMs resulting in improved collection efficiency, reduced receivables, interest savings from lower working capital needs, enhanced DISCOM cash flow etc.

As a result of collective efforts of states/UTs and various reform measures undertaken, including smart metering implementation, AT&C losses have improved from 21.91% in FY2021 to 15.04% in FY2025.

**(c) :** Smart meters provide consumers with near real time consumption visibility through mobile applications enabling budgeting and consumption monitoring. Further, these applications also provide convenience of recharge, low balance SMS/Push alerts and historical graphs for usage optimization. Consumer feedback is being gathered through regular consumer engagement exercises being conducted at the DISCOM level, which is further used to enhance the application usage experience. As per the feedback survey conducted by the Nodal agencies namely REC Ltd and PFC Ltd, out of the 1,24,590 consumers who have downloaded the mobile application, 54,321 consumers were aware about the real time consumption feature of the application and 72,494 consumers about the recharge/bill payment option.

**(d) :** The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) for smart metering works under RDSS outlines key provisions for addressing data security and cyber threats. Key provisions in respect of Cyber Security covers aspects like securing communication infrastructure, cloud security requirements, cyber security incident management, compliance to Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act etc.

In addition, to above, CSIRT-Power has been set up which helps the utilities in cyber incident handling and to ensure cyber security preparedness in the power sector.

**(e) :** To enhance consumer confidence on prepaid smart metering, various consumer awareness programs are being undertaken by the distribution utilities, Nodal agencies under RDSS namely PFC Ltd and REC Ltd and AMI Service Providers. The programs include:

- Distribution of Pamphlets showcasing benefits of smart prepaid meters, Mobile app usage and helpline number.

- Installation of Banners at high consumer footfall areas, office locations of DISCOM HQ, Division and sub-divisions.

- Consumer Engagement Campaign through Loudspeaker announcement, Story-based audio jingles in vernacular language and consumer awareness workshops during smart meters installation.

- Awareness Canopies are displayed to explain the benefits and dispel myths of smart prepaid meters to consumers.

- Social Media engagement and outreach.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 315 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

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State/UT-wise Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS

(As on 31st December, 2025)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Consumer Meters (Nos.) | | DT Meters (Nos.) | | Feeder Meters (Nos.) | | Total Meters (Nos.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar | 83,573 | - | 1,148 | - | 114 | - | 84,835 | - |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 56,08,846 | 21,56,269 | 2,93,140 | 74,389 | 17,358 | 8,192 | 59,19,344 | 22,38,850 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2,87,446 | 47,941 | 10,116 | 311 | 688 | 263 | 2,98,250 | 48,515 |
| 4 | Assam | 63,64,798 | 46,72,329 | 77,547 | 57,731 | 2,782 | 2,879 | 64,45,127 | 47,32,939 |
| 5 | Bihar | 23,50,000 | 19,74,061 | 2,50,726 | 1,82,145 | 6,427 | 5,775 | 26,07,153 | 21,61,981 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 59,62,115 | 32,32,660 | 2,10,644 | 66,023 | 6,720 | 5,936 | 61,79,479 | 33,04,619 |
| 7 | Delhi | | | 766 | | 2,755 | - | 3,521 | - |
| 8 | Goa | 7,41,160 | - | 8,369 | - | 827 | - | 7,50,356 | - |
| 9 | Gujarat | 1,64,87,100 | 34,42,740 | 3,00,487 | 1,28,600 | | | 1,67,87,587 | 35,71,340 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 28,00,945 | 7,02,046 | 39,012 | 22,054 | 1,951 | 1,603 | 28,41,908 | 7,25,703 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 14,07,045 | 4,73,331 | 88,037 | 15,480 | 2,608 | 1,428 | 14,97,690 | 4,90,239 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 13,41,306 | 5,55,985 | 19,512 | 782 | 1,226 | 829 | 13,62,044 | 5,57,596 |
| 14 | Kerala | 1,32,89,361 | 1,67,077 | 87,615 | 111 | 6,025 | 2,904 | 1,33,83,001 | 1,70,092 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,29,80,102 | 29,90,830 | 4,19,396 | 1,27,231 | 29,708 | 24,097 | 1,34,29,206 | 31,42,158 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 2,35,64,747 | 80,88,791 | 4,10,905 | 2,52,106 | 29,214 | 30,709 | 2,40,04,866 | 83,71,606 |
| 17 | Manipur | 1,54,400 | 31,962 | 11,451 | 589 | 357 | 220 | 1,66,208 | 32,771 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 4,60,000 | - | 11,419 | - | 1,324 | - | 4,72,743 | - |
| 19 | Mizoram | 2,89,383 | 25,836 | 2,300 | 393 | 398 | 295 | 2,92,081 | 26,524 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 3,17,210 | 30,522 | 6,276 | 845 | 392 | 105 | 3,23,878 | 31,472 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 4,03,767 | 5,647 | 3,105 | 1 | 180 | - | 4,07,052 | 5,648 |
| 22 | Punjab | 87,84,807 | - | 1,84,044 | - | 12,563 | - | 89,81,414 | - |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 1,42,74,956 | 18,99,467 | 4,34,608 | 23,834 | 27,128 | 25,349 | 1,47,36,692 | 19,48,650 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 1,44,680 | 78,582 | 3,229 | 1,469 | 633 | 471 | 1,48,542 | 80,522 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 3,00,00,000 | - | 4,72,500 | - | 18,274 | 9,746 | 3,04,90,774 | 9,746 |
| 26 | Tripura | 5,47,489 | 1,40,240 | 14,908 | 5,494 | 473 | 473 | 5,62,870 | 1,46,207 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 2,69,79,055 | 59,83,729 | 15,26,801 | 2,44,830 | 20,874 | 25,362 | 2,85,26,730 | 62,53,921 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 15,87,870 | 4,11,358 | 59,212 | 7,441 | 2,602 | 2,486 | 16,49,684 | 4,21,285 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 2,07,17,969 | 5,45,586 | 3,05,419 | 44,589 | 11,874 | 9,357 | 2,10,35,262 | 5,99,532 |
| RDSS-Total | | 19,79,30,130 | 3,76,56,989 | 52,52,692 | 12,56,448 | 2,05,475 | 1,58,479 | 20,33,88,297 | 3,90,71,916 |

Note: Till date (as on 15th January), 4.05 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.44 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.313**
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

## STATUS ON AGRICULTURAL FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY

313 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:
SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:

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

(a) the State-wise number of agricultural feeders that were originally assessed, sanctioned and actually separated under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);

(b) whether Government has assessed the impact of incomplete feeder separation on hours of supply to non-agricultural rural consumers;

(c) the State-wise number of projects where award of work exceeded prescribed timelines by 12 months and 24 months; and

(d) the number of instances where funds were released prior to fulfilment of mandatory pre-conditions such as agreements and State contribution?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** The Government of India launched DDUGJY in December 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs 33,453 crore. The main objectives of the scheme were strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and electrification of villages across the country.

The State-wise details of feeders identified and separated under the DDUGJY scheme are given below:

| Sr. No. | State | Sanction | Achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bihar | 698 | 698 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 356 | 205 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 45 | 0 |
| 4 | Haryana | 35 | 35 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 151 | 34 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 409 | 409 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 927 | 927 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1284 | 873 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 1077 | 583 |
| 11 | Odisha | 89 | 89 |
| 12 | Punjab | 76 | 76 |

…….2

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Rajasthan | 2131 | 1458 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 29 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 1891 | 1891 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 44 | 44 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 585 | 477 |
| **Total** | | **9832** | **7833** |

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

**(b):** A comprehensive Impact Assessment study of the DDUGJY scheme was carried out, covering all states and most UTs. The study revealed an approximately 39% improvement in the supply hours to villages post DDUGJY. Further, 100% of villages and consumers covered under this survey have reported improvement in supply hours.

**(c) :** Under DDUGJY, a total of 673 projects were sanctioned in 33 States, out of which award of works was delayed in 154 projects for more than 12 month and in 24 projects for more than 24 months from the prescribed timeline, details of which are as under:

| **Sr. No.** | **States** | **Projects delayed >12 months** | **Projects delayed > 24 months** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Assam | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Goa | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Haryana | 7 | 0 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 1 |
| 8 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 13 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 24 | 0 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 23 | 0 |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 1 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 27 | 0 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Punjab | 20 | 0 |
| 15 | Telangana | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | | **154** | **24** |

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

**(d) :** Flagship scheme of the Government of India, DDUGJY was launched at the fag end of the year 2014-15 with the objective to complete the scheme within the stipulated timelines. A budget had also been allocated for the scheme in the same year. To facilitate timely start of this scheme, it was decided to consider demands for release of funds of those States, whose DPRs of projects were ready, with the assurance of compliance with milestones and conditionalities within the stipulated time and before seeking release of the next tranche.

Therefore, as an exception, 1st tranche amounting to Rs. 541 crore had been released to the power utilities of 6 States, namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal, with the approval of Competent Authorities.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3227**
**ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

## AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF POWER SUPPLY

**3227. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

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

**(a) the details of efforts made by the Government to improve availability and quality of power supply across the country till now;**

**(b) whether the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme has emphasis on improvement in efficiency of distribution utilities and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the objectives of the said scheme and the achievements made so far particularly in the State of Assam; and**

**(d) whether advanced technologies for reducing the distribution losses are being implemented under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.51 GW (as on January, 2026). Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.**

**The Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) is given at Annexure. The 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission / distribution network.**

**Further, Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers / areas / districts / cities 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 for providing adequate power to all consumers / areas / districts / cities is the responsibility of the concerned distribution licensees.**

**.....2.**

**Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector.**

**A key objective of the RDSS is to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15 % and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to Zero. To achieve this objective, works amounting to Rs 1.53 Lakh Crores for strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure and Rs 1.3 lakh Crores for smart metering have been sanctioned under the scheme based on the proposals submitted by States.**

**The following works to strengthen the distribution network have been sanctioned under the scheme:**

- **Works for creation of new substations/upgradation of substations**
- **Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs**
- **Replacement of old conductors**
- **Undergrounding of HT/LT lines**
- **Segregation of agricultural feeders**

**Further, smart metering works help improve the collection efficiency of Distribution utilities while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs have been sanctioned under the scheme. Till date, 4.55 crore smart meters have been installed under RDSS, and overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes**

**For the State of Assam projects worth Rs. 3,395 crores for loss reduction infrastructure works and Rs. 4,050 crores for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. For the State of Assam, 64.45 lakh smart meters have been sanctioned as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), out of which 50.36 lakh smart meters have been installed as on 28th February, 2026 under the scheme.**

**The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to the above initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.**

**With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.**

**Assam power Distribution Company limited (APDCL) has bought down the AT&C losses from 18.55 % in FY 2020-21 to 15.44 % in FY 2024-25 and reduced the ACS-ARR gap from 0.32 in FY 2020-21 to (0.26) in FY 2024-25.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3227 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

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**Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026):**

| Financial Year (FY) | Energy [in Million Unit (MU)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) |
| 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 | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 |
| 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) | 14,27,436 | 14,27,009 | 427 | 0.03 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.290**
**ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

# IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS

**†*290. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:**
**SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and if so, the objectives and key components of the said scheme;**

**(b) the current status of implementation of the said scheme and the total number of States and Union Territories covered thereunder including Rajasthan;**

**(c) whether advanced technologies such as smart metering, distribution automation, data analytics and grid monitoring solutions are being applied under the said scheme to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and improve billing efficiency and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) the details of the impact of the implementation of the said scheme so far in terms of reduction in distribution losses, improvement in financial performance of DISCOMs and enhancement in the reliability of power supply?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

**(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.290 FOR REPLY ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS ASKED BY DR. RAJESH MISHRA AND SHRI P P CHAUDHARY .**

*********

**(a) to (d): Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 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 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs.97,631 Cr.**

**Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the distribution utilities (excluding private sector utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. State/ UT-wise physical and financial progress of works sanctioned under RDSS (upto February 2026) is at Annexure I to III.**

**The following works have been sanctioned under the scheme to strengthen the distribution network and ensure proper energy accounting to improve the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses:**

- **Creation of new substations and upgradation of substations.**
- **Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs.**
- **Replacement of old conductors.**
- **New GIS substations, under-grounding of HT/LT lines.**
- **IT/OT systems like Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), DT Health monitoring, Distribution Management systems etc to improve grid monitoring.**

**.....2.**

- **Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs. Till date, smart meters have been installed for 4.38 crore consumers, 1.63 lakh feeders and 14.84 lakh DTs under the scheme. Overall, more than 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes. Smart metering works help improve the billing efficiency of utilities through automatic energy accounting which helps to identify leakages and high loss areas. It also helps to improve the collection efficiency of utilities through pre-paid system.**

**The financial assistance being provided to the States/UTs for loss reduction infrastructure works is contingent on the performance of the Distribution Utilities against key financial and operational parameters including the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. This has helped in timely release of subsidy and Government department dues to the utilities. It has also nudged the Utilities for regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, improve billing by reducing leakages and improve collection against energy billed.**

**With concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments and as a result of reform measures undertaken, AT&C Losses across the country have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the gap between the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. The average daily hours of supply across the country have also improved to 22.6 hours in rural areas and 23.4 hours in urban areas in FY25.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 290 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS**

**********

**Details of Funds Sanctioned under RDSS (upto Feb., 2026)**

**(In Rs crore)**

| State/UTs | Smart Metering | Loss Reduction | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 54 | 462 | 516 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,128 | 10,708 | 14,836 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 1,042 | 1,226 |
| Assam | 4,050 | 3,395 | 7,444 |
| Bihar | 2,021 | 10,559 | 12,581 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4,105 | 4,021 | 8,126 |
| Delhi | 13 | 324 | 337 |
| Goa | 469 | 247 | 716 |
| Gujarat | 10,642 | 6,089 | 16,731 |
| Haryana | - | 6,794 | 6,794 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,788 | 2,327 | 4,116 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1,064 | 5,034 | 6,098 |
| Jharkhand | 858 | 3,468 | 4,326 |
| Karnataka | - | 45 | 45 |
| Kerala | 8,231 | 3,108 | 11,339 |
| Ladakh | - | 876 | 876 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8,911 | 9,738 | 18,649 |
| Maharashtra | 15,215 | 17,238 | 32,453 |
| Manipur | 121 | 627 | 748 |
| Meghalaya | 310 | 1,232 | 1,542 |
| Mizoram | 182 | 322 | 503 |
| Nagaland | 208 | 466 | 674 |
| Puducherry | 251 | 84 | 335 |
| Punjab | 5,769 | 3,873 | 9,642 |
| Rajasthan | 9,715 | 18,693 | 28,408 |
| Sikkim | 97 | 420 | 518 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19,235 | 9,568 | 28,803 |
| Telangana | - | 120 | 120 |
| Tripura | 319 | 598 | 917 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 18,956 | 21,782 | 40,739 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,106 | 2,371 | 3,477 |
| West Bengal | 12,670 | 7,223 | 19,893 |
| Total | 1,30,671 | 1,52,854 | 2,83,525 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 290 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS**

**********

**Physical progress of loss reduction works under RDSS (upto Feb., 2026)**

| State | Physical Progress in (%) | Financial Progress in (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar | 0% | 10% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 37% | 36% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 22% | 21% |
| Assam | 55% | 59% |
| Bihar | 49% | 51% |
| Chhattisgarh | 51% | 44% |
| Delhi | 0% | 0% |
| Goa | 85% | 27% |
| Gujarat | 53% | 48% |
| Haryana | 16% | 16% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 4% | 21% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 38% | 46% |
| Jharkhand | 51% | 27% |
| Karnataka | 43% | 20% |
| Kerala | 30% | 25% |
| Ladakh | 8% | 10% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 52% | 55% |
| Maharashtra | 38% | 33% |
| Manipur | 18% | 25% |
| Meghalaya | 22% | 27% |
| Mizoram | 52% | 33% |
| Nagaland | 21% | 27% |
| Puducherry | 32% | 28% |
| Punjab | 19% | 24% |
| Rajasthan | 16% | 22% |
| Sikkim | 19% | 26% |
| Tamil Nadu | 13% | 18% |
| Telangana | 72% | 49% |
| Tripura | 55% | 51% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 44% | 48% |
| Uttarakhand | 22% | 28% |
| West Bengal | 61% | 19% |
| Total | 38% | 35% |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 290 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS**

**********

**Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS (upto Feb., 2026)**

| State/UTs | Consumer Meters (Nos.) | | DT Meters (Nos.) | | Feeder Meters (Nos.) | | Total Meters (Nos.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed | Sanctioned | Installed |
| Andaman & Nicobar | 83,573 | - | 1,148 | - | 114 | - | 84,835 | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 56,08,846 | 24,90,314 | 2,93,140 | 1,01,788 | 17,358 | 9,312 | 59,19,344 | 26,01,414 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2,87,446 | 62,577 | 10,116 | 311 | 688 | 263 | 2,98,250 | 63,151 |
| Assam | 63,64,798 | 49,75,780 | 77,547 | 57,731 | 2,782 | 2,879 | 64,45,127 | 50,36,390 |
| Bihar | 23,50,000 | 20,18,637 | 2,50,726 | 1,87,495 | 6,427 | 5,799 | 26,07,153 | 22,11,931 |
| Chhattisgarh | 59,62,115 | 35,49,336 | 2,10,644 | 76,021 | 6,720 | 5,968 | 61,79,479 | 36,31,325 |
| Delhi | | | 766 | | 2,755 | - | 3,521 | - |
| Goa | 7,41,160 | 219 | 8,369 | 1,729 | 827 | 827 | 7,50,356 | 2,775 |
| Gujarat | 1,64,87,100 | 39,62,299 | 3,00,487 | 1,44,571 | | | 1,67,87,587 | 41,06,870 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 28,00,945 | 8,09,994 | 39,012 | 24,688 | 1,951 | 1,656 | 28,41,908 | 8,36,338 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14,07,045 | 6,33,990 | 88,037 | 18,812 | 2,608 | 1,445 | 14,97,690 | 6,54,247 |
| Jharkhand | 13,41,306 | 6,51,745 | 19,512 | 1,130 | 1,226 | 881 | 13,62,044 | 6,53,756 |
| Kerala | 1,32,89,361 | 1,73,467 | 87,615 | 286 | 6,025 | 2,904 | 1,33,83,001 | 1,76,657 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,29,80,102 | 34,12,471 | 4,19,396 | 1,63,640 | 29,708 | 26,734 | 1,34,29,206 | 36,02,845 |
| Maharashtra | 2,35,64,747 | 92,04,549 | 4,10,905 | 2,95,172 | 29,214 | 31,524 | 2,40,04,866 | 95,31,245 |
| Manipur | 1,54,400 | 39,272 | 11,451 | 796 | 357 | 236 | 1,66,208 | 40,304 |
| Meghalaya | 4,60,000 | - | 11,419 | - | 1,324 | - | 4,72,743 | - |
| Mizoram | 2,89,383 | 30,250 | 2,300 | 440 | 398 | 297 | 2,92,081 | 30,987 |
| Nagaland | 3,17,210 | 36,218 | 6,276 | 845 | 392 | 168 | 3,23,878 | 37,231 |
| Puducherry | 4,03,767 | 26,046 | 3,105 | 89 | 180 | 123 | 4,07,052 | 26,258 |
| Punjab | 87,84,807 | - | 1,84,044 | - | 12,563 | 2,788 | 89,81,414 | 2,788 |
| Rajasthan | 1,42,74,956 | 28,85,872 | 4,34,608 | 38,709 | 27,128 | 25,426 | 1,47,36,692 | 29,50,007 |
| Sikkim | 1,44,680 | 86,956 | 3,229 | 1,473 | 633 | 471 | 1,48,542 | 88,900 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,00,00,000 | - | 4,72,500 | - | 18,274 | 9,746 | 3,04,90,774 | 9,746 |
| Tripura | 5,47,489 | 1,97,087 | 14,908 | 7,820 | 473 | 473 | 5,62,870 | 2,05,380 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,69,79,056 | 75,23,920 | 15,26,801 | 2,93,353 | 20,874 | 25,668 | 2,85,26,730 | 78,42,941 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,87,870 | 4,75,192 | 59,212 | 8,849 | 2,602 | 2,500 | 16,49,684 | 4,86,541 |
| West Bengal | 2,07,17,969 | 5,64,262 | 3,05,419 | 58,702 | 11,874 | 11,291 | 2,10,35,262 | 6,34,255 |
| RDSS-Total | 19,79,30,131 | 4,38,10,453 | 52,52,692 | 14,84,450 | 2,05,475 | 1,69,379 | 20,33,88,297 | 4,54,64,282 |

**Note: Upto Feb-26, 4.54 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.97 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3302**
**ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

# VILLAGES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

**3302. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:**
**SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

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

**(a) the number of villages in the country which are without electricity power supply, State-wise including Karnataka especially in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts and the reasons/hurdles thereof in the electrification of these villages;**

**(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve electricity supply in rural areas;**

**(c) the number of villages electrified during the last ten years, State-wise;**

**(d) the steps being taken by the Government for electrification of villages in rural areas in the country and the role of State Governments in this regard;**

**(e) whether any time frame has been fixed for electrification of all villages in rural areas in the country and if so, the details of ongoing rural electrification programmes with the help of the Union Government at present; and**

**(f) the financial assistance provided to each State for the purpose during the last three years?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (f) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to quality power to all consumers through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in 2021.**

**The objective of DDUGJY was to connect every inhabited un-electrified census village with electricity, and to strengthen the rural electricity distribution system. The objective of SAUBHAGYA was achieving universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country.**

**As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country (including Karnataka) were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including 39 villages of the State of Karnataka. State wise details of villages electrified under DDUGJY are enclosed at Annexure I.**

**Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 3,83,798 households of the State of Karnataka. State wise details of households electrified during SAUBHAGYA are enclosed at Annexure II. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Under the RDSS, based on survey by the States, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. This includes Rs 45 crore sanctioned for electrification of 6,903 households in the State of Karnataka. Out of the above, a total of 3.42 lakh households have been electrified till date. The sunset date for the scheme is 31st March, 2028.**

**State wise details of fund released under RDSS for household works implemented under earlier schemes of DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA in the last 3 years is placed at Annexure III. State wise details of household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS including fund outlay and released till Feb., 2026 are enclosed at Annexure IV&V. District-wise details of households sanctioned under RDSS for the state of Karnataka are at Annexure-VI.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

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**Villages electrified under DDUGJY**

| S. No. | Name of the States | Number of villages electrified |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,483 |
| 2 | Assam | 2,732 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2,906 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 1,078 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 28 |
| 6 | J & K | 129 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 2,583 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 39 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 422 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 80 |
| 11 | Manipur | 366 |
| 12 | Meghalaya | 1,051 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 54 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 78 |
| 15 | Odisha | 3,281 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 427 |
| 17 | Tripura | 26 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 1,498 |
| 19 | Uttarakhand | 91 |
| 20 | West Bengal | 22 |
| | Total | 18,374 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

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**Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA**

| 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***

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

**********

**State wise fund released under RDSS for Electrification works sanctioned under DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA**

| State/ UT | Funds released (Rs in crore) |
|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 3.96 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 76.11 |
| Assam | 981.13 |
| Bihar | 48.05 |
| Chhattisgarh | 5.13 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12.52 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 158.78 |
| Jharkhand | 196.69 |
| Ladakh | 8.78 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2.74 |
| Manipur | 95.45 |
| Meghalaya | 99.06 |
| Nagaland | 69.29 |
| Odisha | 4.88 |
| Rajasthan | 157.51 |
| Tripura | 44.24 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 103.22 |
| West Bengal | 49.75 |
| Total | 2117.29 |

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**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

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**Household electrification status under RDSS**

| Sl. No. | State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crore) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crore) | Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Additional. Households | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.55 | 15,475 | 15,319 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47.11 | 42.40 | 6,506 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 1,27,111 | 16,748 |
| 4 | Bihar | 238.86 | 143.32 | 35,467 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 166.55 | 99.93 | 34,078 | 9,084 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 106.70 | 96.03 | 15,359 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 25.16 | 15.09 | 4,853 | 804 |
| 8 | Kerala | 0.33 | 0.20 | 40 | 11 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.13 | 0.68 | 196 | 21 |
| 10 | Manipur | 214.44 | 193.00 | 36,972 | 0 |
| 11 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 | 0 |
| 12 | Mizoram | 79.90 | 71.91 | 15,167 | 0 |
| 13 | Nagaland | 69.55 | 62.59 | 10,004 | 0 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 1,526.94 | 916.16 | 3,38,702 | 91,534 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 2,51,487 | 1,317 |
| | Total (A) | 4,678.19 | 3,328.60 | 9,41,918 | 134,838 |
| B. | Vibrant Village Program | | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.08 | 5.47 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 | 0 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 | 0 |
| | Total (B) | 39.34 | 35.41 | 2,837 | 0 |
| C | PM-JANMAN | | | | |
| C1 | Under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 38.16 | 22.90 | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 74.13 | 44.48 | 12,442 | 11,504 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 3.76 | 2.26 | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 | 314 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 148.83 | 89.28 | 30,216 | 27,202 |
| 7 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.97 | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.93 | 8,603 | 7,053 |
| 10 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| 11 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 | 195 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 0.60 | 0.54 | 669 | 669 |
| | Sub Total (C1) | 521.59 | 331.57 | 1,27,987 | 1,21,383 |
| C2 | Under State Plan | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,626 |
| 2 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,203 |
| 3 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,372 |
| | Sub Total (C2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,201 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C3 | Public Places under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Sub Total (C3) | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Total (C=C1+C2+C3) | 521.74 | 331.66 | 1,28,012 | 1,36,604 |
| D. | DA-JGUA | | | | |
| D1 | Under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 19.12 | 11.47 | 4,921 | 4,527 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.20 | 7.38 | 1,938 | 1,579 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61.40 | 36.84 | 7,117 | 752 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 218.44 | 131.06 | 39,579 | 15,456 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.49 | 0.45 | 93 | 10 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 89.84 | 80.85 | 13,824 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 92.44 | 55.47 | 19,467 | 0 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 41.00 | 24.60 | 5,288 | 1,429 |
| 9 | Kerala | 5.73 | 3.44 | 1,080 | 248 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 305.66 | 183.40 | 59,172 | 15,981 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 23.60 | 14.16 | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 197.11 | 118.26 | 82,842 | 492 |
| 13 | Telangana | 110.73 | 66.44 | 26,525 | 17,465 |
| 14 | Tripura | 40.69 | 36.62 | 7,677 | 6,678 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 32.21 | 19.32 | 6,867 | 65 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 0.84 | 0.75 | 207 | 157 |
| | Sub Total (D1) | 1,247.50 | 790.52 | 2,83,558 | 70,067 |
| D2 | Under State Plan | | | | |
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D3 | Public Places under RDSS | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.70 | 0.42 | 182 | 129 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.03 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.05 | 7 | 3 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 8.25 | 4.95 | 1,910 | 0 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.15 | 0.09 | 17 | 0 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.32 | 1.99 | 650 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 0.70 | 0.42 | 195 | 0 |
| 8 | Telangana | 2.90 | 1.74 | 672 | 0 |
| 9 | Tripura | 2.31 | 2.08 | 512 | 0 |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.13 | 0.08 | 30 | 7 |
| 11 | Uttarakhand | 0.08 | 0.07 | 19 | 3 |
| | Sub Total (D3) | 18.63 | 11.92 | 4,203 | 251 |
| D4 | Public Places under State Plan | | | | |
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4) | 1,266.13 | 802.44 | 2,87,761 | 70,318 |
| E. | PM-AJAY | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 3.50 | 2.10 | 811 | 437 |
| 2 | Jharkhand | 6.141 | 3.684 | 1,782 | 0 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.002 | 0.001 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 6.810 | 4.086 | 2,012 | 361 |
| | Total (E) | 16.45 | 9.87 | 4,611 | 801 |
| | Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E) | 6,521.85 | 4,507.98 | 13,65,139 | 3,42,561 |

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**ANNEXURE-V**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

**********

**Funds released for household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS**

| States / UTs | GBS released (Rs in crore) |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 43.15 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 13.20 |
| Assam | 193.03 |
| Bihar | 53.02 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11.28 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.54 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 10.21 |
| Jharkhand | 22.54 |
| Karnataka | 5.34 |
| Kerala | 1.97 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 102.43 |
| Maharashtra | 16.70 |
| Manipur | 0.00 |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 |
| Mizoram | 0.00 |
| Nagaland | 17.09 |
| Rajasthan | 11.92 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.83 |
| Telangana | 35.65 |
| Tripura | 45.29 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 106.74 |
| Uttarakhand | 0.49 |
| Total | 699.43 |

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**ANNEXURE-VI**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

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**District-wise details of households sanctioned under RDSS for Karnataka**

| DAJGUA | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DISCOM** | **District** | **Total no. of Household** | **Sanction cost (in Lakhs)** | **Progress (no. of HHs)** |
| **CESC** | **Mysore** | **497** | **319.36** | **497** |
| | **Chamaraj nagar** | **2510** | **3633.07** | **428** |
| | **Kodagu** | **675** | **644.48** | **231** |
| **PVTG** | | | | |
| **DISCOM** | **District** | **Total no. of Household** | **Sanction cost (in Lakhs)** | **Progress(no. of HHs)** |
| **CESC** | **Mysore** | **805** | **185.17** | **852** |
| | **Chamaraj nagar** | **197** | **45.31** | **176** |
| | **Kodagu** | **604** | **138.93** | **509** |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3306**
**ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

# SMART METER SCHEME

**†3306. SHRI RAJKUMAR ROAT:**

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

**(a) the States in which Smart Meter Scheme is currently operational in the country;**

**(b) the number of smart meters installed including the details of expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Rajasthan;**

**(c) whether it is mandatory for every consumer to have a smart meter installed;**

**(d) if so, the details thereof;**

**(e) whether any grievances have been received regarding these smart meters; and**

**(f) if so, the details thereof and the number of such grievances including the process of redressal including Rajasthan, district-wise?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d) : Smart Metering is being implemented across the country under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) as well as other schemes including State plans. Under RDSS, smart metering works for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh distribution transformers (DT), totaling 20.33 Cr smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the request for proposals submitted by the States/ distribution utilities and 4.55 crore smart meters have been installed. A total of 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country. State wise details including for Rajasthan are enclosed at Annexure I and II.**

**Smart meters provide the following benefits to DISCOMs and consumers:**

- **Accurate billing based on actual consumption.**
- **Improved transparency and elimination of manual meter reading errors;**
- **Better energy accounting and improved collection efficiency for DISCOMs;**
- **Mobile-app based monitoring of consumption enabling consumers to manage their electricity usage; and**

- **Enabling advanced grid management and energy transition measures.**

**Installation of smart meters is being implemented in a phased manner, prioritizing installation in Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers, and subsequently in other consumer categories based on successful demonstration of benefits.**

**(e) & (f) : Initially, some concerns were raised by consumers regarding smart meters mainly due to limited awareness about their benefits. To address these concerns and enhance consumer confidence, the following advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementation in all States including Rajasthan, have been issued by the Ministry:**

- **Advisory to incentivize consumers for installation of prepaid smart meters through rebates;**
- **Advisory regarding no levy of penalty on consumers based on maximum demand recorded by smart meters;**
- **Advisory to ensure provisions for recovery of past arrears in easy installments;**
- **Advisory for installation of check meters in minimum 5 % of total smart meters installed and in cases related to excess billing, to enhance confidence in meter accuracy**
- **Consumer awareness programs through utilities, nodal agencies and Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI) service providers.**

**Further, the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 provide a robust consumer grievance redressal framework. Consumers may first approach the internal grievance redressal mechanism of the distribution utility and, if dissatisfied, approach the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF) and subsequently the Electricity Ombudsman for resolution of grievances.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3306 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

**********

**Details of Smart Metering works sanctioned under RDSS**

**In Rs Crore**

| Sl. No. | State /UT | Sanctioned Cost | Sanctioned GBS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 54 | 12 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 4,128 | 815 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 54 |
| 4 | Assam | 4,050 | 1,052 |
| 5 | Bihar | 2,021 | 412 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 4,105 | 804 |
| 7 | Delhi | 13 | 2 |
| 8 | Goa | 469 | 95 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 10,642 | 1,885 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 1,788 | 466 |
| 11 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,064 | 272 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 858 | 191 |
| 13 | Kerala | 8,231 | 1,413 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 8,911 | 1,504 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 15,215 | 2,840 |
| 16 | Manipur | 121 | 38 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 310 | 86 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 182 | 61 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 208 | 60 |
| 20 | Puducherry | 251 | 56 |
| 21 | Punjab | 5,769 | 960 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 9,715 | 1,686 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 97 | 30 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 19,235 | 3,398 |
| 25 | Tripura | 319 | 80 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 18,956 | 3,501 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 1,106 | 310 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 12,670 | 2,089 |
| Total | | 1,30,671 | 24,173 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3306 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

**********

**Details of Smart Meters installed under various schemes as on 28.02.2026**

| S No. | State/ UT | No. of Smart meters installed |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar | 7,52,00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 26,03,414 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 63,151 |
| 4 | Assam | 55,78,084 |
| 5 | Bihar | 89,27,853 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 24,214 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 36,31,325 |
| 8 | Delhi | 2,60,000 |
| 9 | Goa | 2,775 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 41,30,630 |
| 11 | Haryana | 8,47,467 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 9,88,078 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 13,13,433 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 11,74,016 |
| 15 | Kerala | 1,77,462 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 57,509 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 39,79,244 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 95,31,245 |
| 19 | Manipur | 40,304 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 31,643 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 37,231 |
| 23 | Odisha | 4,500 |
| 24 | Puducherry | 26,258 |
| 25 | Punjab | 20,88,774 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 35,64,314 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 88,900 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 1,40,725 |
| 29 | Telangana | 8,882 |
| 30 | Tripura | 2,05,380 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 90,29,894 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 4,86,541 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 6,44,255 |
| Total | | 5,97,62,701 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4410**
**ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**FINANCIAL HEALTH OF DISCOMS**

**4410. SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:**
**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**
**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**
**SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**
**DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:**

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

**(a) whether specific policy interventions and structural reforms undertaken by the Government to improve the financial health of DISCOMs have had a positive effect;**

**(b) if so, the details thereof, including the status of the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Rules and the role of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2025 on promoting competition and payment discipline;**

**(c) the details of the Average Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses at the pan-India level since the inception of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021; and**

**(d) the year-wise trends of the gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) since the inception of the RDSS?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b) : Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their financial viability through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:**

1. **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to performance of the States/ distribution utilities against financial and operational parameters.**

2. **Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been made available to State Governments, which is conditional upon them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector including financial performance of the distribution utilities.**

**.....2.**

3. **Additional Prudential Norms have been laid down for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities based on performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

4. **Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff have been framed so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.**

5. **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

**With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has narrowed from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore in FY25 for the first time.**

**GoI notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 on 3rd June, 2022. The Rules provide that all the dues of Generating companies (IPPs, CPSEs and Renewable Energy Developers), Traders and Inter State Transmission Service Providers, including late payments surcharges, upto 3rd June 2022 were considered as arrears which were to be rescheduled and the distribution licensee shall pay such dues in equated monthly installments (EMIs) as per the rules, starting from August 2022 with benefits of non-applicability of late payment surcharge after 03.06.2022. These rules also provide framework for time-bound clearance of current dues.**

**As a result, the outstanding legacy dues of Rs. 1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 have reduced to Rs. 3,300 crore as on 10.03.2026. DISCOMs are also paying their current dues in time.**

**In order to ensure long-term financial stability for DISCOMs while safeguarding consumer interests, various measures have been envisaged in the draft National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2026, and Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2025.**

**(c) & (d) : State wise AT&C loss and ACS-ARR gap since the inception of RDSS are enclosed at Annexure I and II respectively.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4410 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**AT&C Loss (%)**

| State/ UT | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANI | 25.30 | 19.80 | 19.77 | 20.76 | 24.14 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20.42 | 10.56 | 7.74 | 12.05 | 7.87 |
| Arunachal | 51.82 | 47.83 | 51.70 | 42.86 | 46.20 |
| Assam | 18.73 | 16.95 | 16.22 | 14.03 | 15.44 |
| Bihar | 34.40 | 33.94 | 23.45 | 20.32 | 15.51 |
| Chandigarh | 13.81 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Chhattisgarh | 18.05 | 18.13 | 16.14 | 15.88 | 14.25 |
| Delhi (NDMC) | 9.43 | 7.88 | 10.67 | 12.82 | 8.36 |
| Goa | 12.89 | 12.79 | 17.09 | 9.09 | 10.39 |
| Gujarat | 11.08 | 9.17 | 10.72 | 8.97 | 8.25 |
| Haryana | 17.46 | 14.06 | 12.01 | 11.30 | 11.76 |
| Himachal | 14.02 | 12.90 | 10.57 | 10.88 | 19.44 |
| Jammu & | 59.28 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Jharkhand | 43.09 | 30.85 | 27.46 | 30.51 | 28.19 |
| Karnataka | 15.97 | 11.51 | 14.19 | 11.89 | 11.92 |
| Kerala | 7.83 | 8.08 | 5.65 | 7.44 | 6.61 |
| Ladakh | NA | 48.29 | 38.61 | 42.46 | 26.82 |
| Lakshadweep | 11.63 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Madhya Pradesh | 41.72 | 21.36 | 20.45 | 22.89 | 22.76 |
| Maharashtra | 26.60 | 14.73 | 16.96 | 23.86 | 17.69 |
| Manipur | 24.56 | 24.28 | 13.82 | 13.41 | 12.90 |
| Meghalaya | 23.37 | 29.75 | 17.75 | 17.51 | 17.52 |
| Mizoram | 29.05 | 36.45 | 26.53 | 28.01 | 32.31 |
| Nagaland | 47.08 | 43.26 | 47.28 | 47.11 | 48.86 |
| Puducherry | 20.12 | 14.20 | 21.83 | 17.75 | 14.72 |
| Punjab | 18.54 | 11.67 | 11.23 | 10.96 | 19.21 |
| Rajasthan | 26.18 | 17.49 | 15.44 | 22.13 | 15.18 |
| Sikkim | 98.35 | 30.77 | 26.41 | 27.84 | 21.84 |
| Tamil Nadu | 11.78 | 10.53 | 10.92 | 11.39 | 10.96 |
| Telangana | 13.33 | 10.65 | 18.65 | 19.01 | 19.84 |
| Tripura | 37.36 | 24.97 | 24.91 | 69.01 | 29.61 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 26.78 | 30.62 | 22.18 | 16.39 | 19.54 |
| Uttarakhand | 15.39 | 14.15 | 14.41 | 14.69 | 15.08 |
| West Bengal | 20.94 | 16.37 | 17.43 | 17.13 | 17.17 |
| Private Sector | 14.97 | 15.23 | 10.76 | 11.0 | 10.05 |
| National | 21.91 | 16.28 | 15.22 | 15.97 | 15.04 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4410 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**ACS-ARR Gap (Rs per kWh)**

| States/ UTs | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANI | 5.09 | 2.61 | 1.31 | 2.70 | 2.22 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1.01 | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.34 | (0.15) |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Assam | 0.10 | (0.30) | 0.62 | (0.22) | (0.26) |
| Bihar | 0.87 | 0.62 | 0.04 | (0.18) | (0.41) |
| Chandigarh | (0.42) | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.26 | (0.20) | (0.19) |
| Delhi (NDMC) | (0.77) | (0.39) | 0.95 | (2.45) | (0.86) |
| Goa | (0.18) | 0.54 | 0.46 | 1.04 | 0.20 |
| Gujarat | (0.07) | (0.06) | (0.02) | (0.58) | (0.40) |
| Haryana | (0.12) | (0.15) | (0.15) | (0.04) | 0.10 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.78 | 0.36 | 0.23 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1.81 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Jharkhand | 1.92 | 1.20 | 2.52 | 1.66 | 0.95 |
| Karnataka | 0.83 | (0.64) | 0.32 | 1.08 | 0.69 |
| Kerala | 0.19 | (0.03) | 0.32 | 0.42 | (0.17) |
| Ladakh | NA | 0.42 | 2.05 | 0.89 | (0.89) |
| Lakshadweep | 19.44 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1.23 | 0.28 | (0.22) | 0.18 | (0.04) |
| Maharashtra | 0.53 | 0.08 | 1.24 | 0.28 | 0.56 |
| Manipur | 0.07 | 0.16 | 1.16 | (0.45) | (0.20) |
| Meghalaya | 0.40 | 0.56 | 0.73 | 1.28 | 0.13 |
| Mizoram | 1.58 | 0.76 | 1.70 | 1.31 | (0.34) |
| Nagaland | 0.19 | (0.26) | (0.31) | (0.40) | (0.50) |
| Puducherry | 0.08 | (0.25) | 0.51 | (0.18) | (0.64) |
| Punjab | (0.01) | (0.27) | 0.19 | (0.20) | (0.30) |
| Rajasthan | 0.69 | (0.31) | 0.20 | 0.31 | (0.04) |
| Sikkim | 0.27 | (0.00) | (0.72) | 0.18 | 0.33 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.48 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.11 | (0.19) |
| Telangana | 1.06 | 0.08 | 1.40 | 0.75 | 0.27 |
| Tripura | (0.01) | 0.40 | 0.80 | 0.84 | 1.40 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.94 | 0.56 | 1.34 | 0.55 | 0.73 |
| Uttarakhand | 0.10 | (0.00) | 0.72 | 0.10 | 0.06 |
| West Bengal | 1.16 | (0.20) | 0.32 | 0.17 | (0.03) |
| Private Sector | (0.09) | (0.26) | (0.32) | (0.19) | (0.25) |
| National | 0.69 | 0.10 | 0.50 | 0.20 | 0.06 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4426**
**ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**FREQUENT POWER OUTAGE IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH**

**4426. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:**

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

**(a) whether the Government is aware of frequent power outages, inadequate transmission infrastructure and poor power quality in Western Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether the steps have been taken by the Government to improve power supply transmission and distribution in the said region, if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) whether similar power sector issues are prevalent in other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) whether national reforms have been undertaken by the Government to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply across the country, 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) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/ areas is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Power Utility.**

**As reported by Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (UPPTL), there is adequate transmission infrastructure provision in Western Uttar Pradesh to meet the demand. Continuous steps are taken by UPPTL to supply good quality power.**

**There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is about 520 Giga Watt (GW) as on January, 2026. India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding about 296 GW of fresh generation capacity since April 2014, transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. The Energy supplied has been commensurate to the Energy requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/ distribution network. The details of Power supply position in the country and in the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) during last four financial years (up to January, 2026) are given at Annexure-I. Further, as reported by the State, average daily hours of supply details are enclosed at Annexure-II.**

**The Central Government has taken the following steps to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply across the country:**

**(i) The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and making power available to the various States / UTs.**

**.....2.**

**(ii) Proactive monitoring of generation projects under construction to facilitate commensurate capacity addition.**

**(iii) Hydro based generation is scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.**

**(iv) All the Generation Companies including Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.**

**(v) Adequate coal stocks are maintained at coal-based power plants.**

**(d): Government of India has been supplementing 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) to help distribution utilities achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power in their area of operations. Projects worth ₹1.85 lakh Cr. were executed under DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS in the country.**

**In addition, Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and under-recovery per each unit of electricity supplied to zero. Financial assistance is provided to the distribution licensees for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and smart metering works. Under this scheme, projects worth ₹ 1.53 lakh Cr. for loss reduction works and ₹ 1.31 Lakh Cr. for smart metering have been sanctioned for the country. Fund release under the scheme for distribution infrastructure works is linked to performance of the distribution utilities against various reform measures including parameters like timely release of subsidy & Government department dues, publishing of annual account & tariff order, no new creation of regulatory asset, reduction in AT&C losses & Gap between the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised etc. This has helped improve financial discipline in the distribution utility.**

**Further, to support the power distribution utilities to improve their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses some of the key initiatives taken, in addition to RDSS, are as under:**

**i. Additional Borrowing consent of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.**

**ii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

**iii. Rules 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 is passed through.**

**iv. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4426 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Power Supply position in the country and in the State of UP in terms of Energy requirement and Energy supplied.**

| Financial Year (FY) | All India | | | | Uttar Pradesh | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 1,44,251 | 1,43,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 | 1,48,791 | 1,48,287 | 504 | 0.3 |
| 2024-25 | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 1,65,090 | 1,64,786 | 304 | 0.2 |
| 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) | 14,27,436 | 14,27,009 | 427 | 0.0 | 1,41,475 | 1,41,449 | 26 | 0.0 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4426 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Average daily supply hours of Uttar Pradesh**

| Month | Rural | | Urban | | | Emergency power cut |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Except Bundelkhand (Scheduled 18 hrs) | Bundelkhand (Scheduled 20 hrs) | Nagar Panchayat (Scheduled 21:30 hrs) | Tehsil Headquarter (Scheduled 21:30 hrs) | Janpad Headquarter (Scheduled 24 hrs) | |
| April 2025 | 18:28 | 20:05 | 21:31 | 21:36 | 24:00 | - |
| May 2025 | 18:36 | 20:12 | 21:35 | 21:37 | 24:00 | - |
| June 2025 | 18:34 | 20:13 | 21:36 | 21:40 | 24:00 | - |
| July 2025 | 18:19 | 20:05 | 21:30 | 21:30 | 24:00 | - |
| August 2025 | 19:04 | 20:39 | 21:55 | 21:53 | 24:00 | - |
| September 2025 | 18:37 | 20:19 | 21:44 | 21:41 | 24:00 | - |
| October 2025 | 22:19 | 22:50 | 23:15 | 23:19 | 24:00 | - |
| November 2025 | 18:41 | 20:19 | 21:37 | 21:36 | 24:00 | - |
| December 2025 | 18:21 | 20:03 | 21:31 | 21:31 | 24:00 | - |
| January 2026 | 18:47 | 20:16 | 21:39 | 21:39 | 24:00 | - |
| February 2026 | 18:52 | 20:24 | 21:44 | 21:46 | 24:00 | - |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4541**
**ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC FEEDERS IN WARANGAL**

**4541. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

**(a) the details of the total number of agricultural and domestic feeders in Warangal district of Telangana, the number of feeders segregated under Central schemes such as Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana during the last five years along with the present status of feeder separation, year-wise;**

**(b) the amount of Central financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilised for feeder separation and related distribution strengthening works in Warangal district, along with physical targets and achievements made in this regard;**

**(c) the impact/assessment conducted, if any, on improvement in hours of supply to agricultural and domestic consumers, reduction in AT&C losses, transformer failure rates and overall reliability indices (SAIDI/SAIFI) in Warangal after feeder separation; and**

**(d) whether any pending works or cost overruns have been reported and the timeline fixed for completion and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): Government of India has supported States in segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders. The objective is to enable solarization of agricultural feeders to provide day-time supply of power to farmers and efficient load management in rural areas.**

**Under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), 7,833 feeders were segregated at the national level with a project cost of Rs. 10,394 crore and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. Under ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), based on proposals submitted by the States, works amounting to Rs. 40,455 crore have been sanctioned for segregation of 31,109 feeders. The sunset date for RDSS is 31st March 2028.**

**As reported by the State, no agricultural feeder has been segregated in Warangal district under DDUGJY and as such there was no distribution strengthening works related to feeder segregation. Further, the State has not participated in RDSS.**

**Further, as reported by the State, details of the 11 kV feeders in Warangal circle are as follows:**

- **No of feeders: 337**
- **Pure agriculture feeder: 8**
- **Mixed agriculture feeder: 196**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4544**
**ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**ELECTRIFICATION OF HOUSES UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME**

**4544. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has any running schemes or programmes after the closure of Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) to ensure electrification of houses that remained pending under the said scheme, if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether the Government has conducted any review of the efficacy of the said scheme to assess whether electrification has been sustained during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) the saturation percentage of electrification in tribal villages among the 18734 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas that remained incomplete under the said scheme; and**

**(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to promote renewable energy sources particularly solar power in remote and tribal areas as sustainable alternatives in household electrification projects?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers in all areas is within the purview of the respective State Government/distribution utility. Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to quality power to all consumers earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017 and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021.**

**As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by the States, electrification (on gird and off grid) of all willing unelectrified households was completed wherein a total of 2.86 crore households were electrified, including households belonging to Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**.....2.**

**Government of India is now supporting States for grid electrification of households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, under RDSS. In addition, all households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,65,139 households under RDSS based on proposal submitted by the States including 7,946 households in LWE affected areas in Chhattisgarh.**

**Since, most of the left out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms. Further, regular review meetings are convened with all stakeholders to facilitate smooth execution of works and early achievement of targets.**

**Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works have been sanctioned for 8,823 PVTG and 4,099 tribal households for off-grid solar based electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA, respectively.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4588**
**ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**HOUSES ELECTRIFIED UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME**

**4588. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

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

**(a) whether all households in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts in Assam were electrified under the Saubhagya Scheme and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether any households in the said districts are currently without functional electricity connections and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(c) the steps taken under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to ensure reliable and uninterrupted power supply in these hilly districts?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : (i) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility.**

**(ii) Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to electricity to all consumers, previously under schemes of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014 and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and presently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021.**

**(iii) As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including 2,732 villages in the States of Assam. Further, under DDUGJY and thereafter during SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all willing households was completed as reported by the States/UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 61,928 and 14,295 households in the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**(iv) Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. It includes works for electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant Villlages Program (VVP), as per proposals submitted by the States, wherever found feasible. Till date, electrification works for 13.65 lakh households have been sanctioned under RDSS including 9,011 and 2,604 households for the districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao respectively.**

**(v) Since most of the left-out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms.**

**(vi) The details of works sanctioned under RDSS for Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts for strengthening distribution infrastructure are placed at Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4588 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Loss Reduction Infrastructure works:**

**Karbi Anglong district:**

| Major Components | Sanctioned Qty | Sanctioned Cost (INR Cr.) |
|---|---|---|
| Cabling Works (LT) | 87.53 Ckms. | 4.85 |
| HVDS (11 kV Line) | 230.03 Ckms. | 24.25 |
| HVDS (DTR) | 55 | 2.17 |
| Feeder Bifurcation | 45 Ckms. | 4.74 |
| Reconductoring/Augmentation of 11 or 22 kV Line | 61.14 Ckms. | 15.99 |
| Reconductoring/Augmentation of 33 or 66 kV Line | 11.5 Ckms. | 1.98 |
| Additional Household Electrification | 9,011 | 59.99 |
| Total | | 113.98 |
| Physical Progress | | 31.48% |

**Dima Hasao district:**

| Major Components | Sanctioned Qty | Sanctioned Cost (INR Cr.) |
|---|---|---|
| Cabling Works (Low Tension) | 44.45 Ckms. | 2.46 |
| High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS 11 kV Line) | 62.86 Ckms. | 6.63 |
| HVDS Distribution Transformer (DTR) | 9 | 0.65 |
| Reconductoring/ Augmentation of 11 or 22 kV Line | 42.58 Ckms. | 14.88 |
| New 33 or 66 KV line | 15 Ckms. | 5.50 |
| Additional Household Electrification | 2,604 | 17.35 |
| Total | | 47.47 |
| Physical Progress | | 33.46% |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6223**
**ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026**

**POWER SUPPLY IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**†6223. SHRI CHHOTELAL:**

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

**the time by which regular and uninterrupted power supply is likely to be provided in rural areas of Robertsganj Lok Sabha Constituency including Sonbhadra area in Uttar Pradesh presently having irregular and erratic power supply?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(i) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers comes under the purview of the distribution utilities that function under the guidance of their respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) and State Government.**

**(ii) Further, 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. As informed by the State of Uttar Pradesh, electricity supply is being provided according to the roster in rural areas of Robertsganj Lok Sabha Constituency including Sonbhadra area. The details are as under:**

| UPPCL (Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.) | Electricity Supply (in hours) according to the roster |
|---|---|
| Urban areas | 24:00 |
| Tehsil areas | 21:30 |
| Rural areas | 18:00 |

**(iii) Government of India (GoI) has supplemented the efforts of the States for providing quality power supply earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October 2017, and currently through the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in July 2021.**

**(iv) As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. Under DDUGJY and thereafter during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States/UTs, electrification of all willing households was completed. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**.....2.**

**(v) Under RDSS, works amounting to Rs 2.83 lakh Cr have been sanctioned across the country for loss reduction infrastructure and smart metering works. This includes Rs. 40,739 Cr for the State of Uttar Pradesh including Rs. 21,782 Cr for loss reduction infrastructure works and Rs. 18,956 Cr for smart metering works. For the Lok Sabha constituency of Robertsganj, loss reduction infrastructure works amounting to Rs.227.78 Cr and smart metering works amounting to Rs. 183.37 Cr have been sanctioned.**

**(vi) The sanctioned loss reduction infrastructure works include upgradation and augmentation of substations, installation of distribution transformers (DTs), upgradation of DTs, replacement of old conductors, feeder bifurcation and segregation, network strengthening, and cabling works.**

**(vii) The execution of the above works is expected to improve the quality of power supply in rural areas. The sunset period of the scheme is till 31.03.2028.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6228**
**ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026**

## IRREGULAR POWER SUPPLY IN KOLAR DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

**6228. SHRI M MALLESH BABU:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has received reports regarding erratic power supply and low voltage issues in the Kolar district causing frequent burnout of irrigation pump sets and significant crop losses and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the current status of the feeder segregation work in Kolar under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and the number of agricultural feeders that have been successfully separated from non-agricultural loads till date;**

**(c) whether the Government has finalised a roadmap for transition of these separated agricultural feeders to solar power under the PM-KUSUM scheme, if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) the technical and financial support available to farmers for upgrading their pumping infrastructure such as efficient pumps or motors to better handle voltage fluctuations; and**

**(e) whether the Government plans to implement real-time, IT-enabled monitoring of agricultural feeders in water-stressed regions like Kolar to ensure accountability from the local DISCOMs regarding the duration and quality of power supply, if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Further, 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.**

**As communicated by the State, the distribution utility has not received any report regarding erratic power supply or low-voltage issues leading to frequent burnout of irrigation pump sets or significant crop losses in Kolar district. Further, 7 hours of 3-phase power is being supplied to all the agricultural feeders in Kolar district.**

**(b): As reported by the State, 291 feeders have been segregated under State scheme and through CAPEX works in Kolar district. The State of Karnataka has not participated under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for feeder segregation works.**

**.....2.**

**(c) & (d): Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme aims to de-dieselize the farm sector and enhance the income of farmers. Under the scheme, Central Government subsidy is given for the installation of standalone solar pumps and for the solarization of existing grid-connected agricultural pumps. The scheme is demand-driven, and capacities are allocated based on the demand raised by the State and milestone achieved.**

**The sanction and achievement of the State of Karnataka under the scheme is as below:**

| Component-A (MW) | | Component-B (Nos.) | | Component-C (Nos.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanction | Achievements | Sanction pumps | Achievement | Sanction pumps | Achievement |
| 0 | 0 | 41,365 | 5,533 | 7,63,588 | 86,827 |

**Further, as reported by the State, the required capacity of pumps or motors in Karnataka must be procured and installed by the IP set users themselves and such consumers have to mandatorily install energy efficient star rated pump sets.**

**(e) : As reported by the State, a total of 5,216 feeders of BESCOM (Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.) have been integrated with the National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS), out of which 2,103 are agricultural feeders. The Distribution Control Centre of BESCOM continuously monitors all such 11 kV feeders and ensures that the duration and quality of power supply to agricultural consumers is maintained as per Government of Karnataka/KERC norms.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6243**
**ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026**

# REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF DISCOMS

**6243. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**
**SMT. APARAJITA SARANGI:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the performance of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with regard to operational efficiency and reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) the progress made in reducing AT&C losses and improving billing and collection efficiency across States; and**

**(c) whether the Government has taken steps to accelerate the installation of smart meters and modernise distribution infrastructure in order to strengthen financial sustainability of DISCOMs and improve quality of power supply and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c): Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched by the Government of India (GoI) in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the operational efficiency and financial viability of the distribution utilities. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned. The scheme aims to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12–15% and eliminate the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR).**

**Under the scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering have been sanctioned based on the proposals submitted by the States. The loss reduction works include replacement of old conductors, augmentation of substations and Distribution Transformers (DTs), creation of new substations, installation of new DTs, feeder segregation and implementation of SCADA/ DMS (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition/ Distribution Management System) systems for real-time monitoring. The works have been undertaken under RDSS to reduce losses and improve quality of power supply.**

**Further, installation of smart meters is a key intervention under the scheme which helps improve the financial discipline of the DISCOMs through enhanced revenue collection and better energy accounting of the distribution system. Smart metering works for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs, totaling 20.33 crore smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the proposals submitted by the States/ distribution utilities and 4.69 crore smart meters have been installed. Smart meters have also been installed under other schemes including States' own schemes. A total of 6.13 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.**

**To accelerate installation of smart meters, the Ministry has issued various advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to build consumer confidence, which include:**

**(i) Prioritizing installation of prepaid smart meters for Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers and subsequently for other consumers based on demonstration of benefits;**

**(ii) Incentivizing consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebates in bill;**

**(iii) No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meters;**

**(iv) Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy installments;**

**(v) Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.**

**The performance of distribution utilities under the scheme is regularly reviewed through institutional mechanisms. Monitoring and review of works sanctioned under RDSS, including smart metering works, is being done by the Nodal Agencies namely PFC Ltd and REC Ltd on a regular basis. Further, an institutional mechanism at the State level i.e., Distribution Reforms Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State concerned, and at the Central level i.e., Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (Power), has been put in place under the RDSS guidelines to review and monitor the implementation of the works sanctioned under the scheme.**

**Further, the release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in various operational and financial parameters which, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI and States, has helped to improve efficiency in DISCOMs. These include timely payment of subsidies and Government department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff order, publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.**

**As a result of the various reform measures taken under RDSS and other initiatives, the AT&C losses of distribution utilities at the national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25. Further, the billing efficiency at national level has improved from 84.17% in FY21 to 87.59 % in FY25 and the collection efficiency has improved from 92.77% in FY21 to 97% in FY25. State wise details are enclosed at Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6243 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026**

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**State wise AT&C Loss (%)**

| State/ UT | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 51.94 | 19.8 | 19.77 | 20.76 | 24.14 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20.41 | 10.55 | 7.74 | 12.05 | 7.87 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 51.82 | 48.89 | 51.70 | 42.86 | 46.20 |
| Assam | 18.73 | 16.95 | 16.22 | 14.03 | 15.44 |
| Bihar | 34.4 | 32.42 | 23.45 | 20.32 | 15.51 |
| Chhattisgarh | 18.05 | 18.13 | 16.14 | 15.88 | 14.25 |
| Delhi | 24.83 | 8.33 | 10.67 | 12.82 | 8.36 |
| Goa | 12.89 | 13.28 | 17.09 | 9.09 | 10.39 |
| Gujarat | 11.56 | 10.13 | 10.72 | 8.97 | 8.25 |
| Haryana | 17.46 | 13.72 | 12.01 | 11.30 | 11.76 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 14.02 | 12.9 | 10.57 | 10.88 | 19.44 |
| Jharkhand | 43.09 | 33.79 | 27.46 | 30.51 | 28.19 |
| Karnataka | 15.97 | 11.45 | 14.19 | 11.89 | 11.92 |
| Kerala | 7.83 | 7.69 | 5.65 | 7.44 | 6.61 |
| Ladakh | - | 48.29 | 38.61 | 42.46 | 26.82 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 41.72 | 22.55 | 20.45 | 22.89 | 22.76 |
| Maharashtra | 27.68 | 15.25 | 16.96 | 23.86 | 17.69 |
| Manipur | 24.56 | 23.62 | 13.82 | 13.41 | 12.90 |
| Meghalaya | 23.37 | 27.3 | 17.75 | 17.51 | 17.52 |
| Mizoram | 29.05 | 36.23 | 26.53 | 28.01 | 32.31 |
| Nagaland | 47.08 | 41.25 | 47.28 | 47.11 | 48.86 |
| Puducherry | 20.12 | 11.08 | 21.83 | 17.75 | 14.72 |
| Punjab | 18.54 | 11.67 | 11.23 | 10.96 | 19.21 |
| Rajasthan | 26.18 | 17.49 | 15.44 | 22.13 | 15.18 |
| Sikkim | 98.35 | 30.77 | 26.41 | 27.84 | 21.84 |
| Tamil Nadu | 11.78 | 13.46 | 10.92 | 11.39 | 10.96 |
| Telangana | 13.33 | 10.65 | 18.65 | 19.01 | 19.84 |
| Tripura | 37.36 | 33.25 | 24.91 | 69.01 | 29.61 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 27.11 | 30.52 | 22.18 | 16.39 | 19.54 |
| Uttarakhand | 15.39 | 14.15 | 14.41 | 14.69 | 15.08 |
| West Bengal | 21.34 | 16.67 | 17.43 | 17.13 | 17.17 |
| Private Sector | 13.86 | 15.23 | 10.76 | 11.00 | 10.05 |
| National | 21.91 | 16.12 | 15.11 | 16.12 | 15.04 |

**State wise billing efficiency (%)**

| State/ UT | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 76.5 | 80.74 | 81.86 | 79.24 | 76.70 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 92.37 | 92.43 | 92.77 | 92.67 | 92.81 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 48.18 | 53.3 | 55.97 | 60.07 | 60.24 |
| Assam | 81.45 | 83.05 | 83.78 | 86.31 | 84.56 |
| Bihar | 72.36 | 78.81 | 79.88 | 84.04 | 86.45 |
| Chhattisgarh | 83.16 | 87.87 | 83.86 | 85.78 | 85.75 |
| Delhi | 81.57 | 91.67 | 89.33 | 96.08 | 91.64 |
| Goa | 82.27 | 91.54 | 93.18 | 91.82 | 92.25 |
| Gujarat | 88.44 | 90.7 | 90.27 | 91.20 | 91.90 |
| Haryana | 82.95 | 86.28 | 89.03 | 89.51 | 90.12 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 85.98 | 87.25 | 89.43 | 89.79 | 90.32 |
| Jharkhand | 65.26 | 72.51 | 72.54 | 73.46 | 71.81 |
| Karnataka | 88.01 | 88.55 | 89.22 | 89.62 | 90.53 |
| Kerala | 92.24 | 92.31 | 94.35 | 94.35 | 93.39 |
| Ladakh | - | 59.48 | 61.39 | 61.29 | 81.10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 76.64 | 79.68 | 79.55 | 78.35 | 78.16 |
| Maharashtra | 84.77 | 85.08 | 85.28 | 83.95 | 84.56 |
| Manipur | 86.07 | 83.05 | 86.18 | 88.52 | 89.41 |
| Meghalaya | 76.63 | 77.77 | 84.01 | 82.49 | 83.40 |
| Mizoram | 70.95 | 70.55 | 73.47 | 71.99 | 69.16 |
| Nagaland | 54.85 | 58.72 | 55.70 | 54.94 | 53.77 |
| Puducherry | 88.02 | 88.92 | 87.11 | 89.33 | 90.38 |
| Punjab | 88.52 | 88.35 | 88.77 | 89.27 | 87.82 |
| Rajasthan | 80.65 | 82.51 | 84.56 | 82.90 | 85.70 |
| Sikkim | 744.08 | 77.83 | 73.59 | 72.16 | 78.16 |
| Tamil Nadu | 89.49 | 87.9 | 90.83 | 90.08 | 90.32 |
| Telangana | 92.19 | 90.96 | 91.89 | 91.24 | 91.54 |
| Tripura | 71.54 | 75.26 | 75.09 | 76.00 | 76.89 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 79.37 | 80.29 | 83.35 | 84.52 | 86.29 |
| Uttarakhand | 86.04 | 85.85 | 85.59 | 86.11 | 86.31 |
| West Bengal | 79.03 | 84.84 | 83.28 | 83.75 | 84.63 |
| Private Sector | 88.44 | 88.25 | 90.07 | 89.42 | 90.33 |
| National | 84.17 | 86.08 | 86.98 | 86.91 | 87.59 |

**State wise collection efficiency (%)**

| State/ UT | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 62.82 | 99.33 | 98.01 | 100 | 98.91 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 86.15 | 96.77 | 99.45 | 94.91 | 99.26 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 100 | 95.88 | 86.30 | 95.12 | 89.31 |
| Assam | 99.78 | 100 | 100 | 99.60 | 100 |
| Bihar | 90.66 | 85.75 | 95.83 | 94.82 | 97.73 |
| Chhattisgarh | 98.55 | 100 | 100 | 98.06 | 100 |
| Delhi | 82.08 | 100 | 100 | 90.74 | 100 |
| Goa | 94.4 | 94.74 | 88.98 | 99.01 | 97.14 |
| Gujarat | 100 | 99.08 | 98.91 | 99.82 | 99.84 |
| Haryana | 99.5 | 100 | 98.84 | 99.10 | 97.92 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 100 | 99.82 | 100 | 99.26 | 89.20 |
| Jharkhand | 87.21 | 91.31 | 100 | 94.60 | 100 |
| Karnataka | 95.47 | 100 | 96.18 | 98.32 | 97.30 |
| Kerala | 99.92 | 100 | 100 | 98.10 | 100 |
| Ladakh | - | 86.94 | 100 | 93.89 | 90.23 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 76.03 | 97.2 | 100 | 98.42 | 98.83 |
| Maharashtra | 85.32 | 99.6 | 97.37 | 90.69 | 97.34 |
| Manipur | 87.65 | 91.97 | 100 | 97.83 | 97.41 |
| Meghalaya | 100 | 93.48 | 97.91 | 100 | 98.89 |
| Mizoram | 100 | 90.9 | 100 | 100 | 97.88 |
| Nagaland | 96.47 | 100 | 94.64 | 96.26 | 95.11 |
| Puducherry | 90.75 | 100 | 89.73 | 92.08 | 94.36 |
| Punjab | 92.02 | 99.7 | 100 | 99.73 | 92.00 |
| Rajasthan | 91.53 | 100 | 100 | 93.93 | 98.96 |
| Sikkim | 2.23 | 88.95 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | 98.58 | 98.45 | 98.08 | 98.37 | 98.58 |
| Telangana | 94.01 | 98.23 | 88.53 | 88.76 | 87.56 |
| Tripura | 87.55 | 88.7 | 100 | 40.77 | 91.54 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 91.84 | 86.54 | 93.36 | 98.93 | 93.24 |
| Uttarakhand | 98.34 | 100 | 100 | 99.08 | 98.39 |
| West Bengal | 99.53 | 98.21 | 99.15 | 98.94 | 97.87 |
| Private Sector | 97.4 | 96.05 | 99.08 | 99.53 | 99.58 |
| National | 92.77 | 97.45 | 97.60 | 96.51 | 97.00 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6283**
**ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026**

**OUTSTANDING DUES OF DISCOMS**

**6283. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

**(a) the details of outstanding dues of DISCOMs at present, State/UT-wise;**

**(b) whether certain States have floated bonds to retire the accumulated debt of DISCOMs under the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and year-wise;**

**(c) the reasons for delay in payments by DISCOMs; and**

**(d) the remedial steps 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 Government of India notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules) on 3rd June, 2022. As per the Rules, all dues owed to Generating Companies (IPPs, CPSEs, and Renewable Energy Developers), Traders, and TRANSCOs, including late payment surcharges, accrued up to 3rd June, 2022, were classified as legacy arrears. These arrears were required to be rescheduled, with distribution licensees paying them in Equated Monthly Installments (EMIs). The Rules also provide a framework for the time-bound clearance of current dues.**

**As a result, the outstanding legacy dues have reduced from Rs 1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 to Rs 3,330 crore as on 27.03.2026. DISCOMs (distribution utilities) are also paying their current dues in time to avoid regulation under the Rules.**

**For implementation of the Rules, PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power Procurement) portal was used. State-wise details of outstanding dues of DISCOMs as per PRAAPTI portal are placed at Annexure-I.**

**(b) : Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) was launched by the Government of India in November 2015 with the overall aim of operational and financial turnaround of distribution utilities through financial restructuring. 27 States (except Odisha and West Bengal) and 5 UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) signed MoU under UDAY.**

**The Status of bonds issued under UDAY upto FY 2016-17 is attached as Annexure-II. No bonds were issued under UDAY in last three years.**

**.....2.**

**(c) & (d): Major reasons for delay in payments by distribution utilities is due to following:**

- **Regulatory disallowance of expenses incurred by distribution utilities.**
- **Continued gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR Gap)**
- **Delayed receipt of subsidy and Government department dues from the State Governments.**

**Government of India has taken several measures to improve financial discipline in distribution utilities:**

i. **Rules 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 is passed through.**

ii. **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

iii. **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021 wherein works amounting to Rs 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned across the country for loss reduction and smart metering works. The release of funds for loss reduction works under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of utilities. This conditionality has helped in bringing financial discipline in DISCOMs. Further, execution of above works would help reduce technical and commercial losses of the utilities.**

iv. **Timely Payment of dues through LPS Rules.**

v. **The Additional Borrowing consent of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.**

vi. **Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities such as DISCOMs/ GENCOs/ TRANSCOs contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6283 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026**

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**Details of State-wise outstanding dues as on 03.06.2022 and balance outstanding dues as on 27.03.2026 to be paid to suppliers***

**(In Rs. Cr.)**

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | DISCOM | As on 03.06.2022 | As on 27.03.2026 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Legacy dues as per DISCOMs | Balance legacy dues after payment of 44 EMIs | Current dues as per PRAAPTI# | Total dues (Current + Legacy) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Power Purchase Coordination Committee | 18,309 | - | 1,375 | 1,375 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited | | - | 384 | 384 |
| 3 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited | | - | 73 | 73 |
| 4 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited | | - | 54 | 54 |
| 5 | Arunachal Pradesh | Arunachal Power Distribution Department | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Assam | Assam Power Distribution Company Limited | - | - | 61 | 61 |
| 7 | Bihar | North Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd. | 430 | - | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | Bihar | South Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd. | 662 | - | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Chhattisgarh | Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited | 4,162 | - | 77 | 77 |
| 11 | Delhi | The New Delhi Municipal Council | - | - | 31 | 31 |
| 12 | Delhi | BSES Rajdhani Power Limited | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | Delhi | Delhi Tata Power Distribution Limited | - | - | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Delhi | BSES Yamuna Power Limited | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | DNH & DD | Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu Power Distribution Corporation Ltd | - | - | 48 | 48 |
| 16 | Goa | Goa Power Department | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Gujarat | Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited | - | - | 11 | 11 |
| 18 | Haryana | Haryana Power Purchase Centre | - | - | 179 | 179 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited | - | - | 15 | 15 |
| 20 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu And Kashmir State Power Trading Company Limited | 14,164 | - | 886 | 886 |
| 21 | Jharkhand | Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited | 6,000 | - | 90 | 90 |
| 22 | Karnataka | Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 7,529 | 612 | 1,142 | 1,754 |
| 23 | Karnataka | Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 1,247 | - | 493 | 493 |
| 24 | Karnataka | Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 2,129 | 41 | 288 | 329 |
| 25 | Karnataka | Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited | 2,528 | 92 | 266 | 358 |
| 26 | Karnataka | Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. | 125 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 27 | Kerala | Kerala State Electricity Board Limited | - | - | 14 | 14 |
| 28 | Madhya Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh Power Management Co Ltd | 8,500 | - | 95 | 95 |
| 29 | Maharashtra | Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd | 17,320 | 1,150 | 1,625 | 2,775 |
| 30 | Maharashtra | Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited | - | - | 15 | 15 |
| 31 | Maharashtra | Tata Power Co Ltd-Mumbai Distribution | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Manipur | Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited | 161 | - | 44 | 44 |
| 33 | Meghalaya | Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Limited | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Mizoram | Mizoram Power Department | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Nagaland | Nagaland Power Department | - | - | 26 | 26 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | Odisha | Grid Corporation of Odisha | - | - | 420 | 420 |
| 37 | Puducherry | Puducherry Power Department | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Punjab | Punjab State Power Corporation Limited | - | - | 279 | 279 |
| 39 | Rajasthan | Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. | 4,096 | - | 488 | 488 |
| 40 | Rajasthan | Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. | 8,874 | - | 122 | 122 |
| 41 | Rajasthan | Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. | 9,264 | - | 130 | 130 |
| 42 | Rajasthan | Rajasthan Discoms Power Procurement Centre | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Sikkim | Sikkim Power Department | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| 44 | Tamil Nadu | Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited | 17,734 | 1,395 | 152 | 1,547 |
| 45 | Telangana | Southern Power Distribution Company Of Telangana | 2,977 | - | 52 | 52 |
| 46 | Telangana | Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company | 6,973 | - | 134 | 134 |
| 47 | Tripura | Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited | - | - | 72 | 72 |
| 48 | Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd | 6,762 | - | 4,277 | 4,277 |
| 49 | Uttar Pradesh | Noida Power Company Limited | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited | - | - | 42 | 42 |
| 51 | West Bengal | West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. | - | - | 20 | 20 |
| 52 | West Bengal | Damodar Valley Corporation | - | - | 67 | 67 |
| 53 | West Bengal | India Power Corporation Limited | - | - | 37 | 37 |
| | | Total | 1,39,947 | 3,300 | 13,594 | 16,894 |

***: Suppliers include generating, transmission and trading companies.**
**#: Current dues are within the trigger date as per the Rules**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6283 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026**

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| Sl. No. | State | Total DISCOM liabilities as on 30-09-2015 | DISCOM liabilities to be restructured as per MoU | Total bonds to be issued by States as per MoU | Bonds issued by States | Bonds issued by DISCOMs | Total bonds issued under UDAY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 14,721 | 11,008 | 8,893 | 8,256 | 0 | 8,256 |
| 2. | Assam | 1,510 | 1,510 | 1,132 | - | 0 | - |
| 3. | Bihar | 3,109 | 3,109 | 2,332 | 2,332 | 777 | 3,109 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 1,740 | 1,305 | 870 | 870 | 0 | 870 |
| 5. | Haryana | 34,602 | 34,602 | 25,950 | 25,950 | 0 | 25,950 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 3,854 | 3,854 | 2,891 | 2,891 | 0 | 2,891 |
| 7. | J&K | 3,538 | 3,538 | 3,538 | 3,538 | 0 | 3,538 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 7,215 | 7,215 | 6,924 | 6,136 | 0 | 6,136 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 34,739 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 7,360 | 0 | 7,360 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 22,097 | 6,613 | 4,960 | 4,960 | 0 | 4,960 |
| 11. | Meghalaya | 167 | 167 | 125 | 125 | 0 | 125 |
| 12. | Punjab | 20,838 | 20,838 | 15,629 | 15,629 | 0 | 15,629 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 83,229 | 83,229 | 62,422 | 62,422 | 12,368 | 74,790 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 30,420 | 30,420 | 22,815 | 22,815 | 0 | 22,815 |
| 15. | Telangana | 11,897 | 11,897 | 8,923 | 8,923 | 0 | 8,923 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 53,211 | 53,211 | 39,908 | 39,133 | 10,377 | 49,510 |
| | TOTAL | 3,26,887 | 2,79,876 | 2,14,672 | 2,11,340 | 23,522 | 2,34,862 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6363**
**ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026**

# ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER RDSS IN UTTAR PRADESH

**†6363. SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:**

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

**(a) the details of the area-wise share out of the total funds allocated under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for replacing dilapidated wires and constructing new 33/11 KV sub-stations in the rural areas of Jaunpur district in Uttar Pradesh;**

**(b) whether losses in production or agricultural activities have been recorded in the rural and industrial areas of Machhlishahr due to voltage fluctuations and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) whether the work of 'Agricultural Feeder Segregation' has been fully completed in Jaunpur district and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a specialized solar-powered 'Green Energy Sub-station' in Machhlishahr 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) & (c) : Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021, to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**Under RDSS, financial assistance is provided to the distribution utilities for loss reduction infrastructure works such as creation of new substations, augmentation of sub-stations, installation of new distribution transformers (DTs), replacement of conductors, new HT/LT lines, feeder bifurcation, feeder segregation etc. based on proposals submitted by the States. The above works have been sanctioned district wise and would help improve the quality of power supply.**

**Works amounting to Rs 1.53 lakh crore have been sanctioned for loss reduction infrastructure works under the scheme. Works with a project cost of Rs 21,780 crore have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh, including works worth Rs 272.31 crore for Jaunpur district. The details of loss reduction works sanctioned for Jaunpur are at Annexure-I.**

**.....2.**

**GoI has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agricultural and non-agricultural feeders with the objective of efficient load management and enabling solarization of agricultural feeders. Based on the proposal submitted by the State of Uttar Pradesh under RDSS, the details of feeder segregation works sanctioned for the State and Jaunpur district, and the progress are at Annexure-II.**

**(b) & (d) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers, including its quality of supply, is within the purview of the respective State Government/Distribution Utility. As reported by the State, no losses in production or agricultural activities have been recorded in the rural and industrial areas of Machhlishahr due to voltage fluctuations.**

**Further, as reported by the State, no proposal to establish a specialized solar-powered 'Green Energy Sub-station' in Machhlishahr is under consideration, as of now.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6363 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026**

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**Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), following works were sanctioned for Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh.**

| Major Components | Sanction | | Progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Qty (in CKms) | Total Cost (Rs in Cr) | Qty (in CKms) |
| Replacement of Bare conductors with AB cables | 4168.26 | 214.60 | 3,876.74 |
| Augmentation/ Reconductoring of 33KV line | 135.83 | 8.91 | 74.84 |
| Augmentation/ Reconductoring of 11KV line | 555.35 | 17.33 | 467.85 |

**No new 33/11 KV sub-station work has been sanctioned in Jaunpur district.**

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6363 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026**

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**Details of Feeder Segregation works in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS:**

| S.No | State/Dist | Feeders segregated under DDUGJY/State Plan (Nos) | Sanctioned under RDSS (Nos) | Total completed (RDSS+Non RDSS) (Nos) | Under progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 2,878 | 1,799 | 4,083 | 594 |
| 2 | Jaunpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5* |

***As per reallocation done within the original sanction for feeder segregation works by the State of Uttar Pradesh.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4150**
ANSWERED ON 30.03.2026

**POWER DISTRIBUTION REFORMS AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF DISCOMS**

**4150 SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:**

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

(a) whether Government has undertaken any review of the performance of power distribution companies (DISCOMs) under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with regard to operational efficiency reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made in reducing AT&C losses and improving billing and collection efficiency across States;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to accelerate the installation of smart meters and modernise distribution infrastructure in order to strengthen financial sustainability of DISCOMs and improve quality of power supply; and

(d) 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 (d):** Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched by the Government of India (GoI) in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the operational efficiency and financial viability of the Distribution Utilities. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned. The scheme aims to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12–15% and eliminate the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR).

Under the scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering have been sanctioned based on the proposals submitted by the States. The Loss reduction works include replacement of old conductors, augmentation of substations and Distribution Transformers (DTs), creation of new substations, installation of new DTs, feeder segregation and implementation of SCADA/DMS systems for real-time monitoring. The works have been undertaken under RDSS to reduce losses and improve quality of power supply.

Further, installation of smart meters is a key intervention under the scheme which helps improve the financial discipline of the DISCOMs through enhanced revenue collection and better energy accounting of the distribution system. Smart metering works for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers (DTs), totaling 20.33 crore smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the proposal submitted by the States/ distribution utilities and 4.69 crore smart meters have been installed. Smart meters have also been installed under other schemes including States' own schemes. A total of 6.13 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

To accelerate installation of smart meters, the Ministry has issued various advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to build consumer confidence, which include:

**(i)** Prioritizing installation of prepaid smart meters for Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers and subsequently for other consumers based on demonstration of benefits.

**(ii)** Incentivizing consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebates in bill;

**(iii)** No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;

**(iv)** Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy installments;

**(v)** Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.

The performance of distribution utilities under the scheme, is regularly reviewed through institutional mechanisms. Monitoring and review of works sanctioned under RDSS, including smart metering works, is being done by the Nodal Agencies namely PFC Ltd and REC Ltd on a regular basis. Further, an institutional mechanism at the State level i.e., Distribution Reforms Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State concerned, and at the Central level i.e., Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (Power), has been put in place under the RDSS guidelines to review and monitor the implementation of the works sanctioned under the Scheme.

Further, the release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in various operational and financial parameters which, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI and States, has helped to improve efficiency in DISCOMs. These include timely payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff order, publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.

As a result of the various reform measures undertaken under RDSS and other initiatives, the AT&C losses of distribution utilities at the national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25. Further, the Billing Efficiency at national level has improved from 84.08% in FY21 to 87.59 % in FY25 and the collection efficiency has improved from 92.9% in FY21 to 97 % in FY25.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**STARRED QUESTION NO.252**
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2026

**LOAD SHEDDING AND AT&C LOSS MONITORING AT DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LEVEL**

252 SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA:

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

(a) whether internal monitoring systems capture DISCOM-wise actual versus scheduled load delivery, seasonal load shedding events, and granular AT&C loss breakdowns at feeder or ward levels, beyond State-level performance figures;

(b) if so, the comparative internal performance summaries for the State of Uttar Pradesh, including rural distribution segments; and

(c) whether Auraiya district-specific load reliability records, feeder-wise loss indices, and consumer complaint resolution timelines are maintained in internal dashboards that are not publicly available, and the measures taken to utilise such data for improving electricity distribution efficiency?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

**(a) to (c) :** A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.252 FOR REPLY ON 16.03.2026 REGARDING LOAD SHEDDING AND AT&C LOSS MONITORING AT DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LEVEL ASKED BY SHRI SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA.**

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**(a) & (b):** Electricity is a concurrent subject and power distribution comes under the purview of distribution utilities that function under the guidance of their respective Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC) and State Government.

Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss for a distribution utility is published annually by Power Finance Corporation at the utility level and it is based on its submitted annual accounts. Further, State level details related to actual power supply position like energy requirement and energy met are also published by Grid India.

For the State of Uttar Pradesh, in FY2024-25 the AT&C loss is 19.54%. Further, the gap between Energy Supplied (1,41,449 million units) and Energy Requirement (1,41,475 million units) has declined to almost "Nil" during the current year. As reported by the State, average daily hours of supply details are enclosed at **Annexure**.

The data related to scheduled load delivery, seasonal load shedding events and granular AT&C loss at feeder or ward levels is maintained and monitored by respective State Governments and distribution utilities.

**(c):** The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, provide for Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums (CGRFs) at different levels in the distribution utility. If a consumer is dissatisfied with the resolution provided by the utility, they can approach the CGRF and further the Ombudsman, for resolution. Also, as per the rules, ERCs have to notify the standards of performance for the utilities which shall contain time period for resolution of various electricity related complaints.

As reported by the State, the average daily hours of supply (during 01.04.2025 to 12.03.2026) in rural and urban areas of Auraiya district is 21:44 hours and 23:17 hours respectively.

*********

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 252 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.03.2026 REGARDING LOAD SHEDDING AND AT&C LOSS MONITORING AT DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LEVEL**

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**Average daily supply hours of Uttar Pradesh**

| Month | Rural | | Urban | | | Emergency power cut |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Except Bundelkhand (Scheduled 18 hrs) | Bundelkhand (Scheduled 20 hrs) | Nagar Panchayat (Scheduled 21:30 hrs) | Tehsil Headquarter (Scheduled 21:30 hrs) | Janpad Headquarter (Scheduled 24 hrs) | |
| April 2025 | 18:28 | 20:05 | 21:31 | 21:36 | 24:00 | - |
| May 2025 | 18:36 | 20:12 | 21:35 | 21:37 | 24:00 | - |
| June 2025 | 18:34 | 20:13 | 21:36 | 21:40 | 24:00 | - |
| July 2025 | 18:19 | 20:05 | 21:30 | 21:30 | 24:00 | - |
| August 2025 | 19:04 | 20:39 | 21:55 | 21:53 | 24:00 | - |
| September 2025 | 18:37 | 20:19 | 21:44 | 21:41 | 24:00 | - |
| October 2025 | 22:19 | 22:50 | 23:15 | 23:19 | 24:00 | - |
| November 2025 | 18:41 | 20:19 | 21:37 | 21:36 | 24:00 | - |
| December 2025 | 18:21 | 20:03 | 21:31 | 21:31 | 24:00 | - |
| January 2026 | 18:47 | 20:16 | 21:39 | 21:39 | 24:00 | - |
| February 2026 | 18:52 | 20:24 | 21:44 | 21:46 | 24:00 | - |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1109**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

## ELECTRICITY ACCESS TO PVTG FAMILY

1109 # SMT. RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA:

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

(a) the number of tribal families belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and residing in remote and inaccessible areas that have been identified as still lacking access to electricity;

(b) the progress made so far in electrifying PVTGs and other tribal families across the country; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to overcome the constraints in ensuring electricity supply to remote and inaccessible areas?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (c) :** Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of States in providing access to quality power to all households, including households in remote and inaccessible areas, under schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in 2017, and currently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in 2021. Under DDUGJY, and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March 2019, as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both schemes stand closed on 31.03.2022.

Under RDSS, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs 6,521 Cr have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), Scheduled Tribe households under Dharti Abha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsha Abhiyan (DA–JGUA), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM–AJAY) and households in remote and border areas under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP), wherever found feasible.

…….2.

Based on the surveys conducted by the States, a total of 1,44,491 PVTG households and 3,24,644 tribal households have been identified for on-grid electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA respectively, out of which, works amounting to Rs 1,788 Cr for 4,15,773 households were sanctioned under RDSS. In addition, 53,362 households in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have also been taken up under the respective State Plans. Till date, 1,95,841 PVTG and tribal households have been electrified.

Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works have been sanctioned for 8,823 PVTG and 4,099 tribal households for off-grid solar based electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA respectively. Till date, 11,106 PVTG and tribal households have been electrified.

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, the norms for electrification under RDSS were relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms. Further, regular review meetings are convened with all stakeholders to facilitate smooth execution of works and early achievement of targets.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1113**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**FINANCIAL LIABILITY OF DISCOMS**

1113 SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) have reported a cumulative net profit of ₹ 2,701 crore in Financial Year 2025;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite net profit in Financial Year 2025, the DISCOMs are under a cumulative debt of over ₹7 trillion since last ten years;

(c) whether it is a fact that around ₹2.74 trillion has been assessed as "unsustainable" by Government; and

(d) the measures being taken to address this liability?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d) :** As per the PFC's 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking report on Power Distribution Utilities, the DISCOM-wise accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025 are placed at **Annexure.**

Government of India has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their financial viability through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to performance of the States/ distribution utilities against financial and operational parameters.

ii. Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been made available to State Governments, which is conditional upon them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector including financial performance of the distribution utilities.

iii. Additional Prudential Norms have been laid down for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities based on performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.

…….2.

iv. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff have been framed so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.

v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has narrowed from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.

Financial liabilities of distribution utilities are the contingent liabilities of the respective State Governments and need to be recognized as such. As per information submitted to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) by the six states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu that have a very high share (66%) of total borrowings of DISCOMs, i.e. Rs. 2,74,120 crore as on 31.03.2025 is the quantum of debt not allowed by regulator (for recovery through tariff) and is treated as unsustainable.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1113 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025**

| State/ DISCOM | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|
| **State Sector** | **(6,77,561)** | **7,11,402** |
| **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** | **-** | **-** |
| Andaman & Nicobar PD | - | - |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | **(29,420)** | **77,583** |
| APCPDCL | (9,688) | 21,204 |
| APEPDCL | (7,155) | 20,693 |
| APSPDCL | (12,577) | 35,687 |
| **Arunachal Pradesh** | **-** | **-** |
| Arunachal PD | - | - |
| **Assam** | **(1,028)** | **1,131** |
| APDCL | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| **Bihar** | **(16,526)** | **14,002** |
| NBPDCL | (4,917) | 6,509 |
| SBPDCL | (11,608) | 7,494 |
| **Chhattisgarh** | **(10,423)** | **5,428** |
| CSPDCL | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| **Delhi** | **-** | **-** |
| NDMC | - | - |
| **Goa** | **-** | **-** |
| Goa PD | - | - |
| **Gujarat** | **7,355** | **258** |
| DGVCL | 2,507 | 26 |
| MGVCL | 877 | 9 |
| PGVCL | 2,276 | 208 |
| UGVCL | 1,695 | 15 |
| **Haryana** | **(27,915)** | **20,311** |
| DHBVNL | (13,052) | 12,099 |
| UHBVNL | (14,862) | 8,213 |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | **(3,391)** | **7,024** |
| HPSEBL | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| **Jharkhand** | **(20,512)** | **22,381** |
| JBVNL | (20,512) | 22,381 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Karnataka** | **(34,980)** | **47,993** |
| BESCOM | (13,819) | 22,611 |
| CHESCOM | (4,064) | 5,410 |
| GESCOM | (5,661) | 6,147 |
| HESCOM | (11,398) | 12,251 |
| MESCOM | (37) | 1,575 |
| **Kerala** | **(38,648)** | **17,638** |
| KSEBL | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| TCED | - | - |
| **Ladakh** | **-** | **-** |
| Ladakh PD | - | - |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | **(71,394)** | **49,239** |
| MPMaKVVCL | (30,900) | 18,176 |
| MPPaKVVCL | (12,503) | 14,184 |
| MPPoKVVCL | (27,992) | 16,878 |
| **Maharashtra** | **(35,671)** | **90,659** |
| BEST | - | - |
| MSEDCL | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| **Manipur** | **(290)** | **745** |
| MSPDCL | (290) | 745 |
| **Meghalaya** | **(4,962)** | **1,474** |
| MePDCL | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| **Mizoram** | **-** | **-** |
| Mizoram PD | - | - |
| **Nagaland** | **-** | **-** |
| Nagaland PD | - | - |
| **Puducherry** | **-** | **-** |
| Puducherry PD | - | - |
| **Punjab** | **(3,404)** | **17,411** |
| PSPCL | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| **Rajasthan** | **(90,303)** | **98,488** |
| AVVNL | (25,563) | 26,126 |
| JdVVNL | (34,689) | 36,793 |
| JVVNL | (30,052) | 35,569 |
| **Sikkim** | **-** | **-** |
| Sikkim PD | - | - |
| **Tamil Nadu** | **(1,19,153)** | **1,01,782** |
| TNPDCL | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Telangana** | **(69,741)** | **59,230** |
| TSNPDCL | (21,399) | 21,885 |
| TSSPDCL | (48,342) | 37,345 |
| **Tripura** | **(991)** | **842** |
| TSECL | (991) | 842 |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **(1,00,858)** | **61,395** |
| DVVNL | (33,974) | 16,412 |
| KESCO | (5,232) | 2,243 |
| MVVNL | (25,236) | 14,338 |
| PaVVNL | (8,782) | 6,562 |
| PuVVNL | (27,634) | 21,840 |
| **Uttarakhand** | **(5,482)** | **1,729** |
| UPCL | (5,482) | 1,729 |
| **West Bengal** | **174** | **14,658** |
| WBSEDCL | 174 | 14,658 |
| **Private Sector** | **30,351** | **14,975** |
| **Delhi** | **22,184** | **2,914** |
| BRPL | 12,892 | 894 |
| BYPL | 5,650 | 701 |
| TPDDL | 3,642 | 1,319 |
| **Gujarat** | **3,892** | **3,562** |
| Torrent Power Ahmedabad | 3,206 | 3,354 |
| Torrent Power Surat | 686 | 208 |
| **Maharashtra** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| AEML | 1,245 | 3,818 |
| **Odisha** | **1,263** | **4,531** |
| TPNODL | 480 | 1,006 |
| TPSODL | 219 | 1,498 |
| TPWODL | 301 | 1,093 |
| TPCODL | 262 | 933 |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **1,561** | **0** |
| NPCL | 1,561 | 0 |
| **West Bengal** | **205** | **151** |
| IPCL | 205 | 151 |
| **Grand Total** | **(6,47,210)** | **7,26,378** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1114**
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

**STATUS OF PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA**

1114 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) the basis on which the estimated number of unelectrified households was revised downward during SAUBHAGYA implementation;

(b) State-wise number of households currently identified as de-electrified or non-functional connections;

(c) the amount of extra-budgetary borrowings raised by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under SAUBHAGYA and related schemes; and

(d) the interest burden incurred on unutilised funds?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b):** Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October 2017 to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all un-electrified and willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As per the SAUBHAGYA scheme, the total number of un-electrified households was estimated at 300 lakh, against which 286 lakh households across the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period and all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure–I**.

Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in the year 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. Projects worth Rs 2.83 lakh Crore have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering works under the scheme, of which, works amounting to Rs. 6522 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country. This includes electrification works sanctioned for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Maha Nyaya Abhiyan(PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible.The State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs) are given at **Annexure-II**.

**(c) & (d):** The amount of extra budgetary borrowings raised by REC under SAUBHAGYA scheme is as follows:

| **Sr. No.** | **Scheme** | **Amount in Rs crore** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SAUBHAGYA | 2,950.00 |
| 2 | DDUGJY | 21,159.30 |
| Total | | **24,109.30** |

The entire fund was utilised for the scheme within the stipulated time.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1114 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**Number of Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period**

| S. 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

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1114 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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**State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs)**

| Name of State | Total Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|
| **Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS** | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15,475 | 15,307 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 6,506 | 0 |
| Assam | 127,111 | 0 |
| Bihar | 35,467 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 34,078 | 188 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 15,359 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 4,853 | 371 |
| Kerala | 40 | 11 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 196 | 21 |
| Manipur | 36,972 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 50,501 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 15,167 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 10,004 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 338,702 | 79,526 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 251,487 | 1,317 |
| **Total (A)** | **941,918** | **96,741** |
| Himachal Pradesh* | 0 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,683 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,154 | 0 |
| **Total (B)** | **2,837** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| Bihar | - | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| Jharkhand | 12,442 | 11,146 |
| Karnataka | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| Kerala | 345 | 313 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 30,216 | 27,006 |
| Maharashtra | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| Rajasthan | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8,603 | 6,939 |
| Telangana | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| Tripura | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 316 | 195 |
| Uttarakhand | 669 | 669 |
| **Sub Total (C1)** | **127,987** | **120,714** |
| Gujarat | 0 | 6,626 |
| Odisha | 0 | 5,156 |
| West Bengal | 0 | 3,372 |
| **Sub Total (C2)** | **0** | **15,154** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madhya Pradesh | 25 | 20 |
| **Sub Total (C3)** | **25** | **20** |
| **Total (C=C1+C2+C3)** | **128,012** | **135,888** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,921 | 4,359 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,938 | 1,469 |
| Bihar | 7,117 | 648 |
| Chhattisgarh | 39,579 | 12,245 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 93 | 10 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 13,824 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 19,467 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 5,288 | 1,101 |
| Kerala | 1,080 | 204 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59,172 | 11,910 |
| Maharashtra | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| Rajasthan | 82,842 | 7 |
| Telangana | 26,525 | 15,442 |
| Tripura | 7,677 | 5,089 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6,867 | 65 |
| Uttarakhand | 207 | 135 |
| **Sub Total (D1)** | **283,558** | **57,912** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D2)** | **0** | **0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 182 | 129 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 3 |
| Jharkhand | 1,910 | 0 |
| Kerala | 17 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 650 | 67 |
| Rajasthan | 195 | 0 |
| Telangana | 672 | 0 |
| Tripura | 512 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30 | 7 |
| Uttarakhand | 19 | 3 |
| **Sub Total (D3)** | **4,203** | **218** |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 |
| **Sub Total (D4)** | **0** | **0** |
| **Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4)** | **287,761** | **58,130** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 811 | 411 |
| Jharkhand | 1,782 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 2,012 | 21 |
| **Total (E)** | **4,611** | **435** |
| **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | **1,365,139** | **291,194** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1912**
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2026

**DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY OF ENERGY FROM VARIOUS SOURCES**

**1912.** SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:
SHRI SHAMBHU SHARAN PATEL:
SHRI BRIJ LAL:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:
SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:
SMT. DARSHANA SINGH:

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

(a) source-wise details of the total energy produced in the country including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the last five years and current year including States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh especially under Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation;

(b) whether energy production capacity in the country is sufficient to meet the present and projected demands of electricity and energy consumption in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including peak demand met and supply position during the said period; and

(d) the details of the distribution and supply of energy across the country from various sources during the said period?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) :** The source-wise details of total quantum of electricity generated in the country from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the past five (5) financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are given at **Annexure –I.**

The details of electricity generated in the state of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during last five financial years and current financial year (up to Jan, 2026) are given at **Annexure-II**. Further, the details of electricity generated by Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) in the state Uttar Pradesh during last five financial years and current financial year (up to Jan, 2026) are given at **Annexure-III.**

**(b) to (d):** There is adequate availability of power in the country to meet the present and projected demand of the electricity. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.511 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

The details of Power Supply Position in terms of peak demand and energy requirement for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are attached at **Annexure-IV**. These details indicate that Energy Supplied has been commensurate to the Energy Requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network. Hence there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.

As per midterm review of 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the peak electricity demand and energy requirement for FY 2029-30 is anticipated to be 345 GW and 2388 BU respectively and for FY 2031-32, the peak electricity demand and energy requirement is anticipated to be 388 GW and 2703 BU respectively.

The Government have taken the following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity in the country:

1. **Generation and Storage Planning:**

(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their "Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.

(ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

(iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(A) The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.

To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 18,160 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 31.01.2026. In addition, 38,745 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 12,723.50 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage

2. **Transmission Planning:** Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As

per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

3. **Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.

(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

(v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale

(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched

(ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.

(x) “Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.

(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

(xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1912 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

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Source-wise details of total quantum of electricity generated in the country from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23:

**(All Generation figures are in Million Units (MUs))**

| Fuel | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (upto Jan'26) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THERMAL | COAL | 9,50,937.55 | 10,41,487.43 | 11,45,907.58 | 12,60,902.62 | 12,98,872.29 | 10,31,882.53 |
| | DIESEL/HSD | 126.31 | 117.24 | 229.71 | 400.58 | 442.65 | 358.21 |
| | LIGNITE | 30,505.68 | 37,094.04 | 36,188.34 | 33,949.79 | 32,994.77 | 24,906.72 |
| | MULTI FUEL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | NAPTHA | 101.41 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | NATURAL GAS | 50,842.59 | 36,015.77 | 23,884.21 | 31,295.91 | 31,580.05 | 22,764.15 |
| **THERMAL Total** | | **10,32,513.54** | **11,14,714.48** | **12,06,210.67** | **13,26,548.93** | **13,63,889.76** | **10,79,911.61** |
| **NUCLEAR** | | 43,029.08 | 47,112.06 | 45,861.09 | 47,937.41 | 56,680.83 | 45,193.67 |
| **TOTAL [Conventional]** | | **10,75,542.62** | **11,61,826.54** | **12,52,071.76** | **13,74,486.34** | **14,20,570.59** | **11,25,105.28** |
| RES (excluding Large Hydro) | WIND | 60,149.95 | 68,640.07 | 71,814.16 | 83,385.35 | 83,347.19 | 95,586.95 |
| | SOLAR | 60,402.26 | 73,483.94 | 1,02,014.24 | 1,15,975.11 | 1,44,150.23 | 1,38,386.93 |
| | BIOMASS | 3,512.98 | 3,482.70 | 3,161.32 | 3,417.19 | 3,738.67 | 3,377.60 |
| | BAGASSE | 11,302.85 | 12,573.88 | 12,863.16 | 10,825.59 | 9,335.32 | 7,635.91 |
| | SMALL HYDRO | 10,258.41 | 10,463.55 | 11,170.62 | 9,485.04 | 11,568.04 | 10,885.08 |
| | OTHERS | 1,621.06 | 2,268.17 | 2,529.18 | 2,746.55 | 2,869.73 | 2,453.59 |
| **Large Hydro** | | 1,50,299.52 | 1,51,627.33 | 1,62,098.77 | 1,34,053.92 | 1,48,633.98 | 1,50,039.12 |
| **TOTAL [Renewable]** | | **2,97,547.03** | **3,22,539.63** | **3,65,651.45** | **3,59,888.75** | **4,03,643.16** | **4,08,365.18** |
| **Bhutan Imp** | | **8,765.50** | **7,493.20** | **6,742.40** | **4,716.10** | **5,484.18** | **7,765.68** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **13,81,855.15** | **14,91,859.37** | **16,24,465.61** | **17,39,091.19** | **18,29,697.93** | **15,41,236.14** |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

## ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1912 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026

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The details of electricity generated in the state of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during last five financial years and current financial (year up to Jan, 2026):

**(All Generation figures are in Million Units (MUs))**

| State | Fuel | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (upto Jan'26) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bihar | Conventional | Coal | 33,866.14 | 43,940.40 | 55,200.21 | 58,361.80 | 60,757.75 | 48,552.97 |
| | **Total (Conventional)** | | **33,866.14** | **43,940.40** | **55,200.21** | **58,361.80** | **60,757.75** | **48,552.97** |
| | Renewable | Solar | 160.63 | 163.08 | 169.53 | 195.19 | 325.86 | 263.60 |
| | | Biomass | 21.30 | 2.14 | - | - | - | - |
| | | Bagasse | 1.48 | 65.84 | 106.68 | 140.98 | 104.70 | 48.36 |
| | | Hydro | 43.20 | 8.77 | 12.63 | 5.92 | 14.54 | 18.42 |
| | **Total (Renewable)** | | **226.61** | **239.83** | **288.85** | **342.08** | **445.10** | **330.38** |
| | **Grand Total** | | **34,092.75** | **44,180.23** | **55,489.06** | **58,703.88** | **61,202.85** | **48,883.35** |
| Uttar Pradesh | Conventional | Coal | 1,19,592.96 | 1,30,698.93 | 1,51,154.99 | 1,52,505.20 | 1,61,337.30 | 1,37,067.34 |
| | | Natural Gas | 2,470.75 | 1,148.49 | 908.23 | 1,619.52 | 1,247.56 | 764.60 |
| | | Nuclear | 3,284.81 | 3,580.25 | 3,192.62 | 2,874.63 | 3,629.48 | 2,140.05 |
| | **Total (Conventional)** | | **1,25,348.52** | **1,35,427.67** | **1,55,255.84** | **1,56,999.35** | **1,66,214.34** | **1,39,971.99** |
| | Renewable | Solar | 1,856.19 | 2,900.41 | 3,674.02 | 3,971.31 | 4,966.06 | 4,244.53 |
| | | Biomass | 135.82 | 85.20 | 66.35 | 46.65 | 76.48 | 88.47 |
| | | Bagasse | 3,590.87 | 3,160.39 | 3,183.67 | 2,923.55 | 2,457.35 | 1,574.63 |
| | | Hydro | 1,737.26 | 1,565.22 | 1,208.73 | 1,025.88 | 1,452.74 | 1,626.33 |
| | | Others | - | 20.40 | 58.45 | 84.85 | 29.88 | 30.92 |
| | **Total (Renewable)** | | **7,320.13** | **7,731.62** | **8,191.22** | **8,052.23** | **8,982.50** | **7,564.88** |
| | **Grand Total** | | **1,32,668.65** | **1,43,159.29** | **1,63,447.06** | **1,65,051.58** | **1,75,196.84** | **1,47,536.87** |

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1912 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

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The details of electricity generated by UPRVUNL in the state Uttar Pradesh during last five financial years and current financial year up to Jan, 2026:

**(All Generation figures are in Million Units (MUs))**

| **Year** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** | **2024-25** | **2025-26** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Generation** | 25,797.94 | 27,310.19 | 34,796.96 | 33,704.12 | 38,256.72 | 35,101.54 |

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**ANNEXURE-IV**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1912 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

**********

The details of Power Supply Position, for the last five years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026)

| Financial Year (FY) | Energy [in Million Unit (MU)] | | | | Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Demand Not Met | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| 2020-21 | 12,75,534 | 12,70,663 | 4,871 | 0.4 | 1,90,198 | 1,89,395 | -802 | -0.4 |
| 2021-22 | 13,79,812 | 13,74,024 | 5,787 | 0.4 | 2,03,014 | 2,00,539 | -2,475 | -1.2 |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 2,15,888 | 2,07,231 | 8,657 | 4.0 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 | 2,43,271 | 2,39,931 | 3,340 | 1.4 |
| 2024-25 | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 2,49,856 | 2,49,854 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) | 14,27,436 | 14,27,009 | 427 | 0.0 | 2,45,444 | 2,45,416 | 28 | 0.0 |

**********

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1915**
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2026

**STATUS OF POWER DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN THE COUNTRY**

**1915.** SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the current status of power demand and supply position in the country;

(b) whether several power distribution companies (DISCOMs) continue to face financial stress;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to reduce AT&C losses and improve the financial viability of the power sector?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.511 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak demand during last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) is given at **Annexure-I**. The gap between Energy Supplied and Energy Requirement has declined from 0.5% during FY 2022-23 to almost 'Nil' during the current financial year.

**(b) & (c) :** As per the PFC's 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking report on Power Distribution Utilities, the total borrowings, accumulated losses and ACS-ARR gap based on tariff subsidy received of power distribution companies are Rs. 7,26,378 crore, Rs. 6,47,210 crore and 0.06 Rs/ kWh respectively. The DISCOM-wise AT&C loss, accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025 are placed at **Annexure-II**.

**(d):** Government of India has been supporting the States to improve the financial viability of their distribution utilities through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

(i) Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.

(ii) Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned Power Utilities which would be contingent to the performance of Power Distribution Utilities against prescribed conditions.

(iii) Rules 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.

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(iv) Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper Subsidy Accounting and their timely payment.

(v) Advisory to SERCs (State Electricity Regulatory Commission) & JERCs (Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission) for timely issuance of tariff and true up orders.

(vi) To improve payment discipline in the power sector value chain, Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 were promulgated, 2022 which entail obligations upon the DISCOMs to clear their legacy dues as existing on 03.06.2022 in a phased manner and time bound clearance of current dues.

(vii) Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector.

A key objective of the RDSS is to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15 % and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to Zero. To achieve this objective, works amounting to Rs 1.53 Lakh Crores for strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure and Rs 1.3 lakh Crores for smart metering have been sanctioned under the scheme based on the proposals submitted by States.

The following works to strengthen the distribution network have been sanctioned under the scheme:

- Works for creation of new substations/upgradation of substations
- Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs
- Replacement of old conductors
- Undergrounding of HT/LT lines
- Segregation of agricultural feeders

Further, smart metering works help improve the collection efficiency of Distribution utilities while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs have been sanctioned under the scheme. Till date, 4.55 Cr crore smart meters have been installed under RDSS, and overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to the above initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.

With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1915 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

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Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country during last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026):

| Financial Year (FY) | Energy [in Million Unit (MU)] | | | | Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Demand Not Met | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 2,15,888 | 2,07,231 | 8,657 | 4.0 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 | 2,43,271 | 2,39,931 | 3,340 | 1.4 |
| 2024-25 | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 2,49,856 | 2,49,854 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) | 14,27,436 | 14,27,009 | 427 | 0.0 | 2,45,444 | 2,45,416 | 28 | 0.0 |

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1915 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

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Details of DISCOM-wise accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025:

| State/ DISCOM | AT&C Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State Sector** | **15.40** | **0.11** | **(6,77,561)** | **7,11,402** |
| **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** | **24.14** | **2.22** | **-** | **-** |
| Andaman & Nicobar PD | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| **Andhra Pradesh** | **7.87** | **(0.15)** | **(29,420)** | **77,583** |
| APCPDCL | 7.95 | (0.62) | (9,688) | 21,204 |
| APEPDCL | 7.70 | (0.02) | (7,155) | 20,693 |
| APSPDCL | 7.99 | (0.01) | (12,577) | 35,687 |
| **Arunachal Pradesh** | **46.20** | **0.00** | **-** | **-** |
| Arunachal PD | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| **Assam** | **15.44** | **(0.26)** | **(1,028)** | **1,131** |
| APDCL | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| **Bihar** | **15.51** | **(0.41)** | **(16,526)** | **14,002** |
| NBPDCL | 14.49 | (0.57) | (4,917) | 6,509 |
| SBPDCL | 16.35 | (0.28) | (11,608) | 7,494 |
| **Chhattisgarh** | **14.25** | **(0.19)** | **(10,423)** | **5,428** |
| CSPDCL | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| **Delhi** | **8.36** | **(0.86)** | **-** | **-** |
| NDMC | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| **Goa** | **10.39** | **0.20** | **-** | **-** |
| Goa PD | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| **Gujarat** | **8.25** | **(0.40)** | **7,355** | **258** |
| DGVCL | 4.26 | (0.46) | 2,507 | 26 |
| MGVCL | 8.37 | (0.24) | 877 | 9 |
| PGVCL | 12.73 | (0.44) | 2,276 | 208 |
| UGVCL | 6.16 | (0.33) | 1,695 | 15 |
| **Haryana** | **11.76** | **0.10** | **(27,915)** | **20,311** |
| DHBVNL | 12.20 | 0.03 | (13,052) | 12,099 |
| UHBVNL | 11.12 | 0.20 | (14,862) | 8,213 |
| **Himachal Pradesh** | **19.44** | **0.23** | **(3,391)** | **7,024** |
| HPSEBL | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| **Jharkhand** | **28.19** | **0.95** | **(20,512)** | **22,381** |
| JBVNL | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Karnataka** | **11.92** | **0.69** | **(34,980)** | **47,993** |
| BESCOM | 12.50 | 1.21 | (13,819) | 22,611 |
| CHESCOM | 8.76 | 0.36 | (4,064) | 5,410 |
| GESCOM | 13.48 | 0.10 | (5,661) | 6,147 |
| HESCOM | 12.14 | 0.23 | (11,398) | 12,251 |
| MESCOM | 10.02 | (0.00) | (37) | 1,575 |
| **Kerala** | **6.61** | **(0.17)** | **(38,648)** | **17,638** |
| KSEBL | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| TCED | 6.94 | (0.13) | - | - |
| **Ladakh** | **26.82** | **(0.89)** | **-** | **-** |
| Ladakh PD | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| **Madhya Pradesh** | **22.76** | **(0.04)** | **(71,394)** | **49,239** |
| MPMaKVVCL | 29.60 | 0.22 | (30,900) | 18,176 |
| MPPaKVVCL | 12.78 | (0.36) | (12,503) | 14,184 |
| MPPoKVVCL | 26.66 | 0.02 | (27,992) | 16,878 |
| **Maharashtra** | **17.69** | **0.56** | **(35,671)** | **90,659** |
| BEST | 5.07 | 0.60 | - | - |
| MSEDCL | 18.09 | (0.70) | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| **Manipur** | **12.90** | **(0.20)** | **(290)** | **745** |
| MSPDCL | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| **Meghalaya** | **17.52** | **0.13** | **(4,962)** | **1,474** |
| MePDCL | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| **Mizoram** | **32.31** | **(0.34)** | **-** | **-** |
| Mizoram PD | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| **Nagaland** | **48.86** | **(0.50)** | **-** | **-** |
| Nagaland PD | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| **Puducherry** | **14.72** | **(0.64)** | **-** | **-** |
| Puducherry PD | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| **Punjab** | **19.21** | **(0.30)** | **(3,404)** | **17,411** |
| PSPCL | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| **Rajasthan** | **15.18** | **(0.04)** | **(90,303)** | **98,488** |
| AVVNL | 9.22 | (0.45) | (25,563) | 26,126 |
| JdVVNL | 21.42 | 0.02 | (34,689) | 36,793 |
| JVVNL | 13.75 | 0.18 | (30,052) | 35,569 |
| **Sikkim** | **21.84** | **0.33** | **-** | **-** |
| Sikkim PD | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| **Tamil Nadu** | **10.96** | **(0.19)** | **(1,19,153)** | **1,01,782** |
| TNPDCL | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| **Telangana** | **19.84** | **0.27** | **(69,741)** | **59,230** |
| TSNPDCL | 23.22 | 0.53 | (21,399) | 21,885 |
| TSSPDCL | 18.51 | 0.17 | (48,342) | 37,345 |
| **Tripura** | **29.61** | **1.40** | **(991)** | **842** |
| TSECL | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **19.54** | **0.73** | **(1,00,858)** | **61,395** |
| DVVNL | 19.70 | 1.03 | (33,974) | 16,412 |
| KESCO | 14.29 | 1.09 | (5,232) | 2,243 |
| MVVNL | 17.70 | 1.11 | (25,236) | 14,338 |
| PaVVNL | 11.91 | (0.29) | (8,782) | 6,562 |
| PuVVNL | 30.70 | 1.30 | (27,634) | 21,840 |
| **Uttarakhand** | **15.08** | **0.06** | **(5,482)** | **1,729** |
| UPCL | 15.08 | 0.06 | (5,482) | 1,729 |
| **West Bengal** | **17.17** | **(0.03)** | **174** | **14,658** |
| WBSEDCL | 17.17 | (0.03) | 174 | 14,658 |
| **Private Sector** | **10.05** | **(0.64)** | **30,351** | **14,975** |
| **Delhi** | **6.48** | **(1.13)** | **22,184** | **2,914** |
| BRPL | 6.70 | (0.89) | 12,892 | 894 |
| BYPL | 7.15 | (0.95) | 5,650 | 701 |
| TPDDL | 5.70 | (1.58) | 3,642 | 1,319 |
| **Gujarat** | **3.63** | **(0.42)** | **3,892** | **3,562** |
| Torrent Power Ahmedabad | 3.80 | (0.30) | 3,206 | 3,354 |
| Torrent Power Surat | 3.24 | (0.67) | 686 | 208 |
| **Maharashtra** | **4.99** | **(2.04)** | **1,245** | **3,818** |
| AEML | 4.99 | (2.04) | 1,245 | 3,818 |
| **Odisha** | **17.81** | **0.18** | **1,263** | **4,531** |
| TPNODL | 12.51 | (0.06) | 480 | 1,006 |
| TPSODL | 23.36 | 0.82 | 219 | 1,498 |
| TPWODL | 17.64 | 0.36 | 301 | 1,093 |
| TPCODL | 19.11 | (0.09) | 262 | 933 |
| **Uttar Pradesh** | **8.48** | **(0.15)** | **1,561** | **0** |
| NPCL | 8.48 | (0.15) | 1,561 | 0 |
| **West Bengal** | **4.68** | **0.19** | **205** | **151** |
| IPCL | 4.68 | 0.19 | 205 | 151 |
| **Grand Total** | **15.04** | **0.06** | **(6,47,210)** | **7,26,378** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1916**
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2026

**POWER TRANSMISSION OR GRID-STRENGTHENING PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU**

**1916.** SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has approved any new power transmission or grid strengthening projects in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof, and;

(b) whether Government has fixed any timelines and monitoring mechanisms to urgently complete such central power projects in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some power transmission or grid-strengthening projects approved are delayed, affecting reliable electricity supply to industries and households and if so, the effective steps taken to expedite the completion of such projects?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (c) :** Presently, five Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) projects are under implementation in Tamil Nadu for integration of Renewable Energy (RE) generation and grid-strengthening. The details of status of the ISTS projects along with the timelines are given in **Annexure-I.** The delay in the two projects is primarily due to supply constraint of Transformers and Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) equipment.

Also, nine Intra State Transmission System (In-STS) projects have been approved by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under Green Energy Corridor (GEC)-II Scheme in Tamil Nadu, which are being implemented by Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Limited (TANTRANSCO). The details of the status of projects under GEC-II along with timelines are given in **Annexure-II.** The delay in the six under implementation GEC-II projects is primarily due to procurement related and Right-of-Way (RoW) issues faced by TANTRANSCO.

As reported by TNEB Ltd., the delay in completion of the power transmission projects approved by the Central Government for integration of Renewable Energy (RE) generation in the State of Tamil Nadu do not have any impact on the reliable electricity supply to industries and households.

**(b):** The following measures are taken by the Central Government to ease and mitigate the challenges and issues faced by Transmission Project developers:

**I. Monitoring mechanisms for ISTS projects:**

(i) Monitoring of Projects: Transmission projects are monitored and reviewed by the Central Agencies including Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Central Transmission Utility of India Ltd. (CTUIL) periodically and also reviewed in the Ministry of Power.

(ii) Stakeholder Consultations: Regular meetings are conducted with State governments, District Authorities and concerned Transmission Project developers to resolve bottlenecks collaboratively.

**II. Monitoring mechanisms for projects under GEC-II scheme and In-STS:** The projects are monitored by the CEA and State Transmission Utilities (STU) with regular review meetings held internally and with project developers to expedite the works. MNRE is monitoring the implementation of the GEC-II scheme through the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC). Also, high level review meetings are held at State Government to monitor the progress of the projects.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1916 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

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The details of under implementation ISTS projects in Tamil Nadu along with timelines are as given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Transmission Project | SCOD | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Transmission System under ISTS for evacuation of power from Kudankulam Unit - 3 & 4 (2x1000 MW) | Dec-26 | Dec-26 |
| 2 | Augmentation of 2x500 MVA, 400/230 kV transformation capacity (3rd & 4th ICTs) at Karur Pooling Station | Sep-25 | Oct-26 |
| 3 | Augmentation of Transformation capacity at 400/230KV Tuticorin-II GIS Pooling Station in Tamil Nadu by 500 MVA,400/230KV ICT (6th) to meet N-1 reliability of RE Pooling Station | Dec-25 | Jun-26 |
| 4 | Augmentation of 1x500 MVA, 400/230 kV ICT (7th) at Tuticorin-II GIS Sub Station | Mar-27 | Mar-27 |
| 5 | Augmentation of Transformation capacity by 1x500 MVA, 400/230kV ICT (4th) at Kalivanthapattu S/s in Tamil Nadu | Jun-27 | Jun-27 |

***ICT**-Interconnecting Transformer; **MW**- Mega Watt; **GIS**-Gas Insulated Substation*

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1916 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

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The details of In-STS Projects in Tamil Nadu under GEC-II scheme are given as below:

**(A) Details of under Implementation Projects along with timeline**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Transmission project | SCOD | Anticipated SCOD |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 400 kV line associated with Samugarengapuram 400/230-110 kV SS | 30.06.2026 | 31.03.2027 |
| 2 | 230/110kV line associated with Samugarengapuram 400/230-110kV SS | 30.06.2026 | 31.03.2027 |
| 3 | Establishment of 230/110 kV Digital substation at Poolavady 230 kV SS. | 18.08.2026 | 31.03.2027 |
| 4 | 230/110 kV line associated with Poolavadi 230 kV SS | 19.11.2025 | 31.03.2027 |
| 5 | Establishment of 230/110 kV Substation at Muppandal | 19.05.2026 | 31.03.2027 |
| 6 | 230/110 kV line associated with Muppandal 230 kV SS | 27.08.2025 | 30.09.2026 |

***SS**-Substation*

**(B) Details of Under Bidding Projects**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Transmission project and scope |
|---|---|
| 1 | Establishment of 400/230-110 kV SS at Samugarengapuram |
| 2 | Establishment of 230/110 kV substation at Kongalnagaram |
| 3 | 230/110 kV line associated with Kongalnagaram 230 kV SS |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1917**
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2026

**IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SMART GRID MISSION (NSGM)**

**1917.** SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI CHUNNILAL GARASIYA:

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

(a) the key objectives of the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) and the manner in which the mission aligns with the objective of developing a modern, efficient and resilient power sector in the country;

(b) whether Government has identified specific components and technologies under NSGM including smart metering, energy storage systems, demand response systems and grid automation solutions and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the challenges, if any, faced in the implementation of NSGM and the steps taken to address such challenges; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised under NSGM so far?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b) :** National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2015 to plan and monitor the implementation of policies and programs related to Smart Grids in India.

The key components of the mission were:

- Providing assistance in the formulation of projects, including pre-feasibility studies and project appraisal.
- Providing funding to projects to support the deployment of smart grid technologies.
- Focusing on training and capacity building for stakeholders in the power sector.

The NSGM has contributed to the development of the Smart metering ecosystem through support in framing standards, implementation of various pilot projects using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) including smart metering, Head End Systems (HES) and Meter Data Management Systems (MDMs) and preparing the Standard Bidding Documents for implementation of AMI across the country.

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**(c)** : The implementation of NSGM faced challenges including standardized implementation, lack of skilled manpower, and capacity constraints within distribution utilities.

The above challenges were addressed through the following steps:

- Standard Bidding Document for AMI Service Providers for implementation across the country was prepared.
- Capacity Building programs for training manpower were conducted. A total of 475 professionals were trained under NSGM.
- Third Party Audits to monitor pilot projects and outcomes were conducted.

**(d) :** Out of the allocation of Rs.155.67 Cr., a total of Rs.72.27 Cr. were released under NSGM. The scheme stands closed on 31.03.2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1918**
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2026

## THE COMPONENTS OF INDIA ENERGY STACK

**1918. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR:**

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

(a) the components, architecture and functional layers of the India Energy Stack (IES) as envisaged by Government;

(b) whether pilot utilities have been selected for the IES proof-of-concept (PoC), if so, their names and the selection criteria;

(c) the proposed timeline and key milestones for nationwide rollout;

(d) the budget allocated and expenditure incurred to date for its development, testing and rollout; and

(e) the measures to integrate existing OT/IT systems of GENCOs, TRANSCOs and DISCOMs with the IES to ensure interoperability and prevent duplication or fragmentation?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (e):** India Energy Stack (IES) is envisioned as a digital blueprint for the power sector as a whole, so that the disparate parts of the power system can connect and communicate securely through standard protocols. The Ministry has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators, Gencos, Transcos, etc. for roadmap of IES including its component and design. IES is envisaged to lay down protocols/specifications to enable interoperability and ensure that data, services and systems work together seamlessly across the power sector value chain.

Distribution utilities of Delhi, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mumbai have been identified for pilot implementation and timeline for demonstration of the same is FY 2026-27.

The total fund allocated for the development of IES is Rs. 51.3 Cr, of which Rs. 3.88 Cr has been released.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2706**
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2026

**SMART GRID PROJECTS**

2706 SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

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

(a) whether Government has implemented or proposed smart grid projects in urban areas;

(b) if so, the number of such projects currently operational across the country; and

(c) the benefits accrued from the adoption of smart grid technologies**?**

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (c) :** Government of India (GoI) has supported the States/ distribution utilities in implementation of smart grid projects across the country through financial assistance earlier under schemes like Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), Integrated Power Distribution Scheme (IPDS), National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) and currently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021.

11 Nos. of Smart Grid pilot projects under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP)/Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and 2 Smart Grid projects under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) were deployed at various locations in the country.

Thereafter, under RDSS, pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers (DTs) have been sanctioned. Till date, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

Further, under the above schemes, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) works have been sanctioned for 455 towns.

The following benefits to DISCOMs and consumers are envisaged with the adoption of smart grid technologies:

i. Enhanced revenue collection for DISCOMs along with automatic energy accounting.

ii. Real-time detection and recording of outages, reduced equipment failure and faster fault detection and restoration.

iii. Improved consumer experience due to accurate billing and ability to track electricity consumption.

iv. Improved load forecasting along with facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2710**
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2026

## CAG REPORT ON DDUGJY AND SAUBHAGYA SCHEMES

2710 # SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) schemes;

(b) the reasons cited in the report for the failures of the said schemes;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the CAG for future improvements; and

(d) the details of the action taken by Government on the recommendations made by the CAG regarding the failures of said schemes?

**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) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to supplement the efforts of the states to provide reliable electricity to all households. As reported by the States, all inhabited un-electrified census villages were electrified by 28th April 2018**,** with 18,374 villages electrified under DDUGJY**,** and 2.86 crore households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both schemes were successfully closed on 31.03.2022.

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has submitted Performance Audit Report on DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA (Report No. 17 of 2025)**.** The report contains observations on various aspects of the schemes including financial management, implementation of schemes, quality assurance mechanism and monitoring, and achievement of the intended objectives of the schemes.

Audit has observed a delay in projects and has noted factors such as issues relating to land acquisition and permissions, challenges in field surveys and project planning, constraints in availability of resources, and other operational and administrative difficulties faced during implementation by the concerned agencies etc. as some of the reasons for the delay. The details of the recommendations made by the CAG for future improvements are enclosed at **Annexure-I.**

Ministry of Power has actively evolved its strategy by internalizing lessons from the implementation of previous flagship schemes like DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA. The ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) already incorporates CAG recommendations by focusing on a "reforms-based and results-linked" framework. The broad framework of RDSS is enclosed at **Annexure-II.** Further, the improved standards and audit-driven insights would be considered and integrated into all future schemes.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2710 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.03.2026**

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**Details of the recommendations made by the CAG for future improvements:**

**Para 3.1.2**: Feasibility study needs to be ensured by Ministry of Power (MoP) for realistic estimation of work to avoid major variation during work sanction and execution.

**Para 3.1.4:** Field surveys may be carried out before preparation of DPRs, as per the provisions of scheme guidelines, to improve the scheme planning process and to minimise variations during execution.

**Para 3.2.2**: MoP may ensure standardisation of all procedures related to award and execution of projects to help in timely completion of award and execution process.

**Para 4.1**: Nodal Agency may ensure that release of funds is done as per the approved funding guidelines.

**Para 5.1:** Quality Assurance and Monitoring mechanism (viz. 100 per cent pre-dispatch inspection, procurement of materials in agreement with turnkey contract, ensuring the compliances of quality monitoring guidelines etc.) may be strengthened at DISCOM as well as REC level.

**Para 5.3:** MoP may ensure that meetings of State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) and Monitoring Committee (MC) are conducted at regular intervals for timely sanction, monitoring and review of implementation of the schemes.

**Para 6.2.1**: MoP may ensure accurate data/information regarding potential beneficiaries before launch of a scheme and carry out planning of fund allocation judiciously for efficient implementation of scheme based on detailed field surveys. Preparation of the DPRs may be ensured based on detailed field surveys.

**Para 6.3.1.2**: MoP may develop a robust mechanism to periodically reconcile the data of household electrification under all the schemes implemented during the same period and fix accountability of the officials responsible for lapses to ensure that works executed under one scheme are not claimed under other similar schemes too.

**Para 7.1:** Ministry of Power/ REC Ltd. may develop a mechanism to ensure that funds through Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) are raised strictly as per the assessed requirements after completion of modalities for release of funds.

**Para 8.1 and 8.2**: MoP may ensure that the control and monitoring mechanism is strengthened at all levels, as well as Quality Assurance framework is followed strictly by the Project Implementing Agencies in the upcoming schemes.

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2710 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.03.2026**

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**Steps taken by Ministry of Power under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) framework**

- **Addressing gaps in System Strengthening & Feeder Separation:** Under RDSS, works are sanctioned based on Action Plans and DPRs submitted by States/ UTs after recommendation from State Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) headed by Chief Secretary of the States. Approval by State Cabinet is also mandated. DPRs focus on loss-reduction infrastructure including feeder separation and distribution system strengthening in a need-based manner.
- **AT&C loss reduction linked with comprehensive reforms:** RDSS adopts a holistic loss-reduction framework combining network strengthening with measures to improve billing/ collection and financial discipline (timely payment of Government dues/ subsidy, avoiding regulatory assets, etc.) to enable sustained reduction in AT&C losses.
- **Feasibility/ realistic estimation to minimize large variations:** RDSS requires detailed planning through Action Plans/ DPRs and technical appraisal prior to sanction to ensure estimates and component-wise works are realistic and aligned to ground requirements.
- **Field survey/ beneficiary validation and consumer indexing:** For household/ consumer-level interventions, beneficiary details/ list is mandatory for release of funds; consumer indexing is being undertaken to improve data accuracy and future planning.
- **Standardization of procedures for timely award/execution:** Comprehensive Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) have been prepared under RDSS for key work-streams (Loss Reduction works, Smart Metering, SCADA, PMA, Unified Billing System, etc.) to bring uniformity and reduce delays.
- **Strengthening fund release controls and transparency:** Under RDSS, funds are released in phases after annual evaluations as per prescribed guidelines approved by the competent authority/ Monitoring Committee. A **TSA (Treasury Single Account)** mechanism has been introduced wherein funds remain with RBI and are mapped end-to-end for utilization, enabling real-time monitoring and enhanced transparency.
- **Improving utilization monitoring and reducing scheme-wise mismatches:** Defined end-use tracking improves monitoring of scheme-wise utilization.
- **Quality assurance strengthened (DISCOM + third-party):** RDSS incorporates strengthened quality guidelines, structured field inspections at defined stages and third-party quality monitoring through dedicated agencies. **Additional quality safeguards are introduced in the form of** random sampling/ testing of materials from site stores (in addition to manufacturer-stage checks) and testing in NABL-accredited labs to improve reliability and deter dummy material substitution. Field quality inspections by DISCOM officials are also mandatory under the scheme.
- **Governance/ monitoring strengthened:** Inter Ministerial Monitoring Committee meetings under RDSS are held regularly; reviews are also conducted at senior levels to ensure timely decisions and close monitoring.
- **Strengthening scrutiny before sanction/ release:** RDSS is a reform-based result linked scheme and release of funds, except 10% of GBS as advance, under the scheme is contingent upon DISCOMs/ Power Departments qualifying the annual evaluations for a particular financial year and based on the actual physical progress under the scheme. Basic structure for providing financial assistance under the scheme is linked with the reforms, and grant are only released to distribution utilities if they undertake reforms and achieve desired results as per the scheme guidelines. Accordingly, the fund utilisation under the scheme has been in line with the basic reform linked structure of the scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2711**
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2026

## ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES

2711 SHRI C. VE. SHANMUGAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has targeted to achieve 100 per cent electrification of villages and households in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the current status of rural electrification and the measures being taken in this regard;

(c) the initiatives undertaken to promote renewable energy sources like solar and wind under various central schemes; and

(d) further steps taken by Government to electrify all the villages and the households with at least renewable energy?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a), (b) & (d):** Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers, is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and currently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021, to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all households.

As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28$^{th}$April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States/UTs, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31$^{st}$ March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under RDSS, grid electrification works for households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), have been sanctioned, wherever found feasible. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,65,139 households under RDSS. Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works have been sanctioned for PVTG and tribal households for off-grid solar based electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA respectively. State/UT-wise details of household electrification works are at **Annexure.**

Since most of the left-out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found

feasible as per the revised norms. Further, regular review meetings are convened with all stakeholders to facilitate smooth execution of works and early achievement of targets.

**(c):** The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These, inter-alia, include the following:

i. 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

ii. Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

iii. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

iv. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

v. Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

vi. To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

vii. Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

viii. 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

ix. Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs. 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

x. To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

xi. “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.

xii. To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

xiii. 12,723.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

xiv. Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totaling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2711 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 16.03.2026**

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**Household electrification status under RDSS**

| S. No. | State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crore) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crore) | Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | **Additional. Households** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.55 | 15,475 | 15,319 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47.11 | 42.40 | 6,506 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 1,27,111 | 16,748 |
| 4 | Bihar | 238.86 | 143.32 | 35,467 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 166.55 | 99.93 | 34,078 | 9,084 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 106.70 | 96.03 | 15,359 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 25.16 | 15.09 | 4,853 | 804 |
| 8 | Kerala | 0.33 | 0.20 | 40 | 11 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.13 | 0.68 | 196 | 21 |
| 10 | Manipur | 214.44 | 193.00 | 36,972 | 0 |
| 11 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 | 0 |
| 12 | Mizoram | 79.90 | 71.91 | 15,167 | 0 |
| 13 | Nagaland | 69.55 | 62.59 | 10,004 | 0 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 1,526.94 | 916.16 | 3,38,702 | 91,534 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 2,51,487 | 1,317 |
| | **Total (A)** | **4,678.19** | **3,328.60** | **9,41,918** | **134,838** |
| B. | **Vibrant Village Program** | | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.08 | 5.47 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 | 0 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 | 0 |
| | **Total (B)** | **39.34** | **35.41** | **2,837** | **0** |
| C | **PM-JANMAN** | | | | |
| C1 | **Under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 38.16 | 22.90 | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 74.13 | 44.48 | 12,442 | 11,504 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 3.76 | 2.26 | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 | 314 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 148.83 | 89.28 | 30,216 | 27,202 |
| 7 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.97 | 8,556 | 9,216 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.93 | 8,603 | 7,053 |
| 10 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 | 3,884 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 | 195 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 0.60 | 0.54 | 669 | 669 |
| | **Sub Total (C1)** | **521.59** | **331.57** | **1,27,987** | **1,21,383** |
| C2 | **Under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,626 |
| 2 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,203 |
| 3 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,372 |
| | **Sub Total (C2)** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **15,201** |
| C3 | **Public Places under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Sub Total (C3) | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Total (C=C1+C2+C3) | **521.74** | **331.66** | **1,28,012** | **1,36,604** |
| D. | **DA-JGUA** | | | | |
| D1 | **Under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 19.12 | 11.47 | 4,921 | 4,527 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.20 | 7.38 | 1,938 | 1,579 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61.40 | 36.84 | 7,117 | 752 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 218.44 | 131.06 | 39,579 | 15,456 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.49 | 0.45 | 93 | 10 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 89.84 | 80.85 | 13,824 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 92.44 | 55.47 | 19,467 | 0 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 41.00 | 24.60 | 5,288 | 1,429 |
| 9 | Kerala | 5.73 | 3.44 | 1,080 | 248 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 305.66 | 183.40 | 59,172 | 15,981 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 23.60 | 14.16 | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 197.11 | 118.26 | 82,842 | 492 |
| 13 | Telangana | 110.73 | 66.44 | 26,525 | 17,465 |
| 14 | Tripura | 40.69 | 36.62 | 7,677 | 6,678 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 32.21 | 19.32 | 6,867 | 65 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 0.84 | 0.75 | 207 | 157 |
| | **Sub Total (D1)** | **1,247.50** | **790.52** | **2,83,558** | **70,067** |
| D2 | **Under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D3 | **Public Places under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.70 | 0.42 | 182 | 129 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.03 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.05 | 7 | 3 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 8.25 | 4.95 | 1,910 | 0 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.15 | 0.09 | 17 | 0 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.32 | 1.99 | 650 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 0.70 | 0.42 | 195 | 0 |
| 8 | Telangana | 2.90 | 1.74 | 672 | 0 |
| 9 | Tripura | 2.31 | 2.08 | 512 | 0 |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.13 | 0.08 | 30 | 7 |
| 11 | Uttarakhand | 0.08 | 0.07 | 19 | 3 |
| | Sub Total (D3) | **18.63** | **11.92** | **4,203** | **251** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D4 | **Public Places under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4) | **1,266.13** | **802.44** | **2,87,761** | **70,318** |
| E. | **PM-AJAY** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 3.50 | 2.10 | 811 | 437 |
| 2 | Jharkhand | 6.141 | 3.684 | 1,782 | 0 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.002 | 0.001 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 6.810 | 4.086 | 2,012 | 361 |
| | **Total (E)** | **16.45** | **9.87** | **4,611** | **801** |
| | **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | **6,521.85** | **4,507.98** | **13,65,139** | **3,42,561** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2713**
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2026

**STRENGTHENING OF POWER INFRASTRUCTURE IN J AND K**

2713 SHRI SAT PAUL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government has identified the reasons for frequent power cuts in the Jammu and Kashmir region during the winter months;

(b) the steps taken by Government to mitigate the power cuts; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to strengthen power infrastructure and ensure uninterrupted electricity supply in the region?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. As reported by UT of J&K, power cuts are primarily driven by system constraints at the transmission and distribution levels, alongside unrestricted energy consumption in unmetered areas.

**(b) & (c):** Government of India (GoI) has supplemented the efforts of the States/UT including Jammu and Kashmir 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. These schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. Under these schemes, projects worth Rs. 2,909 crore were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure in the UT of J&K. Further, the Government of India, in November 2016, had approved Prime Minister Development Package (PMDP) for augmentation of infrastructure for distribution systems including capital cities, tourist destinations along with Advance Technology interventions for erstwhile state of J&K (including Ladakh). Under PMDP, projects worth Rs. 2780 Cr have been executed. Under the above schemes and project, the major executed works include creation and augmentation of substations, Distribution Transformers, High Tension (HT) Lines, Low Tension (LT) Lines, feeder separation etc.

Further, the Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country.

Under RDSS, Projects worth Rs. 5,034 crores for loss reduction works and Rs. 1,064 crores for smart metering works have been sanctioned for the UT of J&K. The sanctioned works include execution of new and upgradation of existing substations and Distribution Transformers (DTs), HT & LT lines, agricultural feeder segregation, household electrification, etc.

Ministry of Power also allocates additional power from the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) during winter months every year with a view to facilitate electric supply in J&K. In the winter of current FY 2025-26, Ministry of Power had allocated the following additional power from the CGSs:

(i) 120 MW unallocated power from Patratu Thermal Power Plant (Unit#1) as specific allocation from 05.11.2025 (Commercial Operation Date) to 28.02.2026.

(ii) 292.99 MW power from NTPC Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station (Stage-I) from 01.10.2025 to 28.02.2026.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3507**
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2026

## GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE 24X7 POWER

3507 SHRI SATNAM SINGH SANDHU:

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

(a) details of initiatives taken by Government to ensure 24x7 power supply to all households, industries and rural areas in the country;

(b) progress of schemes such as Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in strengthening power distribution networks;

(c) details of financial and technical support provided to State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and DISCOMs to reduce losses and improve efficiency;

(d) whether Government is taking steps to improve grid stability, transmission infrastructure, and energy storage to handle peak demand efficiently; and

(e) the measures taken to encourage renewable energy integration with the existing power grid while ensuring stability and reliability?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) & (b):** Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility.

Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, provides that the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some category of consumers. The Rules are applicable for all States/UTs and for all areas including urban and rural areas.
Government of India has taken following initiatives to achieve uninterrupted power supply across the country:

(i) 2,96,388 MW of generation capacity have been added since 2014, transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. The total installed generation capacity is 5,20,511 MW in January, 2026.

(ii) 2,12,325 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 8,98,375 MVA of Transformation capacity and 84,390 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014.

(iii) In the distribution sector, projects worth ₹1.85 lakh Cr. were executed under schemes of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS wherein 2,927 new sub-stations were added, 3,965 existing sub-stations were upgraded, 6,96,302 Distribution Transformers were installed, Feeder separation of 7,833 mixed load feeders was executed and 8.4 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/ upgraded. The DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

(iv) Distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned for loss reduction infrastructure and smart metering works under the RDSS to supplement the efforts of States to help distribution utilities in providing quality and reliable supply of power.

As a result of the concerted efforts of the Ministry of Power, the State Governments and distribution utilities, Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25. Reduction in AT&C losses improves the finances of the utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements, thus benefitting the consumers. Further, the availability of power supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 Hours in FY 2015 to 22.6 Hours in FY 2025. The power supply in urban areas has increased to 23.6 Hours in FY 2025.

**(c):** Financial liabilities of State distribution utilities are the contingent liabilities of the respective State Governments and need to be recognized as such. However, Government of India has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their financial and operational performance through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

i. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to performance of the States/ distribution utilities against financial and operational parameters. Further, the smart metering works would help the utilities to reduce their aggregate technical and commercial losses through accurate energy accounting. The State wise details of fund released under RDSS are placed at **Annexure.**

ii. Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been made available to State Governments, which is conditional upon them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector including financial performance of the distribution utilities.

iii. Additional Prudential Norms have been laid down for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities based on performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.

iv. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff have been framed so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.

v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

**(d) & (e) :** The transmission systems are planned in advance, and the National Grid is strengthened on a continuous basis, including to facilitate seamless integration of growing RE capacity, across the country. As of January 2026, the RE Capacity commissioned is around 263 GW.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing Green Energy Corridor (GEC) as Intra-State Transmission projects scheme in ten States namely Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in two phases, i.e. GEC-I and GEC-II for evacuation of 44 GW of RE. Out of which, 26 GW of RE is integrated. Further, Intra-State and Inter-State Transmission Systems have been planned to integrate over 500 GW of Renewable Energy (RE) capacity by 2030 and over 600 GW of RE capacity by 2032 (Including GEC-I & II)

Under National Electricity Plan (NEP) (Volume-II Transmission), the transmission network (220kV and above) is projected to expand to 6.48 lakh circuit kilometer (ckm) with transformation capacity increasing to 2,345 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA) by 2031-32. The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 GW as on January 2026 to 168 GW by the year 2032.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) through the "Connectivity and General Network Access to the Inter-State Transmission System (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2025" has introduced solar-hour and non-solar-hour connectivity, enabling optimal use of transmission infrastructure and promoting hybrid renewable projects combining solar, wind and Battery Storage Energy Storage System (BESS).

Further, Ministry of Power is administering a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for setting up 13,850 MWh of BESS capacity with budgetary support of Rs. 3,760 Cr. The objective of the scheme is to deploy BESS for the integration of larger amount of RE. Additionally, in June, 2025, VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh of BESS capacity was approved by this Ministry for support through Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

Additionally, use of advanced Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Systems (FACTS) devices such as Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) and Synchronous Condenser are considered to address dynamic grid requirements, including reactive power compensation, inertia support, and enhancement of short-circuit strength, especially in the context of rising renewable energy integration.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3507 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 23.03.2026**

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**State/ UT wise Details of funds released under RDSS**

*(Amount in Rs. Cr.)*

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Sanctioned Cost of Smart Metering | Sanctioned Cost of Infrastructure Works | Total Sanctioned Outlay | Sanctioned GBS of Smart Metering Works | Sanctioned GBS for Infrastruc-ture Works | Total GBS (Infra + Smart Metering) | Total Released under RDSS Till 16.03.2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A&NI | 54 | 462 | 516 | 12 | 416 | 428 | 40.96 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 4,128 | 10,708 | 14,836 | 815 | 6,425 | 7,240 | 2456.11 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 1,042 | 1,226 | 54 | 938 | 992 | 247.29 |
| 4 | Assam | 4,050 | 3,395 | 7,444 | 1,052 | 3,055 | 4,107 | 2391.18 |
| 5 | Bihar | 2,021 | 10,559 | 12,581 | 412 | 6,336 | 6,748 | 3484.87 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 4,105 | 4,021 | 8,126 | 804 | 2,412 | 3,217 | 1168.78 |
| 7 | Delhi | 13 | 324 | 337 | 2 | 194 | 196 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Goa | 469 | 247 | 716 | 95 | 148 | 243 | 40.48 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 10,642 | 6,089 | 16,731 | 1,885 | 3,653 | 5,538 | 1910.82 |
| 10 | Haryana | - | 6,794 | 6,794 | - | 4,076 | 4,076 | 656.11 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 1,788 | 2,327 | 4,116 | 466 | 2,095 | 2,561 | 495.06 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,064 | 5,034 | 6,098 | 272 | 4,531 | 4,803 | 2108.75 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 858 | 3,468 | 4,326 | 191 | 2,081 | 2,272 | 569.4 |
| 14 | Karnataka | - | 45 | 45 | - | 27 | 27 | 5.34 |
| 15 | Kerala | 8,231 | 3,108 | 11,339 | 1,413 | 1,865 | 3,278 | 460.23 |
| 16 | Ladakh | - | 876 | 876 | - | 788 | 788 | 81.30 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 8,911 | 9,738 | 18,649 | 1,504 | 5,843 | 7,347 | 3343.46 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 15,215 | 17,238 | 32,453 | 2,840 | 10,343 | 13,182 | 3776.73 |
| 19 | Manipur | 121 | 627 | 748 | 38 | 564 | 602 | 150.09 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 310 | 1,232 | 1,542 | 86 | 1,109 | 1,195 | 297.72 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 182 | 322 | 503 | 61 | 290 | 351 | 98.85 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 208 | 466 | 674 | 60 | 419 | 479 | 114.08 |
| 23 | Puducherry | 251 | 84 | 335 | 56 | 51 | 107 | 14.30 |
| 24 | Punjab | 5,769 | 3,873 | 9,642 | 960 | 2,324 | 3,284 | 563.76 |
| 25 | Rajasthan | 9,715 | 18,693 | 28,408 | 1,686 | 11,216 | 12,902 | 2461.38 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 97 | 420 | 518 | 30 | 378 | 409 | 106.52 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 19,235 | 9,568 | 28,803 | 3,398 | 5,741 | 9,139 | 1019.44 |
| 28 | Telangana | - | 120 | 120 | - | 72 | 72 | 35.65 |
| 29 | Tripura | 319 | 598 | 917 | 80 | 538 | 619 | 302.46 |
| 30 | Uttar Pradesh | 18,956 | 21,782 | 40,739 | 3,501 | 13,069 | 16,570 | 6603.12 |
| 31 | Uttarakhand | 1,106 | 2,371 | 3,477 | 310 | 2,134 | 2,444 | 613.91 |
| 32 | West Bengal | 12,670 | 7,223 | 19,893 | 2,089 | 4,334 | 6,423 | 897.73 |
| | **Sub Total** | **1,30,671** | **1,52,854** | **2,83,525** | **24,173** | **97,464** | **1,21,638** | **36515.88** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3514**
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2026

## AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

3514 SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

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

(a) the details of availability of electricity and the extent of load shedding reported in urban and rural areas during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise ;

(b) whether there are significant disparities in the availability and reliability of electricity supply between urban and rural areas and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for load shedding reported in various States during the said period, including shortages in generation, transmission constraints and distribution-related issues;
and

(d) the steps taken and assistance given by Government to ensure an uninterrupted and reliable electricity supply in both urban and rural areas across the country?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d):** There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.511 GW (as on January, 2026). Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

The state- wise 'Power Supply Position' in terms of energy for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) is given at **Annexure-I.** The 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission / distribution network.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity is responsibility of the respective State Government / Distribution Utility. Hence, it is the responsibility of the respective distribution utility to take necessary actions to provide reliable and quality power to the consumers. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and making power available to the various States / UTs.

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

Government of India launched RDSS in July 2021 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 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme which would help improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country.

Further, the Government have taken the following steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply to all sectors:

1. **Generation and Storage Planning:**

(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their "Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)", which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.

(ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

(iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(A) The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.

To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 18,160 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 31.01.2026. In addition, 38,745 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and are due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 12,723.50 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage.

2. **Transmission Planning:** Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten-year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Power has issued guidelines dated 14.06.2024, 21.03.2025 and 15.12.2025 regarding the payment of compensation for Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines, wherein the land rate has been linked to the prevailing market rate. These guidelines address the key challenges of RoW arising from landowners demanding higher compensation than the rates determined by the State Government.

**3. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.

(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

(v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(viii) 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

(ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.

(x) "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

(xi) Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) and Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) have been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

(xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.

With the concerted efforts of Central and State Government, the average hours of supply in rural areas have increased from 12.5 hours in FY 14 to 22.6 hours in FY 25 and in urban areas the same has increased from 22.1 hours in FY 14 to 23.4 hours in FY 25

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3514 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 23.03.2026**

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The state- wise 'Power Supply Position' in terms of energy for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to January, 2026):

( Figures in MU )

| State/ System / Region | April, 2022 - March, 2023 | | | | April, 2023 - March, 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement (MU) | Energy Supplied (MU) | Energy not Supplied (MU) | Energy not Supplied (%) | Energy Requirement (MU) | Energy Supplied (MU) | Energy not Supplied (MU) | Energy not Supplied (%) |
| Chandigarh | 1,788 | 1,788 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,789 | 1,789 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 35,143 | 35,133 | 10 | 0.0 | 35,501 | 35,496 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 61,451 | 60,945 | 506 | 0.8 | 63,983 | 63,636 | 348 | 0.5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,649 | 12,542 | 107 | 0.8 | 12,805 | 12,767 | 38 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19,639 | 19,322 | 317 | 1.6 | 20,040 | 19,763 | 277 | 1.4 |
| Punjab | 69,522 | 69,220 | 302 | 0.4 | 69,533 | 69,528 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,01,801 | 1,00,057 | 1,745 | 1.7 | 1,07,422 | 1,06,806 | 616 | 0.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,44,251 | 1,43,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 | 1,48,791 | 1,48,287 | 504 | 0.3 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,647 | 15,386 | 261 | 1.7 | 15,644 | 15,532 | 112 | 0.7 |
| **Northern Region** | **4,63,088** | **4,58,640** | **4,449** | **1.0** | **4,76,852** | **4,74,946** | **1,906** | **0.4** |
| Chhattisgarh | 37,446 | 37,374 | 72 | 0.2 | 39,930 | 39,872 | 58 | 0.1 |
| Gujarat | 1,39,043 | 1,38,999 | 44 | 0.0 | 1,45,768 | 1,45,740 | 28 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 92,683 | 92,325 | 358 | 0.4 | 99,301 | 99,150 | 151 | 0.2 |
| Maharashtra | 1,87,309 | 1,87,197 | 111 | 0.1 | 2,07,108 | 2,06,931 | 176 | 0.1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,018 | 10,018 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,164 | 10,164 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,669 | 4,669 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,111 | 5,111 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Western Region** | **4,77,393** | **4,76,808** | **586** | **0.1** | **5,17,714** | **5,17,301** | **413** | **0.1** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72,302 | 71,893 | 410 | 0.6 | 80,209 | 80,151 | 57 | 0.1 |
| Telangana | 77,832 | 77,799 | 34 | 0.0 | 84,623 | 84,613 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 75,688 | 75,663 | 26 | 0.0 | 94,088 | 93,934 | 154 | 0.2 |
| Kerala | 27,747 | 27,726 | 21 | 0.1 | 30,943 | 30,938 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,14,798 | 1,14,722 | 77 | 0.1 | 1,26,163 | 1,26,151 | 12 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,051 | 3,050 | 1 | 0.0 | 3,456 | 3,455 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Southern Region** | **3,71,467** | **3,70,900** | **567** | **0.2** | **4,19,531** | **4,19,293** | **238** | **0.1** |
| Bihar | 39,545 | 38,762 | 783 | 2.0 | 41,514 | 40,918 | 596 | 1.4 |
| DVC | 26,339 | 26,330 | 9 | 0.0 | 26,560 | 26,552 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 13,278 | 12,288 | 990 | 7.5 | 14,408 | 13,858 | 550 | 3.8 |
| Odisha | 42,631 | 42,584 | 47 | 0.1 | 41,358 | 41,333 | 25 | 0.1 |
| West Bengal | 60,348 | 60,274 | 74 | 0.1 | 67,576 | 67,490 | 86 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 587 | 587 | 0 | 0.0 | 544 | 543 | 0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andaman-Nicobar | 348 | 348 | 0 | 0.12914 | 386 | 374 | 12 | 3.2 |
| **Eastern Region** | **1,82,791** | **1,80,888** | **1,903** | **1.0** | **1,92,013** | **1,90,747** | **1,266** | **0.7** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 915 | 892 | 24 | 2.6 | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 11,465 | 11,465 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,445 | 12,341 | 104 | 0.8 |
| Manipur | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,023 | 1,008 | 15 | 1.5 |
| Meghalaya | 2,237 | 2,237 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,236 | 2,066 | 170 | 7.6 |
| Mizoram | 645 | 645 | 0 | 0.0 | 684 | 684 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 926 | 873 | 54 | 5.8 | 921 | 921 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,547 | 1,547 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,691 | 1,691 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **North-Eastern Region** | **18,758** | **18,680** | **78** | **0.4** | **20,022** | **19,733** | **289** | **1.4** |
| **All India** | **15,13,497** | **15,05,914** | **7,583** | **0.5** | **16,26,132** | **16,22,020** | **4,112** | **0.3** |

The state- wise 'Power Supply Position' in terms of energy for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) :

( Figures in MU)

| State/ System / Region | April, 2024 - March, 2025 | | | | April, 2025 - January, 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) |
| Chandigarh | 1,952 | 1,952 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,658 | 1,658 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 38,255 | 38,243 | 12 | 0.0 | 33,809 | 33,801 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 70,149 | 70,120 | 30 | 0.0 | 61,111 | 61,046 | 65 | 0.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13,566 | 13,526 | 40 | 0.3 | 11,561 | 11,520 | 40 | 0.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20,374 | 20,283 | 90 | 0.4 | 16,840 | 16,824 | 16 | 0.1 |
| Punjab | 77,423 | 77,423 | 0 | 0.0 | 65,972 | 65,913 | 59 | 0.1 |
| Rajasthan | 1,13,833 | 1,13,529 | 304 | 0.3 | 93,062 | 93,062 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,65,090 | 1,64,786 | 304 | 0.2 | 1,41,475 | 1,41,449 | 26 | 0.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 16,770 | 16,727 | 43 | 0.3 | 14,081 | 14,027 | 53 | 0.4 |
| **Northern Region** | **5,18,869** | **5,17,917** | **952** | **0.2** | **4,40,909** | **4,40,641** | **268** | **0.1** |
| Chhattisgarh | 43,208 | 43,180 | 28 | 0.1 | 34,968 | 34,960 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,51,878 | 1,51,875 | 3 | 0.0 | 1,30,452 | 1,30,452 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,04,445 | 1,04,312 | 133 | 0.1 | 85,679 | 85,670 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 2,01,816 | 2,01,757 | 59 | 0.0 | 1,66,392 | 1,66,383 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,852 | 10,852 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,372 | 9,372 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 5,411 | 5,411 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,528 | 4,528 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Western Region** | **5,28,924** | **5,28,701** | **223** | **0.0** | **4,42,777** | **4,42,750** | **26** | **0.0** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 79,028 | 79,025 | 3 | 0.0 | 66,329 | 66,323 | 6 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 88,262 | 88,258 | 4 | 0.0 | 69,259 | 69,252 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 92,450 | 92,446 | 4 | 0.0 | 76,580 | 76,571 | 9 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerala | 31,624 | 31,616 | 8 | 0.0 | 25,558 | 25,556 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,30,413 | 1,30,408 | 5 | 0.0 | 1,10,000 | 1,09,990 | 10 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,549 | 3,549 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,947 | 2,944 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Lakshadweep | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0.0 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Southern Region** | **4,25,373** | **4,25,349** | **24** | **0.0** | **3,50,715** | **3,50,677** | **38** | **0.0** |
| Bihar | 44,393 | 44,217 | 176 | 0.4 | 40,749 | 40,735 | 14 | 0.0 |
| DVC | 25,891 | 25,888 | 3 | 0.0 | 20,708 | 20,704 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 15,203 | 15,126 | 77 | 0.5 | 13,005 | 13,000 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Odisha | 42,882 | 42,858 | 24 | 0.1 | 37,290 | 37,284 | 6 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 71,180 | 71,085 | 95 | 0.1 | 61,969 | 61,906 | 63 | 0.1 |
| Sikkim | 574 | 574 | 0 | 0.0 | 444 | 444 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman-Nicobar | 425 | 413 | 12 | 2.9 | 354 | 336 | 18 | 5.2 |
| **Eastern Region** | **2,00,180** | **1,99,806** | **374** | **0.2** | **1,74,215** | **1,74,124** | **91** | **0.1** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,050 | 1,050 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 12,843 | 12,837 | 6 | 0.0 | 11,875 | 11,875 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Manipur | 1,079 | 1,068 | 10 | 0.9 | 978 | 975 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Meghalaya | 2,046 | 2,046 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,741 | 1,741 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 709 | 709 | 0 | 0.0 | 629 | 629 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 938 | 938 | 0 | 0.0 | 849 | 849 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 1,939 | 1,939 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,655 | 1,654 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **North-Eastern Region** | **20,613** | **20,596** | **16** | **0.1** | **18,820** | **18,816** | **4** | **0.0** |
| **All India** | **16,93,959** | **16,92,369** | **1,590** | **0.1** | **14,27,436** | **14,27,009** | **427** | **0.0** |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4145**
ANSWERED ON 30.03.2026

## ELECTRIFICATION STATUS OF TRIBAL AREAS IN UTTAR PRADESH

**4145 SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA:**

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

(a) the district-wise status of household electrification in tribal-dominated areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including the number of villages still lacking electricity connection;

(b) the total funds allocated and utilized during the last five years for electrification projects in tribal regions in the State of Uttar Pradesh under Central schemes; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure reliable power supply and infrastructure expansion in these tribal areas?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (c):** Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers, is within the purview of the respective State Government/distribution utility. Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and currently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021, to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all households.

As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28$^{th}$April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY period including 1498 villages of Uttar Pradesh. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States/UTs, electrification of all willing households was completed. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 91,80,571 households of Uttar Pradesh. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under RDSS, projects worth Rs 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction and Rs 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering have been sanctioned based on the proposals submitted by the States. For the State of Uttar Pradesh, loss reduction works amounting to Rs 21,782 crore and smart metering works amounting to Rs 18,956 crore have been sanctioned.

Smart metering works have been sanctioned for installation of 20.33 crore smart meters including 2.85 crore smart meters for the State of Uttar Pradesh. Till date, 6.13 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes including RDSS. This includes around 93 lakh smart meters for the State of Uttar Pradesh.

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Infrastructure strengthening works undertaken under RDSS include replacement of old conductors, augmentation of substations and Distribution Transformers (DTs), creation of new substations, installation of new DTs, feeder segregation and bifurcation, and implementation of SCADA/DMS systems for real-time monitoring.

The execution of the above works will help improve the quality of supply of power. The sunset period of the scheme is 31.03.2028.

Under RDSS, grid electrification works were sanctioned for households left out during SAUBHAGYA period, including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati AbhyudayYojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), have been sanctioned, wherever found feasible. Up to March 2026, household electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,522 Crore have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households under the scheme. This includes Rs 964 crore (Central grant of Rs 579 crore) for grid electrification of 2,65,913 households in Uttar Pradesh, including tribal households. Central grant of Rs 111.65 crore has been released to the State so far, including Rs 5.12 crore for electrification of tribal households of Uttar Pradesh. The district-wise details of households sanctioned and electrified till date in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are at **Annexure.**

Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works have been sanctioned for 8,823 PVTG and 4,099 tribal households for off-grid solar based electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA, respectively.

Since most of the left-out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms. Further, regular review meetings are convened with all stakeholders to facilitate smooth execution of works and early achievement of targets.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4145 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 30.03.2026**

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**District-wise household electrification works in Uttar Pradesh under RDSS**

| District | Total Sanctioned | HHs Electrified |
|---|---|---|
| Agra | 1,173 | 55 |
| Aligarh | 1,795 | 80 |
| Auraiya | 3,428 | 423 |
| Banda | 16,697 | 1,920 |
| Chitrakoot | 3,977 | 323 |
| Etah | 4,618 | 0 |
| Etawah | 625 | 54 |
| Farrukhabad | 1,240 | 349 |
| Firozabad | 1,445 | 0 |
| Hamirpur | 1,452 | 0 |
| Hathras | 461 | 0 |
| Jalaun | 955 | 65 |
| Jhansi | 3,976 | 419 |
| Kannauj | 2,639 | 138 |
| Kanpur Dehat | 3,749 | 224 |
| Kanpur Nagar | 1,681 | 175 |
| Kasganj | 2,162 | 0 |
| Lalitpur | 2,341 | 122 |
| Mahoba | 1,235 | 144 |
| Mainpuri | 490 | 0 |
| Mathura | 1,350 | 20 |
| Ambedkar Nagar | 2,853 | 33 |
| Amethi | 1,945 | 45 |
| Ayodhya | 3,705 | 31 |
| Bahraich | 5,382 | 103 |
| Balrampur | 9,384 | 164 |
| Barabanki | 4,697 | 158 |
| Bareilly | 2,052 | 0 |
| Budaun | 2,325 | 0 |
| Gonda | 44,217 | 758 |
| Hardoi | 3,928 | 0 |
| Lakhimpur Kheri | 1,402 | 22 |
| Lucknow | 943 | 0 |
| Pilibhit | 1,200 | 0 |
| Raebareli | 842 | 0 |
| Shahjahanpur | 2,924 | 0 |
| Shravasti | 4,735 | 24 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sitapur | 4,301 | 13 |
| Sultanpur | 2,961 | 45 |
| Unnao | 2,820 | 0 |
| Azamgarh | 2,304 | 1,302 |
| Ballia | 1,942 | 379 |
| Basti | 145 | 138 |
| Bhadohi | 514 | 135 |
| Chandauli | 934 | 195 |
| Deoria | 3,829 | 309 |
| Fatehpur | 3,920 | 268 |
| Ghazipur | 143 | 19 |
| Gorakhpur | 1,995 | 498 |
| Jaunpur | 9,897 | 698 |
| Kaushambi | 3,750 | 582 |
| Kushinagar | 16,308 | 2,997 |
| Mahrajganj | 3,367 | 507 |
| Mau | 177 | 238 |
| Mirzapur | 6,669 | 115 |
| Pratapgarh | 15,540 | 2,405 |
| Prayagraj | 21,071 | 3,925 |
| Sant Kabir Nagar | 78 | 60 |
| Siddharth Nagar | 327 | 193 |
| Sonbhadra | 5,135 | 0 |
| Varanasi | 158 | 82 |
| Bijnor | 392 | 253 |
| **Total** | **2,58,700** | **21,205** |

Of the total above:

i. 316 belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan)

ii. 6,897 are tribal households identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4148**
ANSWERED ON 30.03.2026

**IMPROVING DISCOM PERFORMANCE, LOSS REDUCTION AND POWER SUPPLY IN J AND K**

4148 SHRI SAT PAUL SHARMA:

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

(a) the number of smart meters installed under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in Jammu and Kashmir and the timeline for further rollout;

(b) the steps being taken to address financial stress and power purchase liabilities of distribution utilities in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) the additional infrastructure strengthening measures being undertaken under RDSS for feeder improvement, loss reduction and voltage stabilisation in the Union Territory?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (c):** Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with an outlay of ₹3,03,758 crore to improve the quality and reliability of power supply through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The scheme aims to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to 12–15% and eliminate the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) through infrastructure strengthening, smart metering and reform-linked financial assistance.

Under the scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering have been sanctioned based on the proposals submitted by the States. For the UT of Jammu & Kashmir, loss reduction works amounting to Rs 5,034 Cr and smart metering works amounting to Rs 1,064 Cr have been sanctioned.

Further, works for installation of 20.33 crore smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS including 14.97 lakhs smart meters for the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. Till date, 6.13 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes including RDSS. This includes 13.39 lakh smart meters in UT of Jammu & Kashmir (6.8 lakhs under RDSS).

Further, infrastructure strengthening works undertaken under RDSS include replacement of old conductors, augmentation of substations and distribution transformers (DT), creation of new substations, installation of new DTs, feeder segregation and bifurcation, and implementation of SCADA/DMS systems for real-time monitoring. These measures, along with energy accounting through feeder and DT metering, are aimed at reducing technical and commercial losses, improving feeder performance and ensuring voltage stabilisation. The sunset period of the scheme is 31.03.2028.

The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities, which has helped in bringing financial discipline, including timely payment of Government dues and subsidies, improvement in Billing and Collection efficiency, etc.

Further, Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the power distribution utilities of States/UTs including Jammu and Kashmir, to improve their financial health through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken, in addition to RDSS, are as under:

**(i)** Additional Borrowing consent of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.

**(ii)** Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.

**(iii)** Rules 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.

**(iv)** Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

**(v)** Notification of Late Payment of Surcharge Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules) on 3rd June 2022 to ensure timely payment of power purchase liabilities of Generating Companies (GENCOs).

With collective efforts of Government of India and UT of J&K, and the reform measures undertaken, the AT&C loss of JPDCL has reduced from 49.81% in FY 2021-22 to 26.97% in FY 2024-25 and AT&C loss of KPDCL has reduced from 64.57% in FY 2021-22 to 38.47% in FY 2024-25, based on the report submitted by UT/Distribution Utility.

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