GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.541
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

PROVISIONS OF ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003

†*541. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:
SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Government through a notification in 2021 for installation of smart meters in prepaid mode for all electricity consumers across the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 under which the said notification was issued;

(b) whether under Section 47(5) of the said Act, consumers have been provided the option to choose prepaid meters and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether making prepaid mode mandatory without the consent of consumers is contrary to the basic objective of the said Act and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to keep the option of postpaid open for the consumers who do not opt for the prepaid option or to issue explicit guidelines in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

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 REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 541 FOR REPLY ON 02.04.2026 REGARDING PROVISIONS OF ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003 ASKED BY ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR AND SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL

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(a) to (e): (i) Section 47(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that where a consumer so requests, the distribution licensee shall provide the consumer with a pre-payment meter and no security shall be required for the same.

(ii) Further, Government has issued the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, which mandate that new connections shall be provided only with smart pre-payment meters or pre-payment meters and any exception to the smart meter or prepayment meter shall have to be duly approved by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(iii) As per the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, as amended, all consumers in areas with communication network shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters conforming to relevant Indian Standards (IS), within the timelines as provided by the Central Government. It also provides that all Advanced Metering Infrastructure shall include prepayment functionality and shall be interoperable in accordance with guidelines issued by the Central Electricity Authority.

(iv) The 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. One of the key interventions under RDSS is the installation of smart meters for consumers, Distribution Transformers (DTs) and feeders. It is envisaged that the smart meters deployed should have prepayment functionality and the approach of the Government is to incentivise consumers for adoption of prepaid smart meters based on the benefits offered by these meters.

(v) Post paid service has traditionally been the default mode for installed smart meters. 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) and State schemes. Under RDSS, smart metering works covering 19.79 Cr consumer meters in prepaid mode, 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers (DTs) and 2.05 lakh feeders have been sanctioned based on the proposals submitted by States/UTs and 4.69 Cr smart meters have been installed. Smart meters have also been installed under other schemes including State schemes. A total of 6.13 Cr smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes of which 2.25 cr are working in prepaid mode.

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(vi) The following benefits of prepaid smart meters 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 facilitates 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.

(vii) 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:

- **Prioritizing installation of prepaid smart meters in Government Establishments, Commercial and Industrial consumers and subsequently for other consumers based on demonstration of benefits.**

- **Incentivizing 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**

The sunset date of the scheme is 31st March, 2028.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6218
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES

†6218. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity is being generated from non-conventional energy sources in the country particularly in the rural areas of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of such electricity being produced, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has explored the potential for electricity generation from nonconventional energy sources especially in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard so far?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : State wise electricity generationfrom non-conventional energy sources (i.e. Wind, Solar, Biomass, Bagasse, Small Hydro & Others- Waste to energy, etc.) in the country including the State of Maharashtrafor last five Financial Years (FY) and current FY (tillFeb2026) is given at Annexure.

National Electricity Plan (NEP) prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) projects 'Installed Generation Capacity' by 2031- 32 to be around 8,73,736 MW which includes about 5,07,411 MW Capacity non-conventional energy sources i.e. 3,64,566 MW Solar, 1,21,895 MW Wind, 15,500 MW Biomass, 5,450 MW Small Hydro. As of now, out of total 524 GW of installed generation capacity, about 215.5 GW is from non-conventional sources.

As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 setting up of a power plant is a de-licensed activity in the country. 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.

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The Government of India has also implemented various measures and initiatives to harness the non-conventional energy potential especially in the country. These include, inter-alia, the following:

i. **Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri KisanUrjaSurakshaevamUtthaanMahabhiyan (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 JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan (PM JANMAN) and DhartiAabhaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.**

ii. **Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to Renewable Energy (RE) developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**

In addition to above, the Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country as below:

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 per 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.**

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vii. **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).**

viii. **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.**

ix. **"Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**

x. **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.**

1,54,830 MW Renewable Capacity including non-conventional energy sources i.e. 64,670 MW of Solar, 6,490 MW of Wind and 59,990 MW Hybrid power is under construction (till January 2026) while 47,920 MW of Renewable Capacity including non-conventional energy sources i.e. 35,440 MW of Solar and 10,080 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6218 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026

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State wise electricity generationfrom non-conventional energy sources (i.e. Wind, Solar, Biomass, Bagasse, Small Hydro & Others- Waste to energy, etc.) in the country including in the State of Maharashtra fortheFinancial Year 2020-21:

(All figures in Million Units)

Name of State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others (Waste to energy, etc)	Total
Chandigarh	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.16
Delhi	0.00	189.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.71	426.70
Haryana	0.00	162.95	178.88	142.34	276.58	0.00	760.75
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	36.52	0.00	0.00	2,123.78	0.00	2,160.30
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	9.42	0.00	0.00	429.88	0.00	439.29
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	1,356.48	585.99	231.50	690.33	0.17	2,864.47
Rajasthan	5,708.27	10,384.24	413.24	0.00	10.64	0.00	16,516.38
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1,856.19	135.82	3,590.87	164.91	0.00	5,747.78
Uttarakhand	0.00	329.64	0.00	85.33	821.88	0.00	1,236.85
Northern Region	5,708.27	14,335.59	1,313.92	4,050.03	4,518.00	236.88	30,162.68
Chhattisgarh	0.00	370.80	1,089.32	28.25	145.52	0.00	1,633.89
Gujarat	13,058.52	4,633.81	43.15	19.37	211.94	10.61	17,977.39
Madhya Pradesh	3,913.45	4,202.03	0.48	82.57	281.76	37.57	8,517.86
Maharashtra	6,384.74	3,089.46	328.23	3,627.43	802.71	0.10	14,232.67
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	11.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.96
Daman & Diu	0.00	29.52	10.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.04
Goa	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46
Western Region	23,356.70	12,339.03	1,471.71	3,757.61	1,441.93	48.27	42,415.27
Andhra Pradesh	6,557.75	6,956.10	135.21	67.66	351.23	65.88	14,133.83
Telangana	220.91	6,351.04	164.11	61.00	67.27	69.05	6,933.37
Karnataka	9,610.91	13,238.86	211.79	2,589.09	2,199.68	0.00	27,850.33
Kerala	130.42	275.44	0.00	45.68	640.58	0.01	1,092.12
Tamil Nadu	14,564.99	6,115.48	152.23	581.57	244.77	0.00	21,659.05
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45
Puducherry	0.00	6.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.39
Southern Region	31,084.98	32,943.75	663.34	3,344.99	3,503.54	134.93	71,675.53
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	24.82	0.00	0.00	14.69	0.00	39.51
Bihar	0.00	160.63	21.30	1.48	43.20	0.00	226.61
Jharkhand	0.00	17.16	0.00	0.00	9.31	0.00	26.47
Orissa	0.00	476.26	42.71	0.00	358.80	0.00	877.77
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.96	0.00	55.96
West Bengal	0.00	73.92	0.00	148.73	107.06	1,200.99	1,530.70
Eastern Region	0.00	752.78	64.01	150.21	589.03	1,200.99	2,757.01
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	2.10
Assam	0.00	13.37	0.00	0.00	38.15	0.00	51.51
Manipur	0.00	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.71
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.79	0.00	56.79
Mizoram	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00	31.07	0.00	33.52
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.77	0.00	69.77
Tripura	0.00	6.04	0.00	0.00	9.58	0.00	15.62
North Eastern Region	0.00	31.11	0.00	0.00	205.91	0.00	237.02
All India Total	60,149.95	60,402.26	3,512.98	11,302.85	10,258.41	1,621.06	1,47,247.51

State wise electricity generation from non-conventional energy sources (i.e. Wind, Solar, Biomass, Bagasse, Small Hydro & Others- Waste to energy, etc.) in the country including in the State of Maharashtra for the Financial Year 2021-22:

(All figures in Million Units)

Name of State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others (Waste to energy, etc)	Total
Chandigarh	0.00	14.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.19
Delhi	0.00	225.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.89	458.73
Haryana	0.00	572.85	171.60	96.75	270.13	24.09	1,135.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	44.29	0.00	0.00	1,999.47	0.00	2,043.76
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	414.10	0.00	415.81
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	1,473.41	576.83	208.30	983.37	0.24	3,242.15
Rajasthan	6,493.19	17,219.88	378.40	0.00	7.85	0.00	24,099.31
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2,900.41	85.20	3,160.39	162.54	20.40	6,328.94
Uttarakhand	0.00	301.60	0.00	244.02	326.70	0.00	872.32
Northern Region	6,493.19	22,754.17	1,212.03	3,709.46	4,164.16	277.62	38,610.64
Chhattisgarh	0.00	436.56	1,307.27	8.70	185.67	0.00	1,938.21
Gujarat	17,854.77	6,774.50	0.00	18.16	192.10	0.00	24,839.53
Madhya Pradesh	4,346.66	4,006.70	25.35	82.20	221.43	34.40	8,716.73
Maharashtra	7,085.98	3,187.18	316.79	4,468.31	787.16	0.22	15,845.64
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	49.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.16
Daman & Diu	0.00	35.35	12.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.67
Goa	0.00	15.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	16.82
Western Region	29,287.41	14,505.37	1,661.73	4,577.38	1,386.36	35.51	51,453.76
Andhra Pradesh	7,134.58	7,832.51	104.85	72.70	384.08	133.88	15,662.61
Telangana	275.69	6,536.94	111.13	103.95	91.00	227.20	7,345.89
Karnataka	9,491.62	13,169.43	174.08	3,338.24	2,460.91	0.00	28,634.28
Kerala	136.41	496.93	0.00	48.92	932.37	0.00	1,614.62
Tamil Nadu	15,821.18	7,172.88	116.66	657.40	293.17	0.00	24,061.28
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Southern Region	32,859.47	35,221.23	506.71	4,221.20	4,161.53	361.08	77,331.22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	21.51	0.00	0.00	13.26	0.00	34.77
Bihar	0.00	163.08	2.14	65.84	8.77	0.00	239.83
Jharkhand	0.00	18.21	0.00	0.00	10.49	0.00	28.71
Orissa	0.00	603.71	100.08	0.00	377.32	0.00	1,081.10
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	12.35
West Bengal	0.00	98.24	0.00	0.00	152.90	1,593.96	1,845.09
Eastern Region	0.00	904.75	102.22	65.84	575.09	1,593.96	3,241.86
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	2.13
Assam	0.00	81.64	0.00	0.00	40.46	0.00	122.10
Manipur	0.00	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.72
Meghalaya	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	44.21	0.00	44.68
Mizoram	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	26.41	0.00	28.09
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.47	0.00	63.47
Tripura	0.00	6.18	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	7.62
North Eastern Region	0.00	98.41	0.00	0.00	176.41	0.00	274.82
All India Total	68,640.07	73,483.94	3,482.70	12,573.88	10,463.55	2,268.17	1,70,912.30

State wise electricity generationfrom non-conventional energy sources (i.e. Wind, Solar, Biomass, Bagasse, Small Hydro & Others- Waste to energy, etc.) in the country including in the State of Maharashtra for the Financial Year 2022-23:

(All figures in Million Units)

Name of State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others (Waste to energy, etc)	Total
Chandigarh	0.00	12.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.61
Delhi	0.00	236.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.09	530.20
Haryana	0.00	555.20	356.07	203.01	241.90	63.55	1,419.73
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	58.76	0.00	0.00	2,854.07	0.00	2,912.83
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.20	0.00	393.20
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	2,778.66	497.68	210.76	682.48	0.00	4,169.58
Rajasthan	6,111.41	34,474.43	397.05	0.00	7.17	0.00	40,990.05
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	3,674.02	66.35	3,183.67	234.69	58.45	7,217.18
Uttarakhand	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	352.07	0.00	932.39
Northern Region	6,111.41	42,121.59	1,317.15	3,845.96	4,765.58	416.08	58,577.77
Chhattisgarh	0.00	635.42	1,194.60	17.10	155.92	0.00	2,003.05
Gujarat	19,206.22	10,335.32	0.00	5.76	213.10	2.24	29,762.63
Madhya Pradesh	4,486.72	3,839.30	38.76	113.05	357.97	36.93	8,872.72
Maharashtra	7,243.06	4,387.85	236.48	4,572.03	766.73	0.44	17,206.59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	27.40	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.62
Goa	0.00	14.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09	19.96
Western Region	30,935.99	19,240.16	1,473.06	4,707.94	1,493.72	44.70	57,895.56
Andhra Pradesh	7,426.46	8,140.72	54.86	99.93	410.90	279.04	16,411.91
Telangana	279.23	6,745.46	21.48	132.94	91.71	159.08	7,429.89
Karnataka	9,967.89	14,153.79	106.90	3,037.31	2,308.59	0.00	29,574.48
Kerala	179.32	879.75	0.00	62.85	824.34	0.00	1,946.26
Tamil Nadu	16,913.85	9,419.39	126.93	869.56	296.71	0.00	27,626.45
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Southern Region	34,766.76	39,351.45	310.17	4,202.58	3,932.25	438.12	83,001.33
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	23.94	0.00	0.00	13.94	0.00	37.88
Bihar	0.00	169.53	0.00	106.68	12.63	0.00	288.85
Jharkhand	0.00	19.70	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	22.10
Odisha	0.00	706.24	60.95	0.00	424.92	0.00	1,192.10
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	12.35
West Bengal	0.00	125.04	0.00	0.00	204.44	1,629.64	1,959.12
Eastern Region	0.00	1,044.45	60.95	106.68	670.69	1,629.64	3,512.41
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	22.27	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.03	24.85
Assam	0.00	216.35	0.00	0.00	62.66	0.00	279.01
Manipur	0.00	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	8.79
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.16	0.00	72.16
Mizoram	0.00	3.21	0.00	0.00	59.06	0.00	62.27
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.95	0.00	111.95
Tripura	0.00	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
North Eastern Region	0.00	256.58	0.00	0.00	308.38	0.65	565.61
All India Total	71,814.16	1,02,014.24	3,161.32	12,863.16	11,170.61	2,529.18	2,03,552.68

State wise electricity generation from non-conventional energy sources (i.e. Wind, Solar, Biomass, Bagasse, Small Hydro & Others- Waste to energy, etc.) in the country including in the State of Maharashtra forthe Financial Year 2023-24:

(All figures in Million Units)

Name of State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others(Waste to energy, etc)	Total
Chandigarh	0.00	11.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70
Delhi	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	522.28	728.81
Haryana	0.00	992.91	294.12	83.60	222.05	58.82	1,651.50
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	59.54	0.00	0.00	2,526.98	0.00	2,586.52
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.69	0.00	408.69
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	2,673.99	613.44	197.99	636.97	0.00	4,122.40
Rajasthan	8,390.67	38,363.28	387.55	0.00	7.45	0.00	47,148.96
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	3,971.31	46.65	2,923.55	175.24	84.85	7,201.59
Uttarakhand	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	350.62	0.00	930.94
Northern Region	8,390.67	46,611.07	1,341.76	3,453.66	4,328.01	665.95	64,791.12
Chhattisgarh	0.00	943.75	1,368.61	19.54	145.54	0.00	2,477.44
Gujarat	24,794.50	13,468.91	0.00	2.13	217.68	0.00	38,483.22
Madhya Pradesh	4,949.78	4,025.19	84.62	97.01	469.60	28.83	9,655.02
Maharashtra	8,228.97	5,814.13	304.61	3,495.82	888.48	33.40	18,765.41
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	15.74	13.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.86
Goa	0.00	59.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.96	67.95
Western Region	37,973.25	24,327.70	1,770.96	3,614.50	1,721.30	70.19	69,477.90
Andhra Pradesh	8,644.00	8,300.03	18.75	66.63	127.10	307.97	17,464.48
Telangana	304.63	6,884.68	10.57	95.08	58.87	155.29	7,509.10
Karnataka	10,950.20	15,404.09	47.45	2,754.06	1,370.76	0.00	30,526.55
Kerala	214.53	1,195.28	0.00	78.08	716.31	0.04	2,204.24
Tamil Nadu	16,908.08	11,737.48	129.14	622.61	206.00	0.00	29,603.31
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Southern Region	37,021.43	43,533.89	205.91	3,616.46	2,479.03	463.31	87,320.02
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	39.50
Bihar	0.00	195.19	0.00	140.98	5.92	0.00	342.08
Jharkhand	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	5.52	0.00	23.16
Odisha	0.00	757.69	96.07	0.00	407.97	0.00	1,261.72
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	12.35
West Bengal	0.00	168.32	2.49	0.00	204.46	1,545.13	1,920.39
Eastern Region	0.00	1,166.33	98.55	140.98	648.22	1,545.13	3,599.20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	2.55
Assam	0.00	316.31	0.00	0.00	64.20	0.75	381.26
Manipur	0.00	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	8.96
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.55	0.00	66.55
Mizoram	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.00	95.93	0.00	99.11
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.14	0.00	81.14
Tripura	0.00	7.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.01
North Eastern Region	0.00	336.12	0.00	0.00	308.48	1.98	646.59
All India Total	83,385.35	1,15,975.11	3,417.19	10,825.59	9,485.04	2,746.55	2,25,834.83

State wise electricity generationfrom non-conventional energy sources (i.e. Wind, Solar, Biomass, Bagasse, Small Hydro & Others- Waste to energy, etc.) in the country including in the State of Maharashtra forthe Financial Year 2024-25:

(All figures in Million Units)

Name of State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others (Waste to energy, etc)	Total
Chandigarh	0.00	8.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.79
Delhi	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	542.41	748.95
Haryana	0.00	1,470.02	359.23	44.60	314.64	49.13	2,237.62
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	107.24	0.00	0.00	3,040.90	0.00	3,148.14
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	395.17	0.00	395.17
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	1,372.73	692.06	348.11	734.01	0.00	3,146.91
Rajasthan	6,941.26	49,101.62	400.85	0.00	4.15	0.00	56,447.88
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	4,966.06	76.48	2,457.35	179.00	29.88	7,708.76
Uttarakhand	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	353.40	0.00	933.72
Northern Region	6,941.26	57,564.79	1,528.62	3,098.58	5,021.27	621.42	74,775.94
Chhattisgarh	0.00	1,523.27	1,543.26	20.05	139.34	0.00	3,225.93
Gujarat	25,440.90	20,219.48	107.62	0.00	205.98	0.00	45,973.98
Madhya Pradesh	4,712.84	7,123.73	61.95	121.55	482.19	65.06	12,567.32
Maharashtra	7,659.71	7,725.20	259.41	3,001.04	855.48	90.35	19,591.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	15.87	12.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.63
Goa	0.00	57.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.14	65.24
Western Region	37,813.45	36,664.67	1,984.99	3,142.65	1,683.00	163.54	81,452.29
Andhra Pradesh	7,235.04	7,993.48	19.61	52.34	294.36	307.40	15,902.23
Telangana	290.60	6,941.75	12.61	64.28	74.48	257.96	7,641.70
Karnataka	13,620.33	15,699.63	32.15	2,474.25	2,259.49	0.00	34,085.85
Kerala	119.85	1,711.83	0.00	20.53	814.29	56.64	2,723.14
Tamil Nadu	17,326.66	15,739.30	106.90	377.99	256.60	0.00	33,807.45
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Puducherry	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24
Southern Region	38,592.48	48,098.33	171.27	2,989.39	3,699.22	622.01	94,172.69
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	24.59	0.00	0.00	14.40	0.00	39.00
Bihar	0.00	325.86	0.00	104.70	14.54	0.00	445.10
Jharkhand	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	23.89
Odisha	0.00	786.75	53.80	0.00	457.20	0.00	1,297.75
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	12.35
West Bengal	0.00	320.75	0.00	0.00	183.30	1,462.46	1,966.51
Eastern Region	0.00	1,475.60	53.80	104.70	688.04	1,462.46	3,784.60
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	1.88
Assam	0.00	305.52	0.00	0.00	208.55	0.30	514.36
Manipur	0.00	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.68
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.65	0.00	116.65
Mizoram	0.00	25.38	0.00	0.00	52.11	0.00	77.49
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.62	0.00	98.62
Tripura	0.00	5.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.97
North Eastern Region	0.00	346.85	0.00	0.00	476.51	0.30	823.66
All India Total	83,347.19	1,44,150.23	3,738.67	9,335.32	11,568.04	2,869.73	2,55,009.19

State wise electricity generationfrom non-conventional energy sources (i.e. Wind, Solar, Biomass, Bagasse, Small Hydro & Others- Waste to energy, etc.) in the country including in the State of Maharashtra forthe currentFinancial Year 2025-26(till Feb., 2026):

(All figures in Million Units)

Name of State/UT	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Others (Waste to energy,etc.)	Total
Chandigarh	0.00	7.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.27
Delhi	0.00	189.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	446.17	635.49
Haryana	0.00	1,448.01	368.30	62.80	213.15	49.52	2,141.78
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	179.19	0.00	0.00	2,605.70	0.00	2,784.89
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.32	0.00	388.32
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	0.00	1,240.84	628.03	200.97	424.01	0.00	2,493.85
Rajasthan	6,737.16	54,226.99	700.13	0.00	5.39	0.00	61,669.67
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	4,731.43	95.79	2,048.91	80.08	32.92	6,989.12
Uttarakhand	0.00	304.15	0.00	227.81	323.95	0.00	855.91
Northern Region	6,737.16	62,327.20	1,792.25	2,540.48	4,040.59	528.61	77,966.30
Chhattisgarh	0.00	1,671.91	1,327.09	7.58	240.35	0.00	3,246.93
Gujarat	31,404.95	23,245.13	149.40	0.00	174.99	0.00	54,974.48
Madhya Pradesh	4,398.77	7,274.96	64.55	62.43	477.06	50.34	12,328.10
Maharashtra	8,214.56	9,301.43	236.69	3,044.52	848.58	52.78	21,698.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	18.49	11.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.08
Goa	0.00	52.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.46	59.81
Western Region	44,018.28	41,564.27	1,789.33	3,114.53	1,740.97	110.58	92,337.95
Andhra Pradesh	8,579.21	7,643.91	13.38	41.62	389.12	347.75	17,014.98
Telangana	275.91	6,205.39	19.32	66.59	83.25	286.61	6,937.08
Karnataka	17,811.83	16,116.89	41.99	3,134.30	2,734.32	6.25	39,845.58
Kerala	126.24	2,127.50	0.00	0.00	909.29	88.89	3,251.91
Tamil Nadu	23,699.39	17,504.97	0.00	173.39	295.61	0.00	41,673.36
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
Puducherry	0.00	11.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.22
Southern Region	50,492.57	49,609.96	74.69	3,415.90	4,411.59	729.50	1,08,734.22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	15.37	0.00	0.00	13.12	0.00	28.50
Bihar	0.00	294.00	0.00	71.96	21.19	0.00	387.15
Jharkhand	0.00	16.17	0.00	0.00	18.95	0.00	35.12
Odisha	0.00	822.60	76.00	0.00	589.35	0.00	1,487.95
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.33	0.00	11.33
West Bengal	0.00	377.12	0.00	0.00	175.65	1,334.66	1,887.43
Eastern Region	0.00	1,525.26	76.00	71.96	829.59	1,334.66	3,837.46
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	2.62
Assam	0.00	297.80	0.00	0.00	136.47	0.47	434.75
Manipur	0.00	7.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.88
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.58	0.00	146.58
Mizoram	0.00	27.41	0.00	0.00	22.85	0.00	50.26
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.80	0.00	94.80
Tripura	0.00	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.40
North Eastern Region	0.00	343.78	0.00	0.00	401.04	0.47	745.30
All India Total	1,01,248.02	1,55,370.47	3,732.27	9,142.87	11,423.78	2,703.82	2,83,621.23

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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 lowvoltage 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 lossesin 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.

(c) & (d): Pradhan Mantri KisanUrjaSurakshaevamUtthanMahabhiyan (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.

.....2.

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 UjwalDiscom 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 Rs1,39,947crore 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 27.03.2026to 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 UrjaVikas 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 VidyutVitran Nigam Ltd.	4,096	-	488	488
40	Rajasthan	Jaipur VidyutVitran Nigam Ltd.	8,874	-	122	122
41	Rajasthan	Ajmer VidyutVitran 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.6310
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES IN POWER SECTOR

6310. SHRI ADHIKARI SOUMENDU:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to strengthen cooperation in power sector with neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and other countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of such projects that are in operation at present or proposed for operations?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : The Government of India, Ministry of Power, and its Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) engage with neighbouring countries such as Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka to strengthen cooperation in the power sector.

A list of Memoranda of Understanding and agreements executed by the Ministry of Power and its CPSEs with neighbouring entities is placed at Annexure-I.

The details of power generation and cross-border transmission links projects with neighbouring countries are placed at Annexure-II.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6310 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026

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List of MoUs/Agreements executed by the Ministry of Power and its CPSEs with neighboring countries

1. **Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Nepal for electric interconnections**
2. **The Government of the Republic of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan for cooperation in energy efficiency**
3. **Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka**
4. **The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**
5. **The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**
6. **NHPC Limited with the Investment Board, Government of Nepal (IBN)**
7. **NHPC Limited with VidhyutUtpadan Company Limited (VUCL), Nepal**
8. **NHPC Limited with MIS RastriyaPrasaran Grid Company Limited(RPGCL), Nepal**
9. **NTPC Limited with Nepal Electricity Authority**
10. **NVVN and Nepal Electricity Authority**
11. **Tripartite Agreement among NEA, NVVN and Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB)**
12. **Power Grid Corporation of India with Nepal Electricity Authority**
13. **Power Grid Corporation of India with DEPP, Ministry of Electric Power, Myanmar**
14. **Power Grid Corporation of India with Government of Sri Lanka**
15. **SJVN Limited with Govt. of Nepal represented by Ministry of Water Resources**
16. **SJVN Limited with the Investment Board, Government of Nepal (IBN)**
17. **SJVN Limited with Nepal Electricity Authority Memorandum of Understanding**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6310 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026

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Details of projects with neighbouring countries for power generation:

Country	Sl. No.	Name of the project	I.C. (MW)
Nepal	1	Pokhra	1
	2	Trisuli	21
	3	Western Gandak	15
	4	Devighat	14.1
	5	Arun-3	900
	6	Lower Arun	669
Bhutan	7	Chukha	336
	8	Kurichu	60
	9	Tala	1020
	10	Mangdechhu	720
	11	Punatsangchhu -II	1020
	12	Punatsangchhu-I	1200
Bangladesh	13	Maitree STPP	1320

Details of projects with neighbouring countries for cross-border transmission links:

Country	Sl. No.	Transmission Link
Nepal	1	Muzaffarpur (India) – Dhalkebar (Nepal) 400 kV D/c line
	2	Tanakpur(India) – Mahendranagar(Nepal) 132 kV S/c line
	3	Kataiya (BSPTCL) – Kushaha (Nepal) 132 kV line (3 circuits – one ckt HTLS & two ckts ACSR Panther)
	4	Raxaul (BSPTCL) – Parwanipur (Nepal) line 132 kV line (2 circuits)
	5	Ramnagar (BSPTCL) – Surajpura (Nepal) 132 kV line (1 circuit)
	6	New Nautanwa (Uttar Pradesh) – Mainhiya (Nepal) 132 kV D/c line
	7	Sitamarhi (India)- Dhalkebar (Nepal) 400 kV D/c (Quad Moose) line
	8	Nanpara (India) – Kohalpur (Nepal) 132 kV D/C line
	9	Gorakhpur -New Butwal 400 kV D/c (Quad) line
	10	Dododhara (Nepal) - Bareilly (New) (India) 400 kV (Quad) D/c line
	11	Inaruwa (Nepal) - Purnea (New) (India) 400 kV D/c (Quad) line
	12	Chameliya (Nepal) – Jauljivi (India) 220 kV D/c (Twin Moose) link
	14	Motihari (India) – Nijgad/Harnaiya (Nepal) 400 kV D/c (Quad Moose) line
	14	Lucknow (India) – Kohalpur (Nepal) 400 kV D/c (Quad Moose) line
	15	Reconductoring of Muzaffarpur (India) _ Dhalkebar (Nepal) 400kV D/c line with HTLS Conductor equivalent to Quad Moose
Bhutan	16	Tala HEP (Bhutan) – Siliguri (ISTS) 400 kV (3 circuits Twin Moose)
	17	Malbase (Bhutan) – Siliguri (ISTS) 400 kV (1 circuit Twin Moose)
	18	Chukha HEP (Bhutan) – Birpara (ISTS) 220 kV D/c line
	19	Malbase (Bhutan) – Birpara (ISTS) 220 kV S/c line
	20	Gelephu (Bhutan) – Salakati (ISTS) 132 kV S/c line
	21	Motonga (Bhutan) – Rangia (AEGCL, Assam) 132 kV S/c line
	22	Punatsangchu – I HEP (Bhutan) – Alipurduar (ISTS) 400 kV line
	23	Punatsangchu – II HEP (Bhutan) – Alipurduar (ISTS) 400 kV line
	24	Jigmeling (Bhutan) – Alipurduar (ISTS) 400 kV D/c (Quad) line
Bangladesh	25	Baharampur (India) – Bheramara (Bangladesh) 400 kV 2x D/c line (along with 2x500 MW HVDC Back-to-Back terminal at Bheramara)
	26	Surajmaninagar (TPTL, Tripura) – Comilla (Bangladesh) 400kV D/c radial interconnection (operated at 132kV)
	27	Katihar (India) - Parbotipur (Bangladesh) - Bornagar (India) 765 kV D/c line
Myanmar	28	Tamu (Myanmar) – Moreh (Manipur, India)
	29	Imphal (India) – Tamu (Myanmar) 400 kV D/c line with 500 MW HVDC back-to-back terminal at Tamu (in 1st phase), along with Tamu (Myanmar) – Kaley (Myanmar) 230 kV D/c line
Sri Lanka	30	New Madurai (India) and Mannar (Sri Lanka) 1000 MW VSC HVDC Bipole line

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6313
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

INSTALLATION OF POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM IN TPPS

6313. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) in the country having adequate infrastructure to control air pollution, State-wise;

(b) the number of TPPs in which installation of pollution-control systems are yet to be done such as emission-control equipment;

(c) the total amount of funds allocated by the Government for installation of pollution-control infrastructure in TPPs during the said period, year-wise;

(d) the amount of funds released and utilised for this purpose during the said period, yearwise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce air pollution caused by TPPs in the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a), (b) & (e): The Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) are mandated to obtain Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Further, 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 respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).

Furthermore, emissions are monitored in real time through Online Continuous Emission and Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) / respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).

(c) & (d): No funds are provided by Ministry of Power for installation of pollution-control infrastructure in TPPs. Such installations are financed by the respective generating companies.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6323
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

GREEN ENERGY PROJECTS

6323. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

the details of carbon capture and utilization projects that are operational, under development or proposed in the country along with their current status, State/UT-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

Several Carbon Capture and utilization projects are currently operational, under development, or proposed, across different States/UTs. The details are given at Annexure.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6323 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026

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State/UT-wise Details of Carbon Capture Utilization Projects (Operational, Under Construction, Proposed)

A. Operational Carbon Capture & Utilisation Projects

S. No.	State / UT	Project	Implementing Agency	Status: Commissioned/ Operational
1.	Madhya Pradesh	3,000 Tonnes Per Annum (TPA) Flue Gas CO_2-to-Methanol Plant at NTPC Vindhyachal, Vindhyanagar, Singrauli	NTPC Ltd.	Commissioned
2.	Tamil Nadu	60,000 TPA CO_2 Capture Facility, Tuticorin (Thoothukudi)	M/s Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Operational
3.	Maharashtra	500 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) CO_2 Capture from Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) Unit at Salav	M/s JSW Steel	Operational

B. Carbon Capture & Utilisation Projects Under Construction / Under Execution

Sl. No.	State / UT	Project	Implementing Agency	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,000 TPA Flue Gas CO_2-to-Ethanol (Gen-4) Project at Pudimadaka	NTPC Ltd.	Under Execution
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,800 TPA Flue Gas CO_2-to-Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) project at Pudimadaka	NTPC Ltd	Under Execution
3.	Andhra Pradesh	24 Kilo Tonne Per Annum (KTPA CCU) Unit at HPCL Visakh Refinery, Malkapuram, Visakhapatnam	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Under Execution - Mechanically Completed
4.	Telangana	Carbonated Fly-Ash Brick (C-brick) Plant (capacity 2 Lakh C-Brick/Day) at NTPC Ramagundam	NTPC Ltd	Under Execution
5.	Maharashtra	Development and demonstration of an indigenously developed integrated technology of CO2 capture from the recently demonstrated 1 TPD coal-to-methanol pilot plant and its conversion to methanol at Pune, Maharashtra	Knowledge Partner: IIT Delhi Industry Partner: Thermax Ltd.	Under Commissioning
6.	Telangana	To develop an indigenous catalytic process for coal derived CO2 hydrogenation to Dimethyl-ether (DME) at moderate temperature and pressures at Hyderabad	Knowledge Partner: CSIR-IICT Industry Partner: BHEL Ltd	Under Commissioning

C. Proposed Carbon Capture& Utilisation Projects

S. No.	State / UT	Project	Implementing Agency
1.	Assam	Carbonated Water Injection (CWI) is planned in one of OIL's reservoirs in Dikom field located in its operational areas in Assam.	Oil India Ltd (OIL)
2.	Assam	Feasibility Study of CO2 EOR Including CO2 Transportation & Injection in Makum-North Hapjan Field of Assam	Oil India Ltd (OIL)
3.	Assam	Revitalization of Kathaloni LK+TH Sand (KLN001 Block) Reservoir through Modelling Study along with Identification of Potential for Amenable EOR Scheme in Kathaloni Oilfield	Oil India Ltd (OIL)
4.	Assam	CO + CO_2 Recovery (270 TPD + 190 TPD) at Numaligarh	Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vacuum Swing Adsorption Process for Carbon dioxide Capture from Cement Kiln Gas and its Utilization within the Construction Material Value Chain.	Knowledge Partner- CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP), Dehradun, IIT-Tirupati and IISc, Bengaluru. Industry Partner- JSW Cement Ltd.
6.	Gujarat	1,500 TPD CO_2-Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) at Gujarat refinery, Vadodara	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL) + Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC Ltd.)
7.	Gujarat	Initiative on the feasibility of CCUS in form of CO2-EOR in the mature water flooded reservoirs of Gandhar in Gujarat.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC Ltd.)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15 TPD CO_2-to-Calcium Carbonate Plant (Bina Refinery) at Bina	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
9.	Haryana	440 TPD CO_2-to-Acetic Acid (Panipat Refinery) at Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL)
10.	Odisha	132 TPD CO_2-to-Polycarbonate at Paradip Refinery	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL)

11.	**Odisha**	**348 TPD of CO_2 to Acetic Acid at Paradip Refinery**	**Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL)**
12.	**Odisha**	**Water-based catalyst-driven CO_2 capture process, at a scale of 2 TPD, designed for integration within a live cement plant, enabling conversion of captured CO_2 into calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and formic acid.**	**Knowledge Partner: Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT-B)** **Industry Partner: Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited**
13.	**Odisha**	**Carbon-negative using solvent-based carbon capture technology at a scale of 1 TPD and utilizing captured CO_2 for mineralisation into concrete using ICCM (Integrated Carbon Capture and Mineralization) technology.**	**Knowledge Partner:** **IIT Kanpur** **Industry Partner:** **JSW Cement**
14.	**Rajasthan**	**Oxygen-based Calcination to capture 2 TPD (Tonnes Per Day) of CO_2 and its utilization (0.4 TPD) in lightweight concrete products and olefins.**	**Knowledge Partner:** **National Council for Cement and Building Material, Ballabhgarh (NCCBM), IIT Roorkee** **Industry Partner:** **JK Cement Ltd.**
15.	**Rajasthan**	**Feasibility Study of CO_2 Transportation and Storage in Saline Aquifers/ Reservoirs of Jaisalmer Basin, Rajasthan**	**Oil India Ltd (OIL)**
16.	**Tamil Nadu**	**Innovative Interventions in Cement Industry for Lowering Carbon Impact. New kiln burning technology based on oxygen-enriched burning, capture using adsorption/absorption, and mineralization of captured CO_2 (2 TPD) using concrete blocks, waste concrete fines and concrete plant sludge.**	**Knowledge Partner-** **IIT Madras &** **BITS Goa** **Industry Partner-** **Ultratech Cement Ltd**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6356
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN NHPC

6356. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) Limited in the country as on date;

(b) the total number of contractual (seasonal/casual) workers working in various projects of NHPC Limited in UT of Jammu and Kashmir as on date; and

(c) the measures taken to regularise their emoluments and provide them better incentives?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): The total number of regular employees working in NHPC Limited as on 1st March 2026, is 4,590.

(b) & (c): The contract workers are engaged by various contractors against the contracts awarded by NHPC Limited and its Joint Ventures (JVs) for execution of project related works. As on date, around 13,800 workers have been engaged by various contractors at various project locations of NHPC and its JVs in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.

NHPC Limited stipulates, through contractual provisions, that the wages paid to workers engaged by/through contractors, are higher than the minimum wages notified by the appropriate authority. The wage structure includes statutory and welfare benefits such as EPF, ESI, bonus and gratuity. The wage structure also covers social security schemes such as Pradhan Mantri SurakshaBima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), as well as Mediclaim benefits. In addition, the contract workers are entitled to leave with wages, national holidays and provisions for conveyance, uniforms, and liveries.

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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 forJaunpur 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 andJaunpur 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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6364
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

IMPACT OF ELECTRICITY RULES ON IMPROVING PAYMENT DISCIPLINE AMONG DISCOMS

6364. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules on improving payment discipline among Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs);

(b) the total amount of outstanding dues of DISCOMs to power generation companies that has been cleared since the implementation of these rules;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the financial stability of the power sector and the status of power supply infrastructure in various regions including districts such as Hazaribagh and Ramgarh in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure financial sustainability of the power sector and timely payments across the electricity supply chain?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): As a result of the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules), the outstanding legacy dues have reduced from Rs1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 to. Rs. 3,330 crore as on 27.03.2026. DISCOMs are also paying their current dues in time to avoid regulations under the rule.

(c) & (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 (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. This includes works amounting to Rs 1.85 lakh crore executed under earlier schemes of DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), and SAUBHAGYA, including Rs 11,431 crore in the State of Jharkhand, including districts such as Hazaribagh and Ramgarh.

Now under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector, distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned. This includes works amounting to Rs 4,326 crore for the State of Jharkhand (district wise details are enclosed at Annexure). Financial support under RDSS is contingent upon performance of the utilities against various operational and financial parameters.

In addition to LPS Rules and RDSS, GoI has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their operational performance and financial viability through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

i. **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.**

ii. **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.**

iii. **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.**

iv. **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 and the gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) has narrowed from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6364 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026

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District wise sanctioned cost of works* in Jharkhand under RDSS

District	Sanctioned cost (Rscrore)
Bokaro	220
Chatra	72
Deoghar	218
Dhanbad	298
Dumka	78
East Singhbhum	469
Garhwa	195
Giridih	234
Godda	110
Gumla	141
Hazaribagh	201
Jamtara	97
Khunti	45
Koderma	102
Latehar	78
Lohardaga	89
Pakur	82
Palamu	276
Ramgarh	214
Ranchi	622
Sahebganj	91
SaraikelaKharsawan	102
Simdega	90
West Singhbhum	150
Sub Total	4,272
PMA charges	54
Total	4,326

*Including smart metering works.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6378
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

CARBON FOOTPRINT OF LEATHER INDUSTRY

6378. DR. C M RAMESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the preparedness of the leather industry to participate in the Carbon Credit Trading System (CCTS) notified under the energy conservation framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated carbon emission profile of the leather and tanning sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include leather processing units under mandatory or voluntary carbon market mechanisms, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to optimise the Carbon Credit Trading System to ensure ease of compliance and enhanced participation by MSMEs in the leather sector?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : The leather sector is currently not covered under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS). Furthermore, there is no proposal, at present, to bring the leather sector within the ambit of the CCTS.

Leather processing units including Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) within the leather sector may voluntarily participate under the Offset Mechanism of the CCTS, by adopting the methodologies prescribed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). Leather industry can also propose additional methodologies.

The list of offset methodologies prescribed by the BEE is enclosed at Annexure.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6378 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026

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List of methodologies in the offset mechanism under CCTS

1. **BM EN01.001 – Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources**
2. **BM EN01.002 – Hydrogen production from electrolysis of water**
3. **BM IN02.001 Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities**
4. **BM IN02.002 Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas**
5. **BM WA03.001 Landfill methane recovery**
6. **BM WA03.002 Flaring or use of landfill gas**
7. **BM AG04.001 Methane recovery from livestock and manure management at households and small farms**
8. **BM FR05.001 Afforestation and reforestation of degraded mangrove habitats**
9. **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.6435
ANSWERED ON 02.04.2026

PEAK POWER DEMAND

†6435. SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:
SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SMT. KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted any assessment regarding the peak electricity/power demand in the country particularly in view of the peak demand levels recorded during the recent summer season;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the maximum peak demand recorded and the measures taken to ensure adequate generating capacity to meet the increasing electricity/power demand; and

(c) whether the Government has prepared any long-term roadmap for augmenting generation/production capacity and strengthening transmission infrastructure in order to meet the projected growth in electricity/power demand in the coming years 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): Country had successfully met the all-time maximum demand of 250 GW in Financial Year (FY) 2024-25. The details of 'Power Supply Position' in terms of peak demand and energy requirement of country for last three FY and the current FY 2025-26 (upto February, 2026) are given at Annexure. The 'energy supplied' &'peak demand' met has been commensurate with the 'energy requirement' & 'peak demand' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/ distribution network.

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.

.....2.

Government of India has 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.

Further, following initiatives have also been undertaken: -

Thermal capacities of around 18,160 MW have 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. Also, 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 till 31.01.2026. 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 till 31.01.2026 and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,54,830 MW Renewable Capacity including 64,670 MW of Solar, 6,490 MW of Wind and 59,990 MW Hybrid power is under construction till 31.01.2026 while 47,920 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 10,080 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, as on 31.01.2026, 13,120 MW/78,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 9,580 MW/57,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. As on 31.01.2026, 10,658.94 MW/ 28739.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction, and 22,347.15 MW/ 69,836.70 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage.

.....3.

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 KisanUrjaSurakshaevamUtthaanMahabhiyan (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 JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan (PM JANMAN) and DhartiAabhaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

.....4.

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.**

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6435 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 02.04.2026

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The details of 'Power Supply Position' in terms of peak demand and energy requirement of country for last three FY and the current FY 2025-26 (upto February, 2026):

Financial Year	Energy				Peak			
	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 (upto February, 2026)	15,59,347	15,58,892	454	0.0	2,45,444	2,45,416	28	0.0

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