

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.693
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

DECARBONISATION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR UNDER CCTS

†693. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether any concrete framework has been formulated under Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) to contain the greenhouse gases emission in the industrial sector of the country and move towards low-carbon economy;**
- (b) if so, its main components and the implementation mechanism thereof;**
- (c) the various prominent sectors brought under mandatory compliance mechanism for transition from Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme to CCTS and whether the power sector is also proposed to be brought under the said mechanism and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) whether it is proposed to bring the cement, limestone and other mineral based industries working on a large scale in Madhya Pradesh particularly, Satna district under the CCTS compliance or offset mechanism so that the regional industries can also get benefits of decarbonisation and carbon credit trade 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 framework for the Indian Carbon Market under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) has been formulated. The institutional structure comprises 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 India functioning as the Registry and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) serving as the Administrator.

The CCTS operates through two mechanisms: the Compliance Mechanism and the Offset Mechanism. Under the Compliance Mechanism, emission-intensive industries designated as Obligated Entities are required to meet assigned Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets, and entities that outperform their targets are eligible for Carbon Credit Certificates. Under the Offset Mechanism, Non-Obligated Entities may voluntarily register projects that reduce, remove or avoid greenhouse gas emissions for the purpose of seeking issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates.

(c): The sectors transitioned from the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme to the Compliance Mechanism under the CCTS include aluminium, cement, chlor-alkali, petrochemicals, petroleum refineries, pulp and paper, and textiles. Thermal power plants have not been transitioned from the PAT scheme to the CCTS Compliance Mechanism.

(d): The cement sector is already covered under the Compliance Mechanism of the CCTS. A total of 187 cement plants across the country have been assigned GEI reduction targets. Details of cement plants in Madhya Pradesh, including those

located in Satna district, to which targets have been mandated, are placed at the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 693 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025

Sl. No.	Obligated Entity Name
1	Ultratech Cement Ltd.Unit -Dhar Cement Works, Tonki, Manawar, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh-454446
2	Ultratech Cement Ltd. (Vikramcement Works), P.O. KhorDistt.-Neemuch , Madhya Pradesh- 458470
3	Reliance Cement Company Pvt Ltd, Maihar/Bharauli, Itahara, Satna, Madhya Pradesh-485773
4	Prism Johnson Limited, Prism Cement Works, Satna, Vill. MankahariTehsi, Madhya Pradesh, 485111
5	Prism Johnson Limited, Unit-II, Mankahari, Bathia, Satna, Madhya Pradesh, 485111
6	Birla Corporation Ltd. (Satna Cement Works), P.O. Birla Vikas, Distt.- Satna , Madhya Pradesh-485005
7	ACC Ltd. (Kymore Cement Ltd.), P.O. Kaymore Tehsil VijraghavegarhDistt. Katni-483 880, Madhya Pradesh
8	UltraTech Cement Ltd- Sidhi Cement Works, Village - Majhigawan, P.O. Bharatpur, Tehsil-Rampur Naikin, Distt.Sidhi, 486776
9	UltraTech Cement Limited, Unit: Maihar Cement Unit-2', Satna,Post-SarlangarMaiharDist- satna , Madhya Pradesh- 485772
10	UltraTech Cement Limited, Unit: Maihar Cement, Satna, Post-SarlangarMaiharDist- satna , Madhya Pradesh-485772
11	UltraTech Cement Limited, Unit:Maihar Cement, Satna,Post-sarlangarmaiharDist- satna , Madhya Pradesh-485772
12	KJS Cement(I) Limited, Works: - NH-7, Raj Nagar, Rewa Road, Village-Amilia, Post Office: Maihar, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh-485771
13	UltraTech Cement Limited - BelaCement Works. P.o.JaypeenagarDistt. Rewa , Madhya Pradesh- 486450
14	Diamond Cement Prop. Heidelberg Cement, Damoh, Village Narsingarh Dist.- Damoh, Madhya Pradesh-470675
15	Heidelberg Cement (I) Ltd., Damoh, Madhya Pradesh – 470661

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.714
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

TELANGANA SUPER THERMAL POWER PROJECT

714. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) the details of the Rs. 29,344.85 crore investment approved by the NTPC Board in November 2024 for the Telangana Super Thermal Power Project Phase-II (3 × 800 MW) at Ramagundam in the Peddapalli district;**
- (b) the timeline set by the Union Government for the construction, commencement and commissioning of three 800 MW units under Phase-II;**
- (c) the employment generation plan for residents of the Peddapalli Lok Sabha Constituency during the construction and operational phases of this project;**
- (d) the coal sourcing strategy for the additional 2400 MW capacity particularly the percentage allocation from mines in the Peddapalli district; and**
- (e) the measures taken by the Union Government to ensure project viability despite powercost concerns raised during negotiations with the State Government of Telangana?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): NTPC Ltd. is a Maharatna CPSE under administrative control of Ministry of Power, Government of India and its Board has approved investment of Rs. 29,344.85 Crore in November, 2024 for Telangana Super Thermal Power Project Phase-II (3 x 800 MW) at Ramagundam in the Peddapalli-district of Telangana. The details of approved investment are given at Annexure.

(b): NTPC Ltd. has set the timeline i.e. sixty-four (64) months for the construction, commencement, and commissioning of Phase-II (3 x 800 MW) from the award of Main Plant package. Main Plant award is subject to signing of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) by beneficiaries. NTPC Ltd. is continuously pursuing with Government of Telangana along with other State Governments for signing of Power Purchase Agreements.

(c): After award of the contract, the contractor will engage unskilled and semi-skilled manpower for construction activities like civil works, material handling, housekeeping and other construction-related activities by giving preference to local residents. NTPC-Ramagundam and Telangana has also initiated skill development under internship programmes to improve the employability of local candidates for project-related roles.

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In the operational phase, indirect employment opportunities are expected to be generated for local residents through outsourced services in areas such as plant maintenance, township operations, transportation, housekeeping, and other support services with continued preference for local engagement.

NTPC-Ramagundam and Telangana projects remain committed to support local employment and contribute to the socio-economic development of the Peddapalli region.

(d) to (e):The Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) [SLC (LT)] of the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, has recommended the grant of long-term coal linkage from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to NTPC Ltd. for the additional 2400 MW capacity of Telangana Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Stage-II, consisting of 3 × 800 MW units, under Para B (i) of the SHAKTI Policy.

However, Andhra Pradesh DISCOMs had expressed concerns regarding the viability of the indicative Energy Charge Rate (ECR) primarily due to the higher cost of coal sourced from SCCL. The issue was again taken up with SCCL and SCCL has categorically assured coal supply to Telangana Super Thermal Power Project Phase-II at price matching the landed cost of South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL), a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. (CIL). This assurance fully addresses the apprehensions earlier raised by AP DISCOMs regarding fuel cost and projected variable charges. With coal pricing now aligned to SECL benchmarks and the exemption from Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) requirement, the overall tariff for Telangana Super Thermal Power Project Phase-II has become significantly more competitive. Based on this development, NTPC Ltd. is once again taking up with various DISCOMs for PPA signing.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 714 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025**

The Details of Approved Investment for Telangana Super Thermal Power Project Phase-II (3 x 800 MW) at Ramagundam in Peddapalli district of Telangana:

Sl. No.	Packages	Cost including GST (Rs. in Crore)
1	Boiler Turbine Generator (BTG) Package with Air Cooled Condenser	15,992.20
2	Balance of Plant (BOP) Package	7,247.55
3	Railway Siding	771.84
4	Land	20.00
5	Ash Dyke	150.00
6	Infrastructure	265.00
7	Miscellaneous- Advance Expenditure & site enabling work, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)/ Community Development (CD) work, Green Belt & Proof	157.71
8	Contingency	245.84
9	Project Management Cost	869.76
10	Pre-Commissioning	596.40
11	Interest During Construction & Financing Charges	3,028.54
	Total Project Cost	29,344.85

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.757
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

SOLAR POWER CAPACITY IN RAJASTHAN

†757. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) the total installed power capacity (MW/GW) currently in Rajasthan along with the increase therein during the last five years;**
- (b) whether new transmission lines, Grid Sub Stations and Green Energy Corridors are being developed in a phased manner to connect solar projects to the power grid in the State and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether any grid connectivity issues have been identified in Rajasthan's solar production areas such as Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Churu and Phalodi and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether there is any plan on implementing battery storage systems pumped hydro storage or grid stabilization technology for solar energy intergradation and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) whether the Government is working towards any major investment policy reforms or international collaborations to develop Rajasthan as a national green energy hub 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): As on 31.10.2025, the total installed Generation Capacity of Rajasthan was 54.77 GW. The installed Generation Capacity of Rajasthan was 22.02 GW on 31.03.2020. During the last five years i.e. from 31.03.2020 to 31.10.2025, 32.75 GW generation capacity has been added in Rajasthan. The yearly installed Generation Capacity of Rajasthan from 31.03.2020 to 31.10.2025 is given at Annexure-I.

(b): For creation of transmission infrastructure, Intra State Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in 10 States including Rajasthan. Under GEC Phase-I, 1,054 ckm transmission lines and 1,915 MVA capacity substations for evacuation of approx. 2,400 MW of Renewable Energy (RE) has been commissioned in Rajasthan.

Under GEC Phase-II, 659 ckm of transmission lines and 2,191 MVA capacity substations for evacuation of 2,478 MW RE capacity is under implementation.

The details of transmission lines developed/ being developed under GEC-I and GEC-II are given at Annexure-II.

(c): There are total of 33 Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) projects under construction in Rajasthan for strengthening the grid infrastructure and facilitating RE evacuation from the State. According to Central Transmission Utility of India Ltd. (CTUIL), connectivity applications of about 133 GW have been received on ISTS in various RE complexes of Rajasthan. Accordingly, transmission system for about 73 GW capacity have been evolved and are under various stages of implementation and for balance 60 GW capacity, transmission scheme is yet to be evolved.

Further, according to State Government of Rajasthan, intra state RE connectivity has been granted by Rajasthan Rajya VidyutPrasaran Nigam Limited (RVPNL) as per the application received.

(d): In order to ensure Grid stability and facilitate integration of variable Renewable Energy, a total of 73.93 GW/ 411.40 GWh energy storage capacity requirement comprising of 47.24 GW/ 236.22 GWh of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity and 26.69 GW/ 175.18 GWh of Pumped Storage System (PSP) has been estimated by 2031-32. This energy storage capacity is expected to increase upto 470 GW/2674 GWh (360 GW/1984 GWh BESS and 110 GW/690 GWh PSP) in the country due to larger amount of RE capacity addition to achieve the net zero target by 2070.

In Rajasthan, 1000 MW / 2000 MWh BESS is being established, of which 500 MW/ 1000 MWh capacity has been awarded to successful developers under the State Component with VGF support of ₹27 lakh per MWh, and the remaining 500 MW / 1000 MWh has been awarded by NVVN under the Central Component (CPSU Scheme) for installation in Rajasthan.

Further, under the PSDF Scheme, the Ministry of Power has allocated 4000 MWh BESS capacity to Rajasthan on 09.06.2025 with VGF support of ₹18 lakh per MWh. Out of this, Letter of Award (LOAs) for 1000 MW / 2000 MWh have been issued on 31.10.2025 by Rajasthan Rajya VidyutUtpadan Nigam Ltd. (RVUNL), while price bids has been opened for the remaining 500 MW / 2000 MWh.

In addition, under Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024 (RICEP-2024), 10 GW capacity is targeted by year 2030 for Energy Storage & Hydro Projects in the State. Presently under this policy, 2,450 MW solar capacity at Pugal Solar Power Park, along with 2450 MW/5000 MWh Energy Storage System capacity is being implemented.

(e): State Govt. has issued Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024 (RICEP-2024). This policy aims to provide a comprehensive action plan for establishing a Green Energy eco system and catalysing a systemic response to the opportunities and challenges of this sector. Further, State has introduced Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS-2024) for investment including in RE in State to provide big boost to the renewable-energy (RE) sector.

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.
757 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025**

**The yearly installed Generation Capacity of Rajasthan from 31.03.2020 to
31.10.2025**

Year	Installed Generation Capacity (GW)
31-03-2020	22.02
31-03-2021	22.64
31-03-2022	30.13
31-03-2023	35.74
31-03-2024	40.09
31-03-2025	47.12
31-10-2025	54.77

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 757 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025

Details of transmission lines developed/ being developed under GEC-I and GEC-II:

I. Green Energy Corridor Phase-I:

- i. 400KV GSS at Jaisalmer-2 along with associated transmission lines.
- ii. 220kV GSS Chhatargarh along with associated lines.
- iii. 220 KV D/C Akal- Jaisalmer-2 line (75 Km).
- iv. LILO of one circuit of 400kV D/C Akal-Jodhpur (new) line at 400kV GSS Jaisalmer-2(Approx. 10 kM).
- v. 1 No. 400kV Quad Moose feeder bay and 2Nos. 220kV bays at 400kV GSS Jaisalmer-2.
- vi. Supply & ETC of (+) 3x500 MVA & (-) 2x315 MVA Power Transformers at Akal & Jaisalmer-2.
- vii. Supply of 2x160 MVA, 220/132kV Transformer and 1x 40/50MVA 132/33KV Transformer and Supply of Conductor for transmission lines.

II. Green Energy Corridor Phase-II:

- i. Construction of 400 kV GSS Udaipur along with associated transmission line and Construction of 220 kV GSS Dungarpur along with associated transmission lines.
- ii. Construction of 400 kV GSS Hanumangarh along with associated transmission line.
- iii. Construction of 220/132 kV, 1X160 MVA GSS at Dalot (Upg.) [Distt.-Pratapgarh] alongwith Bay work and associated transmission lines.

Note:

GSS: Grid Sub-Stations

LILO: Line In Line Out

ETC: Erection, Testing & Commissioning

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.762
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

PROMOTION POLICY IN PFC

762. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) whether the Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs) for E-8–E-9 in the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) were delayed in 2023–2024 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the 2025 promotion policy applied retrospectively affected senior Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs) officers adversely, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) was engaged without competitive bidding for promotion-related evaluation in deviation of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) norms, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the absence of SC/ST promotions in E-7–E-8 and the denial of promotion to an ST officer in E-5–E-6 indicate systemic exclusion under the guise of merit and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether an officer facing a criminal case was placed on the promotion panel or promoted soon after acquittal; and

(f) whether the Government admits that these changes in PFC have adversely impacted SC/ST officers and diluted established promotion norms 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 (f): The Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) process, in Power Finance Corporation (PFC), for the year 2023 was conducted in time for all levels except E8 to E9, as there were no vacancies at E9 level as on the cut-off date (01.07.2023). Revision in PFC's manpower planning and promotion policy was under deliberation and discussion with the Board of Directors (BoD) before the cut-off date of DPC for the year 2024 (01.07.2024), which was approved in December 2024. After this, the DPC process for 2024 and 2025 was completed in April 2025.

The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) was appointed as the consultant after inviting bids to assist in the preparation of PFC's Corporate Strategy, including manpower planning and performance management, to ensure alignment with the overall business strategy. The promotions from E7 to E8, in PFC, are vacancy based and restricted as per limit of maximum percentage of executives to be promoted, as defined in the policy. In E5 to E6 promotions also, a limit of maximum percentage of executives to be promoted is defined in the policy. Candidature of any officer facing criminal charges is not considered till he is discharged of the offence by a court of law.

Further, the promotions are vacancy based and also a limit of maximum percentage of executives to be promoted is as per the defined policy. Accordingly, employees from all the categories are promoted/ dropped, without any discrimination, for promotion based on the available positions.

In view of above, PFC's promotion policy is applied uniformly to all employees, upholding the principles of fairness, equality, and non-discrimination.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.811
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

**STRENGTHENING OF POWER TRANSMISSION NETWORK IN ANDHRA
PRADESH**

811. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned any Central projects to strengthen the intra-State transmission and distribution network in Andhra Pradesh;**
- (b) if so, the details of ongoing and approved schemes for the said purpose;**
- (c) the total funds allocated by the Union Governments in this regard; and**
- (d) whether any such proposals received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) have been approved 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 sanctioned central assistance for strengthening the intra-state transmission and distribution network in Andhra Pradesh under various centrally-sponsored schemes such as Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Scheme, Power System Development Fund (PSDF), 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).

In the transmission sector, to support the integration of upcoming renewable capacity and to strengthen the transmission infrastructure, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), on 16.07.2015, approved projects in Andhra Pradesh under GEC Phase-I Scheme to evacuate 3.15 GW renewable energy. The projects comprise 888 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and 1968 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) of transformation capacity at substations. Out of this, 884 ckm line and 1968 MVA transmission capacity have been completed. Out of the allocated central grant of ₹361.25 Cr. to Andhra Pradesh, an expenditure of ₹ 302.48 Cr. has been incurred till date.

In Andhra Pradesh under PSDF, 07 projects at a cost of ₹ 427.09 Cr have been sanctioned for power system strengthening works like congestion relief, reactive power equipment installation, protection systems, etc. against which ₹ 302.69 Cr. has been released.

In the distribution sector, Government of India had been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like DDUGJY, IPDS, SAUBHAGYA to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. Under these schemes, projects worth ₹ 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure in the country. Under DDUGJY, 6.65 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been electrified in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under SAUBHAGYA, 1.82 lakh households in Andhra Pradesh were electrified. Under DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA, as reported by the States, electrification of all willing households was completed. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. The total funds allocated under DDUGJY scheme for the State of Andhra Pradesh is ₹ 1523.44 Cr.

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 ₹ 10,708 Cr. for loss reduction and ₹ 4,128 Cr. for smart metering have been sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**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)**

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 JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan) and households belonging to tribals under DA-JGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan) 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.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED
QUESTION NO. 842 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025**

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

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.844
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

MEASURES TO ENHANCE TRANSPARENCY IN DISCOMS FINANCIAL REPORTING

844. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the specific measures introduced under the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2024 to enhance transparency and accountability in the financial reporting of Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs); and

(b) the manner in which the new reporting requirements for Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses are expected to impact regulatory oversight and the financial sustainability of power distribution companies?

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 supplementing the efforts of States/ UTs through various policy interventions for a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. In this direction, Ministry of Power has promulgated Electricity Distribution (Accounts & Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025 so as to make uniform provisions for accounting in distribution sector. The rules will come into effect from April 1, 2026. The rules require electricity distribution utilities to enhance financial transparency by making additional disclosures alongside their financial statements.

Key requirements include following:

- i. Improved accounting practices for regulatory deferral accounts,**
- ii. Mandatory provisioning for unrecovered claims based on age, and**
- iii. Reporting on the gap between the cost of supply and revenue (ACS vs. ARR) and Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.**

Additional disclosure statements (ADS) have been mandated to be annexed under notes to accounts of the financial statements so as to help determine the operational and financial health of the distribution utilities.

**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.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 866 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025**

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

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.896
ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025**

ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT ACT

896. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has examined any proposal to issue multiple distribution licenses in a single area as envisaged in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 which would increase the financial burden on existing Government distribution companies and lead to higher tariffs for domestic and agricultural consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate such financial risks?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): Electricity Act, 2003 (Act), under Section 14, already enables the granting of multiple distribution licenses in the same area of supply to promote competition and efficiency in the power sector. However, at present, licensees in the same area are required to maintain separate networks, leading to duplication and avoidable costs. To address this, it has been proposed to allow distribution licensees to supply electricity through either their own or a shared network, subject to payment of applicable network charges and regulatory oversight by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC).

The proposal doesn't entail any additional financial burden on the existing Government or private distribution licensees as the users of the distribution network are required to pay the network charges determined by the SERC.

Further, under Section 65 of the Act, State Governments shall continue to have the flexibility to support specific consumer categories including domestic and agricultural, by providing subsidies ensuring that no consumer group is unduly burdened.

**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 JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan) and tribal households under DA-JGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan) 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
