

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.87  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION**

**†\*87. SHRI ARUN GOVIL:**

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

- (a) whether the country has made tremendous progress in power generation and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether there has also been a significant progress in the generation of solar power, windpower and hydropower as well as research in hydrogen-based fuels in addition to coal-based electricity and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether cities are being provided with round the clock electricity supply at present and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the need for round the clock electricity is also being felt in rural and semi-urban areas in view of the development of rural areas and ever-increasing electricity production and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide round the clock power supply in rural and semi-urban areas after augmentation of power generation and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 FOR REPLY ON 05.02.2026 REGARDING PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION ASKED BY SHRI ARUN GOVIL.**

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**(a) & (b):** There has been a significant progress in overall installed power generation capacity including solar power, wind power and hydro power in the country. The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025) are given at Annexure.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, approved by the Union Cabinet in January, 2023, to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. Further, MNRE has awarded twenty-three (23) projects to various research institutions for research, innovation and development on specific topics covering hydrogen production, applications and safety. In addition, a lab scale green hydrogen pilot project has been commissioned at Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru for production of green hydrogen through biomass route.

Significant progress has been made under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) since its inception:

- i. Incentives have been awarded for 8,62,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of Green Hydrogen production.**
- ii. Prices have been discovered by Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) for the production and supply of 7,24,000 MTPA of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to various fertilizer units across the country. These discovered prices are some of the lowest in the world with Weighted Average Price of Rs. 53.27 per kilogram.**
- iii. Projects have been awarded for the production and supply of 20,000 MTPA of Green Hydrogen to IOCL, BPCL and HPCL Refineries.**
- iv. To develop the bunkering and refuelling facilities for Green Hydrogen and its derivatives, V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority has awarded a project for the development of bunkering and refuelling facility.**
- v. Four projects have been sanctioned to be developed as Hydrogen Valley Innovation Clusters (HVICs), viz., JHV Innovation, Odisha Hydrogen Valley, Pune Hydrogen Valley and Kerala HVIC.**
- vi. Kandla, Paradip and Tuticorin ports have been identified to be developed as Green Hydrogen hubs.**

In addition to above, NTPC Green Energy Limited (NGEL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd., is also in the process of setting up a Green Hydrogen Hub in the state of Andhra Pradesh, to produce Green Hydrogen for production of Green Chemicals (Ammonia, Methanol, Sustainable Aviation Fuel/Green Urea). A pilot project for demonstration of methanol firing (instead of Naphtha) at NTPC Kayamkulam Gas Plant in Kerala has been awarded by NTPC Ltd to BHEL.

**(c) to (e): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 513.730 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 289.607 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. The Energy Supplied has been commensurate to the Energy Requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network**

**Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/areas/districts/cities in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources for providing adequate power to all consumers/areas/districts/cities is the responsibility of the concerned distribution licensees.**

**The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Government of India has also supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.**

**As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned which would help to improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country.**

**With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of electricity supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 hours in 2014 to 22.6 hours in 2025, and in urban areas from 22.1 hours in 2014 to 23.4 hours in 2025.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN  
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON  
05.02.2026 REGARDING PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION**

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**The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years  
(FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):**

Fuel		2019-20 (as on 31.03.2020)	2020-21 (as on 31.03.2021)			2021-22 (as on 31.03.2022)		
		Capacity (MW)	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year
<b>THERMAL</b>	<b>COAL</b>	1,98,524.50	2,02,674.50	52.8	2.0	2,04,079.50	51.08	0.69
	<b>DIESEL</b>	509.71	509.71	0.13	0.0	509.71	0.13	0.00
	<b>LIGNITE</b>	6,610.00	6,620.00	1.73	0.15	6,620.00	1.66	0.00
	<b>NATURAL GAS</b>	24,955.36	24,924.01	6.50	-0.13	24,899.51	6.23	-0.10
<b>THERMAL Total</b>		<b>2,30,599.57</b>	<b>2,34,728.22</b>	<b>61.20</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>2,36,108.72</b>	<b>59.10</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>NUCLEAR</b>		<b>6,780.00</b>	<b>6,780.00</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6,780.00</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL [Conventional]</b>		<b>2,37,379.57</b>	<b>2,41,508.22</b>	<b>62.97</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2,42,888.72</b>	<b>60.80</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>RES (excluding Large Hydro)</b>	<b>WIND</b>	37,743.75	39,247.05	10.23	3.98	40,357.58	10.10	2.83
	<b>SOLAR</b>	35,607.24	41,236.02	10.75	15.81	53,996.54	13.52	30.95
	<b>BM Power/Cogen.</b>	9,875.31	10,145.92	2.65	2.74	10,205.61	2.55	0.59
	<b>Waste to Energy</b>	345.84	387.59	0.10	12.07	476.75	0.12	23.00
	<b>SMALL HYDRO (* )</b>	4,683.16	4,786.81	1.25	2.21	4,848.90	1.21	1.30
<b>Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**)</b>		<b>45,699.22</b>	<b>46,209.22</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>46,722.52</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>TOTAL [Renewable]</b>		<b>1,33,954.52</b>	<b>1,42,012.61</b>	<b>37.03</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>1,56,607.90</b>	<b>39.20</b>	<b>10.28</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>3,71,334.08</b>	<b>3,83,520.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3,99,496.61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.17</b>

\*:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.

\*\*:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.

The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025-26 (up to December 2025):

Fuel		2022-23 (as on 31.03.2023)			2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024)		
		Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year
THERMAL	COAL	2,05,235.50	49.33	0.57	2,10,969.46	47.73	2.79
	DIESEL	589.20	0.14	15.60	589.20	0.13	0.00
	LIGNITE	6,620.00	1.59	0.00	6,620.00	1.50	0.00
	NATURAL GAS	24,824.21	5.97	-0.30	25,038.21	5.67	0.86
<b>THERMAL Total</b>		<b>2,37,268.91</b>	<b>57.03</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>2,43,216.87</b>	<b>55.03</b>	<b>2.51</b>
<b>NUCLEAR</b>		<b>6,780.00</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8,180.00</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>20.65</b>
<b>TOTAL [Conventional]</b>		<b>2,44,048.91</b>	<b>58.66</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>2,51,396.87</b>	<b>56.88</b>	<b>3.01</b>
RES (excluding Large Hydro)	WIND	42,633.13	10.25	5.64	45,886.51	10.38	7.63
	SOLAR	66,780.34	16.05	23.68	81,813.60	18.51	22.51
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,248.01	2.46	0.42	10,355.35	2.34	1.05
	Waste to Energy	554.03	0.13	16.21	585.80	0.13	5.73
	SMALL HYDRO (*)	4,944.30	1.19	1.97	5,003.25	1.13	1.19
Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**)		46,850.17	11.26	0.27	46,928.17	10.62	0.17
<b>TOTAL [Renewable]</b>		<b>1,72,009.98</b>	<b>41.34</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>1,90,572.68</b>	<b>43.12</b>	<b>10.79</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4,16,058.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4,41,969.55</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6.23</b>

\*:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.

\*\*:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.

**The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):**

Fuel		2024-25 (as on 31.03.2025)			2025-26 (as on 31.12.2025)		
		Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t 31.03.2025
<b>THERMAL</b>	<b>COAL</b>	2,15,193.00	45.28	2.00	2,19,610.00	42.75	2.05
	<b>DIESEL</b>	589.20	0.12	0.00	589.20	0.11	0.00
	<b>LIGNITE</b>	6,620.00	1.39	0.00	6,620.00	1.29	0.00
	<b>NATURAL GAS</b>	24,533.26	5.16	-2.02	20,122.42	3.92	-17.98
<b>THERMAL Total</b>		<b>2,46,935.46</b>	<b>51.96</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>2,46,941.62</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>NUCLEAR</b>		<b>8,180.00</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8,780.00</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>7.33</b>
<b>TOTAL [Conventional]</b>		<b>2,55,115.46</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>2,55,721.62</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>0.24</b>
<b>RES (excluding Large Hydro)</b>	<b>WIND</b>	50,037.82	10.53	9.05	54,510.93	10.61	8.94
	<b>SOLAR</b>	1,05,646.49	22.23	29.13	1,35,809.94	26.44	28.55
	<b>BM Power/Cogen.</b>	10,743.11	2.26	3.74	10,757.31	2.09	0.13
	<b>Waste to Energy</b>	840.21	0.18	43.43	856.62	0.17	1.95
	<b>SMALL HYDRO (*)</b>	5,100.55	1.07	1.94	5,158.61	1.00	1.14
<b>Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**)</b>		<b>47,728.16</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>50,914.66</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>6.68</b>
<b>TOTAL [Renewable]</b>		<b>2,20,096.34</b>	<b>46.32</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>2,58,008.07</b>	<b>50.22</b>	<b>17.23</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4,75,211.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>5,13,729.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8.11</b>

\*:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.

\*\*:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.921  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**EFFECTIVENESS OF CARBON MARKET**

**†921. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

**DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:**

**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**

**SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:**

**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

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

- (a) the salient features of the framework for the Indian Carbon Market launched to facilitate emission reduction and climate mitigation efforts;**
- (b) the details of the progress made in establishing institutional arrangements such as the carbon registry, trading mechanisms and sectoral coverage, State-wise;**
- (c) the role envisaged for industries and other stakeholders by participating in the carbon market and towards achieving national climate goals;**
- (d) whether the Government has instituted any mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the carbon market in driving emission reductions and facilitating investment in clean technologies; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The Indian Carbon Market (ICM) under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) operates through two mechanisms, namely the Compliance Mechanism and the Offset Mechanism. Under the Compliance Mechanism, emission-intensive industries notified as Obligated Entities are required to meet assigned Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets, and entities that over-achieve their targets are eligible for issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates. Under the Offset Mechanism Non-obligated entities, may voluntarily register approved mitigation activities for the purpose of seeking issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates.**

**(b): The institutional framework required for the operationalization of the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) is already in place. Grid Controller of India Limited is functioning as the Registry, while the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission serves as the regulator for trading activities under the ICM.**

**Under the compliance mechanism of ICM, the Central Government has notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) reduction targets for seven energy-intensive sectors—Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Pulp & Paper, Petrochemicals, Petroleum Refinery, and Textiles. These targets cover 490 obligated entities, with detailed State-wise information provided in Annexure-I.**

**Under the offset mechanism, nine different methodologies (list Annexure-II) have been developed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.**

**In addition, procedures for the accreditation of carbon verification agencies have been finalized to ensure robust, transparent, and credible measurement, reporting, and verification of emission reductions.**

**(c): Industries and other stakeholders are envisaged to drive emissions reduction under the ICM by improving efficiency, adopting low-carbon technologies, and meeting notified emissions-intensity targets, as mentioned at reply to Part (a) above.**

**(d) & (e): A structured Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework and periodic review of emissions-intensity targets by the National Steering Committee for Indian Carbon Market have already been envisaged for assessing the effectiveness of the Indian Carbon Market.**

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**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 921 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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<b>State</b>	<b>Total number of Obligated Entities</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Dadra &amp;Nagra</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 921 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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- i. BM EN01.001: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources;**
- ii. BM EN01.002: Hydrogen production from electrolysis of water;**
- iii. BM IN02.001: Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities;**
- iv. BM IN02.002: Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas;**
- v. BM WA03.001: Landfill methane recovery;**
- vi. BM WA03.002: Flaring or use of landfill gas,**
- vii. BM AG04.002: Methane recovery from livestock and manure management at households and small farms;**
- viii. BM FR05.001: Afforestation and reforestation of degraded mangrove habitats;**
- ix. BM FR05.002 Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.927  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**FINANCIAL LOSSES OF DISCOMs**

**†927. DR. ANAND KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Ministry of Power has recently issued notices to the Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu regarding reducing their financial losses failing which they would face privatization;**
- (b) if so, the current status of the financial losses of these DISCOMs;**
- (c) whether the Ministry is planning to restrict central financial assistance to the DISCOMs in these States if they do not adopt measures such as selling twenty six per cent equity, transferring complete management control, or listing on the stock exchange with an 'A' rating; and**
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to prevent any potential increase in electricity tariffs or deterioration in service quality as a result of these reforms, particularly for farmers and low-income consumers in Uttar Pradesh so that electricity does not become more expensive and services are not disrupted?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c): Electricity is a concurrent subject and power distribution is handled by distribution utilities that function under the administrative control of their respective State Government and regulations of respective Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC). Hence, privatization of State DISCOMs does not come under the purview of Central Government.**

**Under the Electricity Act 2003, distribution utilities have a duty to maintain an efficient, coordinated, and economical distribution system. Further, any inefficiency in this segment has a cascading impact on the whole value chain, disrupting their operations and adversely affecting financial viability.**

**.....2.**

The states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh account for a very large share (48%) of national electricity consumption. However, financial stress is also concentrated in these States and they account for 69% of total accumulated loss and 66% of total outstanding debt of distribution utilities. Details of financial losses of State Distribution Utilities of these for FY 2024-25 are attached at Annexure.

The Sixteenth Finance Commission has noted that as public entities, DISCOMs lack the necessary incentive to achieve a high degree of efficiency in plugging leakages through technical losses, theft, under-billing, and under-collection. It has recommended that the first-best solution to the problem is the privatization of DISCOMs. Alternatively, if a solution is sought within the public ownership framework, the States of Gujarat and Haryana provide two examples that are worth emulating.

(d): Government of India has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their financial viability through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

- i. RDSS has been launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to States/ distribution utilities taking necessary measures to improve their performance.
- ii. Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.
- iii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities are contingent to the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.
- iv. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.
- v. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

As a result of the concerted efforts of the Ministry of Power, the State Governments and distribution utilities, Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% FY25. Reduction in AT&C losses improves the finances of the utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements, thus benefitting the consumers.

**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 927 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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<b>2024-25</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>Profit/ (Loss) After Tax (PAT) (Rscore)</b>	<b>Accumulated Surplus/(Loss) (Rscore)</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>(29,420)</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>(2,561)</b>	<b>(71,394)</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>(35,671)</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>(90,303)</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>(1,19,153)</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>(10,796)</b>	<b>(1,00,858)</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>(6,47,210)</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.941  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**CARBON CREDIT TRADING SCHEME**

**941. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

- (a) the objectives of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme notified by the Government;**
- (b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to operationalise the national carbonmarket and encourage participation of industries and renewable energy producers in the saidscheme; and**
- (c) the details of financial, regulatory or institutional support provided for implementation of thescheme so far?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) has been notified with the objective of reducing, removing, or avoiding greenhouse gas emissions from the Indian economy by pricing such emissions through the trading of Carbon Credit Certificates (CCC).**

**(b) : The Government has taken several measures to operationalise the Indian Carbon Market (ICM), including establishment of the requisite institutional framework, notification of Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets for seven energy-intensive sectors under the compliance mechanism. Further, approved methodologies under the offset mechanism, a robust monitoring, reporting and verification framework, and procedures for accreditation of carbon verification agencies have been put in place.**

**In the ICM, industries, as obligated entities, are envisaged to reduce emissions by improving efficiency and adopting low-carbon technologies. Entities that over-achieve their notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets are eligible for issuance of CCC, which are tradable through power exchanges. Non-obligated entities, including renewable energy producers, may voluntarily register approved mitigation activities for the purpose of seeking issuance of CCC.**

**(c): The financial support for implementation of the CCTS is to be met by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency from the fees and charges collected from entities under the Scheme and its own resources. Regulatory support for trading activities under the Indian Carbon Market, including matters relating to trading of carbon credit certificates, is provided by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.**

**The institutional arrangements for implementation of the Scheme comprise a National Steering Committee co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, with Grid Controller of India Limited functioning as the Registry and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency serving as the Administrator.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.957  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**DESILTATION AND SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL PREPARED BY BBMB**

**957. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

- (a) the details of the desiltation and sediment management proposal prepared by the BhakraBeas Management Board (BBMB) to State Government of Himachal Pradesh, along with its objectives, estimated cost, timelines and reservoirs covered;
- (b) the date on which the said desiltation/dredging proposal was forwarded to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for consultation or approval and whether any reminders or follow-up communications have since been issued and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the proposed plan for utilisation, disposal or commercial use of the desilted material, including sand, silt and other sediments and whether any revenue or ecological benefits are envisaged and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether BBMB proposes to engage any foreign agencies, international collaborations, or advanced technical know-how for execution of the project in a cost-effective, environmentally sustainable and time-bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a): Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has prepared a proposal for desilting of Bhakra Reservoir at Luhnnoo Ground in District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh. The proposal aims to address sediment accumulation and loss of reservoir capacity, promote sustainable reservoir management, and explore the beneficial utilisation of desilted material. The project covers the reach from MandiBharari Bridge to Luhnnoo Ground, which has been identified as suitable for desiltation due to ease of access and favourable sediment characteristics. The proposal envisages desilting up to a depth of 2 metres during the available 8–9 months period in a year, when the reservoir water level recedes and the area becomes exposed. The proposal is based on a revenue model with no financial outgo for BBMB.

**(b): The desiltation proposal was forwarded by BBMB to the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 29.10.2025 for approval. On 23.12.2025, the Government of Himachal Pradesh informed BBMB that Rule 33 of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 permits desilting of reservoirs and lifting/ transportation of minerals generated after payment of royalty. Further, the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 31.12.2025 intimated BBMB the royalty, cess and taxes for the minerals to be extracted during desilting of Bhakra Reservoir. Thereafter, BBMB on 02.01.2026 has published an Expression of Interest (EOI) for extraction and auction of the silt.**

**(c): The desilted material, comprising sand, silt, and clay, is proposed to be commercially utilised by the successful bidder. Any unusable material will be disposed of at designated disposal sites in compliance with environmental norms. Under this revenue model, the successful bidder will pay applicable royalty, cess, and taxes to the State Government, thereby, generating revenue besides yielding benefits through improved reservoir capacity and sustainable sediment management.**

**(d): BBMB is receiving financial support under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase II and III, a flagship project of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, being implemented with funding and technical support from the World Bank. The project aims for sedimentation management, formulation of sediment control strategies, treatment of sediment-generation hotspots and landslide-prone vulnerable reaches around the Bhakra and Pong reservoir areas and restoration of their live storage capacity.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.959  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**AGRICULTURAL FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY**

**959. SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:  
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

- (a) the number of agricultural feeders that were originally assessed, sanctioned and actually separated under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of incomplete feeder separation on hours of supply to non-agricultural rural consumers and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of projects where award of work exceeded prescribed timelines by 12 and 24 months, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of instances where funds were released prior to fulfilment of mandatory pre-conditions such as agreements and State contribution?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a): The Government of India launched DDUGJY in December 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs 33,453 crore. The main objectives of the scheme were strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and electrification of villages across the country.

The State-wise details of feeders identified and separated under the DDUGJY scheme are given below:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Sanction</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>698</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

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6	Jammu & Kashmir	151	34
7	Jharkhand	409	409
8	Karnataka	927	927
9	Madhya Pradesh	1284	873
10	Maharashtra	1077	583
11	Odisha	89	89
12	Punjab	76	76
13	Rajasthan	2131	1458
14	Tamil Nadu	29	29
15	Uttar Pradesh	1891	1891
16	Uttarakhand	44	44
17	West Bengal	585	477
<b>Total</b>		<b>9832</b>	<b>7833</b>

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

(b): A comprehensive Impact Assessment study of the DDUGJY scheme was carried out, covering all states and most UTs. The study revealed an approximately 39% improvement in the supply hours to villages post DDUGJY. Further, 100% of villages and consumers covered under this survey have reported improvement in supply hours.

(c): Under DDUGJY, a total of 673 projects were sanctioned in 33 States, out of which award of works was delayed in 154 projects for more than 12 month and in 24 projects for more than 24 months from the prescribed timeline, details of which are as under:

Sr. No.	States	Projects delayed >12 months	Projects delayed > 24 months
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1
2	Assam	0	8
3	Bihar	2	0
4	Chhattisgarh	2	0
5	Goa	2	0
6	Haryana	7	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	10	1
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	13
9	Jharkhand	24	0
10	Karnataka	23	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	26	1
12	Maharashtra	27	0
13	Mizoram	1	0
14	Punjab	20	0
15	Telangana	1	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	9	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>154</b>	<b>24</b>

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**(d): Flagship scheme of the Government of India, DDUGJY was launched at the fag end of the year 2014-15 with the objective to complete the scheme within the stipulated timelines. A budget had also been allocated for the scheme in the same year. To facilitate timely start of this scheme, it was decided to consider demands for release of funds of those States, whose DPRs of projects were ready, with the assurance of compliance with milestones and conditionalities within the stipulated time and before seeking release of the next tranche.**

**Therefore, as an exception, 1<sup>st</sup> tranche amounting to Rs. 541 crores had been released to the power utilities of 6 States, namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal, with the approval of Competent Authorities.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.961  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**CROSS-BORDER POWER TRADE**

**961. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:  
SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:  
SMT. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:  
SMT. LOVELY ANAND:  
SMT. BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:**

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

- (a) the transmission lines and substations commissioned during the last five years including the State of Rajasthan, particularly in Pali Parliamentary Constituency;**
- (b) the manner in which inter-State bottlenecks are being resolved;**
- (c) whether delays in right-of-way or clearances have affected project timelines;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof, particularly pertaining to the delays in right-of-way clearance in the country including the State of Rajasthan;**
- (e) the progress made in cross-border power trade with neighbouring countries; and**
- (f) the roadmap for strengthening the national transmission grid?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): During the last 5 years [from Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to December 2025] in the transmission system network (220 kV and above), 57,630 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and 3,81,523 Mega Volt Amperes (MVA) of transformation capacity have been commissioned in the country. For the State of Rajasthan in the transmission system network (220 kV and above), 6,433 ckm of transmission lines and 19,145 MVA transformation capacity have been commissioned during the last 5 years. However, details of transmission projects in the Pali Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan is not centrally maintained.**

**(b): India's national transmission infrastructure is adequately developed to ensure reliable power flow across regions. Presently, there is no transmission constraint/bottleneck existing at the national level affecting the overall transfer of power across regions in the country. A robust National Grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. The capacity of National Grid is expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand. The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 Giga Watt (GW) as on December 2025 to 143 GW by the year 2027 and further to 168 GW by the year 2032.**

**(c) & (d): Delays due to Right-of-Way (RoW) issues have affected project timelines. The details of under implementation Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) projects in the country with Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCOD) upto March 2026, which are facing RoW issues or clearances is attached as Annexure.**

**(e): Import/Export of Electricity with neighbouring countries includes transactions through Indian power exchange(s) and bilateral mode, the progress made in Cross-Border power trade in terms of energy imported/exported to neighbouring countries for past 5 FYs are as under:**

Year	Import (MUs) by India				Export (MUs) by India			
	Bhutan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Myanmar	Bhutan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Myanmar
2025-26*	7796	0	3252	0	580	6342	662	6.41
2024-25	6281	0	2150	0	1764	8084	1686	9.08
2023-24	5730	0	1725	0	1868	8394	1850	8.78
2022-23	7253	0	1385	0	522	8581	1552	9.80
2021-22	7995	0	179	0	322	7327	2127	8.81

**(\*Upto December 2025) MUs- Million Units**

**(f): To strengthen the transmission infrastructure in line with the growing electricity demand, the Government of India published the National Electricity Plan (NEP) (Volume-II Transmission) in 2024. The plan outlines the transmission system requirements for the period from 2023 to 2032, commensurate with projected generation capacity additions to meet the projected electricity demand. The transmission plan includes the addition of central and state transmission systems to meet the projected peak electricity demand of 388 GW by the year 2032. Under the NEP (Volume II Transmission), transmission network in the country (220 kV and above) is planned to expand to 6.48 lakh ckm by the year 2032 and the transformation capacity is to increase to 2,345 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA).**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 961  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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The details of under implementation ISTS projects in the country (including Rajasthan) with SCOD upto March 2026, which are facing RoW issues and having delays in time-lines

SI N	Transmission Line (TL)	SCOD	Anticipated SCOD
1	Ananthpuram PS-Cuddapah-400kV (Quad moose) D/c Line	Sep-25	Mar-26
2	Bhadla-III PS – Sikar-II S/s 765 kV D/c line	Mar-25	Feb-26
3	Beawar-Dausa 765kV D/C line	Apr-25	Mar-26
4	Koppal-II PS – Narendra (New) 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
5	Gadag-II PS – Koppal-II PS 400 kV (Quad Moose) D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
6	Koppal-II PS – Raichur 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
7	Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
8	Neemrana-II- Bareilly (PG) 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
9	Bidar PS–Maheshwaram (PG) 765KV D/C line	Feb-26	Jun-26
10	Sikar-II –Narela 765 kV D/C line	Aug-25	Jul-26
11	Sikar-II –Khetri765 kV D/C line	Aug-25	Jul-26
12	Fatehgarh3– Beawar 765kV D/c	Mar-25	Mar-26
13	LILO of both circuits of Ajmer – Chittorgarh 765 kV D/c at Beawar	Mar-25	Mar-26
14	Neemrana-II -Kotputli 400 kV D/c line (Quad)	Dec-25	Dec-26
15	LILO of both ckts of 400 kV Gurgaon (PG) - Sohna Road (GPTL) D/c line (Quad) at Neemrana-II S/s	Dec-25	Dec-26
16	Narendra New (GIS) – Pune (GIS) 765 D/c Line	Jul-24	Jun-26
17	KPS2(GIS) - Halvad 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
18	LILO of Lakadia – Ahmedabad 765 kV D/c line at Halvad	Dec-25	Jun-26
19	Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/C line (2nd)	Dec-25	Aug-26
20	Gadag Pooling station – Koppal PS 400 kV D/C line	May-24	Mar-26
21	Dhule PS – Dhule (BDTCL) 400 kV D/c line	Feb-26	Jun-26
22	Pachora PS – Ujjain (MPPTCL) 400 kV D/c line	Feb-26	Mar-26
23	400 kV D/c Khandukhal (Srinagar) – Rampura (Kashipur) line	Sep-24	May-26
24	Fatehgarh 3- Bhadla-3 400kV D/C line	Feb-25	Jun-26
25	Solapur PS – Solapur (PG) 400 kV D/c line	Mar-26	Jun-26

**LILO- Line In Line Out ;D/c- Double Circuit; S/s- Substation**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.966  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026  
POWER DEMAND**

†966. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**  
**SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**  
**SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:**  
**DR. BHOLA SINGH:**  
**SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**  
**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**  
**SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**  
**SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**  
**SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**  
**SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**  
**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**  
**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**  
**SMT. LOVELY ANAND:**  
**SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:**

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

- (a) the maximum power demand recorded in the country during the last three years along with the status of available generation capacity and reserve margin to meet this demand, particularly in Uttar Pradesh including Etah-Kasganj Lok Sabha Constituency, Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha and Telangana;**
- (b) the measures taken to control and manage power shortages and unscheduled power cuts in various regions during the periods of high demand, State-wise;**
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity;**
- (d) whether any State, particularly Uttar Pradesh has reported frequent supply gaps or loadshedding and if so, the details thereof along with the impact on the Etah-Kasganj region;**
- (e) the measures taken to strengthen grid stability and reserve margins and prevent blackouts;**
- (f) the technical and administrative reforms made for accurate real-time demand forecasting and enhanced coordination with the States;**
- (g) the number of villages in the Chatra Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand yet to receive electricity connections as on date and the timeframe set for their electrification; and**
- (h) the impact of RDSS reforms on AT&C loss reduction?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER  
(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 513.730 GW. Government of India has addressed**

**the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 289.607 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.**

**Country has successfully met the all-time maximum demand of 250 GW last year. The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) are given at Annexure-I. The gap between 'Energy Supplied' and 'Energy Requirement' has declined from 0.5% during FY 2022-23 to 'NIL' during the current year. Similarly, the Peak Demand not met has declined from 4.0% during 2022-23 to almost "NIL" during the current year.**

**The State-wise / UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) including the States of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Telangana & Odisha is given at Annexure-II. These details indicate that 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission / Distribution network. Hence there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.**

**2. Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity is responsibility of the respective State Government / Distribution Utility. Hence, it is the responsibility of the respective distribution utility to take necessary actions to provide 24x7 reliable and quality power to the consumers. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and making power available to the various States / UTs.**

**The following steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the country during high demand period: -**

- (i) Hydro based generation is being scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.**
- (ii) Planned maintenance of generating units is minimized during period of high demand.**
- (iii) Steady supply of coal to all the thermal power plants is ensured to prevent fuel shortages.**
- (iv) Gas-based power plants of NTPC as well as other generators are scheduled during high power demand period.**
- (v) All the GENCOs including IPPs and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.**
- (vi) A robust national grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. The capacity of National Grid is being expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand.**
- (vii) Proactive monitoring of generation projects under construction to facilitate commensurate capacity addition.**

- (viii) **The Electricity market has been reformed by adding the Real Time Market (RTM), Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM), Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM), High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) in Power Exchanges. Also, DEEP Portal (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) for e-Bidding and e-Reverse for procurement of short-term power by DISCOMs was introduced.**

**3. The Government have taken the following steps to strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity:**

**I. Generation & Storage Planning:**

(i) **As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their “Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)”, which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.**

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

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

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

**To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 17,360 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 20.01.2026. In addition, 39,545 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.**

(B) **12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.**

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

(D) **1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.**

**(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage**

## **II. Transmission Planning:**

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

## **III. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

- (i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**
- (ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**
- (iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- (v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**
- (vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**
- (vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**
- (viii) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri 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**

- (ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.**
- (x) “Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.**
- (xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**
- (xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**

**(e): To strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the Ancillary Services Regulations, 2022. While maintenance of adequate reserves at the State level within each control area, as stipulated in the Grid Code, remains essential for grid security, the Regulations provide a structured framework for procurement, deployment, and settlement of ancillary services at the regional and national level. These mechanisms, through both administered and market-based approaches, enable effective frequency control, help maintain grid frequency close to 50 Hz, facilitate restoration of frequency within permissible limits, and address transmission congestion, thereby ensuring safe, secure, and reliable operation of the national power system.**

**As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, a total of 76 power plants with an installed capacity of 73.3 GW have been successfully wired under Automatic Grid Control (AGC) and are regularly operating round the clock under Secondary Reserve Ancillary Service (SRAS), whenever available.**

**Reserves under Tertiary Reserve Ancillary Service (TRAS) are procured through power exchanges in Day-Ahead Ancillary Market and Real-Time Ancillary market. TRAS provisions have also been included in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), 2023 implemented from 1st October 2023.**

**(f): As per Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) Clause 31.2(a), each State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) is mandated to carry out demand estimation as part of operational planning, after duly factoring in the demand estimation undertaken by the State Transmission Utility (STU) under resource adequacy planning. Accordingly, demand forecasting is carried out across multiple time horizons, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly, to support secure and reliable grid operation.**

**A structured mechanism has been established for regular data exchange and coordination among SLDCs, RLDCs, and NLDC. RLDCs regularly intimate States within their respective control areas regarding the likely load-generation balance in the day-ahead as well as real-time timeframes.**

**(g): Government of India has implemented Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural electrification and to strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution networks in rural areas in the country. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April 2018. A total of 18,374 villages in the country were electrified under the scheme of**

**DDUGJY out of which 2,583 villages were electrified in Jharkhand including Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.**

**Govt. of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As reported by the States, around 2.86 Cr. households in the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period out of which 17,30,708 households were electrified in Jharkhand including Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.**

**Further, Government of India in line with its commitment, is further supporting States under the ongoing Scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for electrification of any left-out households. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6521.85 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country including Rs.206.12 Cr. for 40,454 households in Jharkhand.**

**(h): The ongoing RDSS scheme aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.84 lakh crore have been sanctioned. These involve distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore which include replacement of old/frayed conductors, laying Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables, and upgradation/augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT) / Sub-stations, agriculture feeder segregation etc. The fund release under the scheme has been linked to performance of distribution utilities against various financial parameters, the prominent among them being AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap.**

**Further, Smart metering at consumer, DT and feeder level is one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, allowing the DISCOMs for measurement of energy flows at all level as well as energy accounting without any human interference. Proper and accurate energy accounting is the key to identification of high loss areas and theft prone areas, whereby, utilities' billing and collection efficiencies improves significantly, thereby reducing the AT&C losses of DISCOMs.**

**With the collective effort of Centre and States / UTs, at the national level, the AT&C loss of the distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY2021 to 15.04% in FY2025.**

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**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 966 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025):

Financial Year (FY)	Energy [in Million Unit (MU)]				Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand Not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	( % )	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	2,15,888	2,07,231	8,657	4.0
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	2,43,271	2,39,931	3,340	1.4
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	2,49,856	2,49,854	2	0.0
2025-26 (up to December, 2025)	12,85,913	12,85,553	360	0.0	2,42,773	2,42,493	280	0.1

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## ANNEXURE-II

## ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 966 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026

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The State-wise/ UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025):

( Figures in MU )

State/ System / Region	April, 2022 - March, 2023				April, 2023 - March, 2024			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	( MU )	( MU )	( MU )	( % )	( MU )	( MU )	( MU )	( % )
Chandigarh	1,788	1,788	0	0.0	1,789	1,789	0	0.0
Delhi	35,143	35,133	10	0.0	35,501	35,496	5	0.0
Haryana	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
Punjab	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0.0
Rajasthan	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
Uttarakhand	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
Northern Region	4,63,088	4,58,640	4,449	1.0	4,76,852	4,74,946	1,906	0.4
Chhattisgarh	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
Gujarat	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0.0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
Maharashtra	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,018	10,018	0	0.0	10,164	10,164	0	0.0
Goa	4,669	4,669	0	0.0	5,111	5,111	0	0.0
Western Region	4,77,393	4,76,808	586	0.1	5,17,714	5,17,301	413	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
Telangana	77,832	77,799	34	0.0	84,623	84,613	9	0.0
Karnataka	75,688	75,663	26	0.0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
Kerala	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0.0
Puducherry	3,051	3,050	1	0.0	3,456	3,455	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	64	64	0	0.0	64	64	0	0.0
Southern Region	3,71,467	3,70,900	567	0.2	4,19,531	4,19,293	238	0.1
Bihar	39,545	38,762	783	2.0	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
DVC	26,339	26,330	9	0.0	26,560	26,552	8	0.0
Jharkhand	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
Odisha	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
West Bengal	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
Sikkim	587	587	0	0.0	544	543	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	348	348	0	0.12914	386	374	12	3.2
Eastern Region	1,82,791	1,80,888	1,903	1.0	1,92,013	1,90,747	1,266	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0.0
Assam	11,465	11,465	0	0.0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
Manipur	1,014	1,014	0	0.0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
Meghalaya	2,237	2,237	0	0.0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
Mizoram	645	645	0	0.0	684	684	0	0.0
Nagaland	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0.0
Tripura	1,547	1,547	0	0.0	1,691	1,691	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	18,758	18,680	78	0.4	20,022	19,733	289	1.4
All India	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

The State-wise/ UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025)

(Figures in MU )

State/ System / Region	April, 2024 - March, 2025				April, 2025 - December, 2025			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	( MU )	( MU )	( MU )	( % )	( MU )	( MU )	( MU )	( % )
Chandigarh	1,952	1,952	0	0.0	1,509	1,509	1	0.0
Delhi	38,255	38,243	12	0.0	31,006	30,999	7	0.0
Haryana	70,149	70,120	30	0.0	55,932	55,867	65	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	13,566	13,526	40	0.3	10,329	10,294	36	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	20,374	20,283	90	0.4	14,874	14,862	12	0.1
Punjab	77,423	77,423	0	0.0	60,827	60,786	41	0.1
Rajasthan	1,13,833	1,13,529	304	0.3	82,763	82,763	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2	1,29,329	1,29,304	26	0.0
Uttarakhand	16,770	16,727	43	0.3	12,630	12,582	49	0.4
Northern Region	5,18,869	5,17,917	952	0.2	4,00,413	4,00,176	236	0.1
Chhattisgarh	43,208	43,180	28	0.1	31,502	31,494	8	0.0
Gujarat	1,51,878	1,51,875	3	0.0	1,17,364	1,17,364	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1,04,445	1,04,312	133	0.1	75,081	75,073	8	0.0
Maharashtra	2,01,816	2,01,757	59	0.0	1,48,848	1,48,839	9	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,852	10,852	0	0.0	8,439	8,439	0	0.0
Goa	5,411	5,411	0	0.0	4,086	4,086	0	0.0
Western Region	5,28,924	5,28,701	223	0.0	3,95,551	3,95,526	25	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	79,028	79,025	3	0.0	59,543	59,537	6	0.0
Telangana	88,262	88,258	4	0.0	61,062	61,055	7	0.0
Karnataka	92,450	92,446	4	0.0	67,547	67,538	9	0.0
Kerala	31,624	31,616	8	0.0	22,949	22,946	2	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,30,413	1,30,408	5	0.0	99,901	99,892	10	0.0
Puducherry	3,549	3,549	0	0.0	2,691	2,688	3	0.1
Lakshadweep	68	68	0	0.0	54	54	0	0.0
Southern Region	4,25,373	4,25,349	24	0.0	3,13,730	3,13,692	38	0.0
Bihar	44,393	44,217	176	0.4	37,294	37,280	13	0.0
DVC	25,891	25,888	3	0.0	18,595	18,592	3	0.0
Jharkhand	15,203	15,126	77	0.5	11,735	11,731	5	0.0
Odisha	42,882	42,858	24	0.1	34,064	34,059	5	0.0
West Bengal	71,180	71,085	95	0.1	56,878	56,846	32	0.1
Sikkim	574	574	0	0.0	382	382	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	425	413	12	2.9	318	301	17	5.5
Eastern Region	2,00,180	1,99,806	374	0.2	1,58,993	1,58,935	58	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,050	1,050	0	0.0	909	909	0	0.0
Assam	12,843	12,837	6	0.0	10,973	10,973	1	0.0
Manipur	1,079	1,068	10	0.9	863	861	3	0.3
Meghalaya	2,046	2,046	0	0.0	1,542	1,542	0	0.0
Mizoram	709	709	0	0.0	559	559	0	0.0
Nagaland	938	938	0	0.0	772	772	0	0.0
Tripura	1,939	1,939	0	0.0	1,523	1,523	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	20,613	20,596	16	0.1	17,228	17,224	3	0.0
All India	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	12,85,913	12,85,553	360	0.0

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.990  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026  
FINANCIAL STATUS OF DISCOMs**

**†990. SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:  
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SMT. LOVELY ANAND:**

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

- (a) the current financial status of State Electricity Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), especially in Uttar Pradesh;**
- (b) the details of the specific effect observed in Aonla, Budaun and Kasganj districts of Uttar Pradesh;**
- (c) the reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses through reformbased and result linked measures implemented under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and its effect on electricity supply and billing capacity at local level;**
- (d) whether there has been any significant increase in deploying prepaid or smart meters during last three years and if so, the details thereof in Aonla, Budaun and Kasganj, area and meter-wise; and**
- (e) whether revenue collection, consumer service quality and seamless electricity supply have improved through these measures and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a)&(b): The Government of India monitors the financial and operational parameters at the distribution utility level calculated on the basis of their audited annual financial statements. DISCOM-wise major financial parameters, as on 31.03.2025, are enclosed at Annexure-I.**

**(c) to (e): (i) The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched in year 2021 with the objective of improving the operational efficiency and financial viability of the Distribution Utilities. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned.**

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(ii) **Smart Metering provides benefits to both consumers and Distribution utilities. It facilitates automatic energy accounting and enhances revenue collection of DISCOMs by improving the billing and collection efficiency. Further, execution of distribution infrastructure works sanctioned under the scheme, would lead to improvement in quality of power supply.**

(iii) **The total installation of smart meters across the country was 1.05 crore at the end of FY24 and 2.58 crore at the end of FY25. The installation rate of smart meters has increased with a total of 5.4 crore smart meters having been installed across the country till date, under various schemes.**

**The desired district-wise details are as under:**

<b>District</b>	<b>Status of meter installation</b>	<b>Consumer</b>	<b>DT</b>	<b>Feeder</b>
<b>Kasganj</b>	<b>Sanctioned (Nos)</b>	<b>2,06,771</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>86</b>
	<b>Installed</b>	<b>81,423</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Budaun</b>	<b>Sanctioned (Nos)</b>	<b>3,29,651</b>	<b>51,025</b>	<b>96</b>
	<b>Installed</b>	<b>43,661</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Bareilly (including Aonla City)</b>	<b>Sanctioned (Nos)</b>	<b>5,61,460</b>	<b>43,071</b>	<b>126</b>
	<b>Installed</b>	<b>87,876</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>398</b>

(iv) **With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while narrowing the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. The reliability of supply has improved with average daily hours of supply in the country increasing to 22.6 hours in rural areas and 23.4 hours in urban areas in FY25. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax of Rs. 2,701 crore for the first time.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 990 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025**

State/ DISCOM	AT&C Loss (%)	ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh)	Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs. Cr)	Total Borrowings (Rs. Cr)
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>(6,77,561)</b>	<b>7,11,402</b>
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>2.22</b>	-	-
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar PD</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>2.22</b>	-	-
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>(29,420)</b>	<b>77,583</b>
<b>APCPDCL</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>(0.62)</b>	<b>(9,688)</b>	<b>21,204</b>
<b>APEPDCL</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(7,155)</b>	<b>20,693</b>
<b>APSPDCL</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(12,577)</b>	<b>35,687</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>46.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-	-
<b>Arunachal PD</b>	<b>46.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-	-
<b>Assam</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>APDCL</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>(0.41)</b>	<b>(16,526)</b>	<b>14,002</b>
<b>NBPDCL</b>	<b>14.49</b>	<b>(0.57)</b>	<b>(4,917)</b>	<b>6,509</b>
<b>SBPDCL</b>	<b>16.35</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>(11,608)</b>	<b>7,494</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(10,423)</b>	<b>5,428</b>
<b>CSPDCL</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(10,423)</b>	<b>5,428</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	-	-
<b>NDMC</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	-	-
<b>Goa</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	-	-
<b>Goa PD</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	-	-
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>DGVCL</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>(0.46)</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>MGVCL</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>PGVCL</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>(0.44)</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>UGVCL</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(27,915)</b>	<b>20,311</b>
<b>DHBVNL</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>(13,052)</b>	<b>12,099</b>
<b>UHBVNL</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>(14,862)</b>	<b>8,213</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>(3,391)</b>	<b>7,024</b>
<b>HPSEBL</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>(3,391)</b>	<b>7,024</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>28.19</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>(20,512)</b>	<b>22,381</b>
<b>JBVNL</b>	<b>28.19</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>(20,512)</b>	<b>22,381</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>(34,980)</b>	<b>47,993</b>

<b>BESCOM</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>(13,819)</b>	<b>22,611</b>
<b>CHESCOM</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>(4,064)</b>	<b>5,410</b>
<b>GESCOM</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(5,661)</b>	<b>6,147</b>
<b>HESCOM</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>(11,398)</b>	<b>12,251</b>
<b>MESCOM</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>1,575</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>	<b>(38,648)</b>	<b>17,638</b>
<b>KSEBL</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>	<b>(38,648)</b>	<b>17,638</b>
<b>TCED</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>26.82</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ladakh PD</b>	<b>26.82</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>22.76</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>(71,394)</b>	<b>49,239</b>
<b>MPMaKVVCL</b>	<b>29.60</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>(30,900)</b>	<b>18,176</b>
<b>MPPaKVVCL</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>(0.36)</b>	<b>(12,503)</b>	<b>14,184</b>
<b>MPPoKVVCL</b>	<b>26.66</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>(27,992)</b>	<b>16,878</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>17.69</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>(35,671)</b>	<b>90,659</b>
<b>BEST</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MSEDCL</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>(0.70)</b>	<b>(35,671)</b>	<b>90,659</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(290)</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>MSPDCL</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(290)</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>(4,962)</b>	<b>1,474</b>
<b>MePDCL</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>(4,962)</b>	<b>1,474</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>32.31</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Mizoram PD</b>	<b>32.31</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>(0.50)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nagaland PD</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>(0.50)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Puducherry PD</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>19.21</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>(3,404)</b>	<b>17,411</b>
<b>PSPCL</b>	<b>19.21</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>(3,404)</b>	<b>17,411</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>(90,303)</b>	<b>98,488</b>
<b>AVVNL</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>(0.45)</b>	<b>(25,563)</b>	<b>26,126</b>
<b>JdVVNL</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>(34,689)</b>	<b>36,793</b>
<b>JVVNL</b>	<b>13.75</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>(30,052)</b>	<b>35,569</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sikkim PD</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(1,19,153)</b>	<b>1,01,782</b>
<b>TNPDCL</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(1,19,153)</b>	<b>1,01,782</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>(69,741)</b>	<b>59,230</b>
<b>TSNPDCL</b>	<b>23.22</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>(21,399)</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>TSSPDCL</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>(48,342)</b>	<b>37,345</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>29.61</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>(991)</b>	<b>842</b>
<b>TSECL</b>	<b>29.61</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>(991)</b>	<b>842</b>

<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>(1,00,858)</b>	<b>61,395</b>
<b>DVVNL</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>(33,974)</b>	<b>16,412</b>
<b>KESCO</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>(5,232)</b>	<b>2,243</b>
<b>MVVNL</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>(25,236)</b>	<b>14,338</b>
<b>PaVVNL</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>(0.29)</b>	<b>(8,782)</b>	<b>6,562</b>
<b>PuVVNL</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>(27,634)</b>	<b>21,840</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(5,482)</b>	<b>1,729</b>
<b>UPCL</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(5,482)</b>	<b>1,729</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>14,658</b>
<b>WBSEDCL</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>14,658</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>30,351</b>	<b>14,975</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>(1.13)</b>	<b>22,184</b>	<b>2,914</b>
<b>BRPL</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>	<b>12,892</b>	<b>894</b>
<b>BYPL</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>(0.95)</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>TPDDL</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>(1.58)</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>1,319</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>(0.42)</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>3,562</b>
<b>Torrent Power Ahmedabad</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>3,354</b>
<b>Torrent Power Surat</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>(0.67)</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>(2.04)</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>3,818</b>
<b>AEML</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>(2.04)</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>3,818</b>
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>4,531</b>
<b>TPNODL</b>	<b>12.51</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,006</b>
<b>TPSODL</b>	<b>23.36</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1,498</b>
<b>TPWODL</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1,093</b>
<b>TPCODL</b>	<b>19.11</b>	<b>(0.09)</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>933</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NPCL</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>IPCL</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(6,47,210)</b>	<b>7,26,378</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1011  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**SETTING UP OF NUCLEAR PROJECTS BY NTPC**

**1011. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:**

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

**(a) whether it is true that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is considering setting up around 30 GW of company owned nuclear projects across various locations in the country and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether it is also a fact that this is in line with the Government's decision of having 100GW nuclear capacity by 2047 and if so, the details thereof;**

**(c) whether NTPC is exploring multiple international collaborations in the area of technology and fuel to push its nuclear ambitions to diversity energy generation and if so, the details thereof;**

**(d) whether it is also true that the NTPC is eyeing 2 GW of nuclear capacity as early as 2032; and**

**(e) if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): NTPC Ltd., a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, Government of India (GoI), is planning for 30GW nuclear capacity by 2047 through the following two routes:**

- i. Anu Shakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI), a JV of NTPC Ltd. and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), is in the process of establishing a 4x700 MW nuclear power project in Banswara district of Rajasthan, called MahiBanswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (MBRAPP).**
- ii. NTPC Ltd. has formed a wholly owned nuclear subsidiary, NTPC ParmanuUrja Nigam Limited (NPUNL), incorporated on 07.01.2025 under the Companies Act after getting requisite clearances.**

**The above target of 30GW is a part of the Government's decision of having 100 GW nuclear capacity by 2047.**

**(c): In order to explore various options and possible collaborations with international partners, NTPC Ltd. has issued an Expression of Interest (Eoi).**

**(d) & (e): Further, NTPC Ltd., through its JV ASHVINI, is in the process of establishing a 4x700 MW nuclear power project in Banswara district of Rajasthan, called MahiBanswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (MBRAPP). The current projections envisage initial testing of MBRAPP's first 700 MW unit by FY 2032-33**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1038  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**FREQUENT POWER CUT DURING PEAK HOURS**

**†1038. SHRI JAI PARKASH:  
SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI:**

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

- (a) whether complaints regarding frequent power cuts and voltage fluctuations during peakhours are being received in the State of Haryana particularly in Hisar and Sonipat ParliamentaryConstituencies, causing serious inconvenience to domestic consumers, farmers and industriesand if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether expansion of transmission and distribution infrastructure has not kept pace withthe increasing demand and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;**
- (c) whether the implementation of Solar Feeder Scheme is not keeping with expected paceand if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) the number of Solar Feeder sanctioned, set up and made functional in Sonipat parliamentary constituency since 2020;**
- (e) the maximum peak load demand recorded in the Hisar Parliamentary Constituency since2020 and corresponding availability of power supply during the same period;**
- (f) whether the Ministry has taken any specific measures such as additional power generation,load management or grid strengthening to ensure uninterrupted power supply during peak hoursand if so, the details thereof; and**
- (g) the time-bound action plan of the Government to provide a permanent solution to theseissues in Hisar region and of expansion of solar feeder and renewable energy basedinfrastructure in Sonipat Parliamentary Constituency in future?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

The details of actual power supply position of the State of Haryana are as under:

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)
2024-25	70,149	70,120	29
2025-26 (upto Dec, 2025)	55,932	55,867	65

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

It can be seen that the gap between the demand and availability of electricity in Haryana is negligible. Further, as reported by the State, there are no scheduled cuts of power supply in any category of consumers in the State of Haryana.

(b): As reported by the State, the transmission and distribution infrastructure of the State is augmented every year to meet the demand and there are no deficiencies in this regard. Further, under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) of Government of India (GoI), distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 6,794 crore have been sanctioned for the State of Haryana and are under execution. Sanctioned works include new/ upgradation of Distribution Transformers and substations, feeder bifurcation, replacement of old bare conductors, modernization works including Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), Data Management System (DMS) etc.

(c): Solarisation is being undertaken in the State of Haryana under various schemes. The details are as under:

(i) Pradhan Mantri KisanUrjaSurakshaevamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM KUSUM): Solar plants are being setup as below:

- Capacity Allocated: 158 MW
- LOA issued: 129.8 MW
- PPA signed: 124.8 MW
- Capacity Commissioned (as on 31.12.2025): 28.61 MW

Further, 1,58,486 standalone solar pumps have been installed. In addition, works of 6.5 MW for solarization of grid connected 2,817 agricultural pumps including feeder level solarization on 16 feeders have been awarded and are under implementation.

(ii) PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna (PMSG-MBY):52,412 Rooftop solar panels for domestic house-holds have been installed so far.

(d): As reported by the State, there is no separate solar feeder in Sonipat district. However, 3,982 Rooftop On-grid connections have been released in Sonipat district till date.

(e): The Hisar Parliamentary Constituency covers the district Hisar, part of district Jind and part of district Bhiwani. As per DISCOM record, maximum peak load demand recorded

is as under:

(In MW)			
<b>FY</b>	<b>Hisar (District Hisar&amp;Fatehabad)</b>	<b>Bhiwani (District Bhiwani and CharkhiDadri)</b>	<b>Jind (Jind district)</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>735</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>710</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>712</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>729</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>874</b>
<b>2025-26 (upto Dec-2025)</b>	<b>1276</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>739</b>

**(f): Government of India has taken the following steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the country:**

- (i) CEA has assisted states in preparation of their “Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)”, which are dynamic 10 year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning. All States are in process of creating/contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.**
- (ii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has envisaged setting up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.**
- (iii) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects is under construction and 4,274 MW of Projects are under various stages of planning.**
- (iv) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and 7,000 MW of Capacity is under various stages of planning.**
- (v) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity is under construction and 48,720 MW of Capacity is at various stages of planning.**
- (vi) 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. 9,653.94 MW/26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity is under tendering stage.**
- (vii) Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition.**
- (viii) Further, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 1.53 lakh crore have been sanctioned under RDSS and are under implementation.**

**(g): As reported by the State, the electrical network is being regularly upgraded as per the load growth/ requirement, so that there is no issue in providing scheduled power supply to the consumers in Hisar Parliamentary Constituency and there is no constraint in providing uninterrupted scheduled power supply to all categories of consumers.**

**For the expansion of Renewable Energy infrastructure, a target of 7,139 Households in Sonipat district, and 7,340 households in Hisar district, has been fixed under PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna (PMSG-MBY) and that is under execution.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1065  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**POWER DISTRIBUTION PROJECTS IN BUDAUN**

**†1065. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated projects to strengthen power distribution in Budaun district of Uttar Pradesh;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether any scheme has been implemented in the district to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and large industrial units like sugar mills and chemical plants through reliable power infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to adopt renewable energy, improve transmission lines and reduce power cuts to facilitate industrial development in Budaun?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power utility. It is the responsibility of the respective distribution utility to improve and augment their distribution infrastructure in order to provide reliable and quality power supply to all consumers including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and industrial units.**

**Government of India (GoI) has been supporting 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 strengthen their distribution infrastructure. Projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh crore were executed for strengthening the distribution system. Further, 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. Projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme and are under implementation. This includes works amounting to Rs 529 crore for Budaun district. Sanctioned works include upgradation/ augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, segregation of mixed-load feeder, smart metering works etc.**

**.....2.**

**As informed by the State, in Budaun district, one new 220 kV substation has been constructed and 4 nos. of 132 kV substations have been upgraded. Further, under the Business Plan 2023-24 and 2024-25, the works for setting up of 4 new 33/11 kV substations, strengthening of 11 numbers of 33 kV feeders and capacity enhancement of 25 power transformers have been completed. Further, under RDSS, distribution infrastructure works of four new 33 kV feeders, and strengthening works of 34 Nos. of 11 kV feeders and 109 Nos. of LT feeders have been completed. All these works would help in providing reliable power supply to consumers including the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and other industrial units in the Badaun district**

**Under Pradhan Mantri KisanUrjaSurakshaevamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM- KUSUM) scheme, for adoption of renewable energy in Budaun district, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been executed for installation of solar plants (total 74.70 MW) for solarisation of agricultural feeders from 33/11 kV Power Substations.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1086  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**SETTING UP OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS IN BIHAR**

**†1086. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:**

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

**(a) whether the Government has discussed any plan with the State Government of Bihar to set up Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) and gas-based power plants including multi-purpose dam-based power projects, small hydro power projects in rivers like Koshi, Mahananda and Karamnasa in view of voltage fluctuation, load shedding, tripping and power cut in crop season and shortage of 24X7 reliable power for industries in the Koshi-Simanchal region of the Bihar; and**

**(b) if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 power generation is a de-licensed activity in the country and any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.**

**Coal Based Thermal Capacity of 3060 MW is under construction in the State of Bihar. The Unit wise detail is as follows:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Capacity (MW)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Buxar TPP</b>	<b>SJVN</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>U-2</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Nabinagar STPP, St-II</b>	<b>NTPC</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>U-4</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>3</b>			<b>Central</b>	<b>U-5</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>4</b>			<b>Central</b>	<b>U-6</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>Total Coal Based Capacity Under Construction</b>					<b>3060</b>

**Further, 2,400 MW (3 X 800 MW) coal based thermal power project at Pirpainti, Bhagalpur is being setup by a private developer, awarded through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB).**

**In the last five years, only one Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Hydroelectric Project, namely Dagmara (130.1 MW) on Koshi river, in the State of Bihar, was received in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence. The DPR was received in CEA in June 2021; however, the same was returned in January 2022 due to very high tariff.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1098  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**POLICY FOR THE LARGE-SCALE IMPLEMENTATION OF INSULATED CONDUCTORS**

**1098. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the large-scale implementation of insulated or covered conductors across the country to prevent electrocution incidents and line faults, if so, the details thereof, including the timeframe for its implementation;**
- (b) whether the Government has allocated any funds under centrally sponsored schemes for the installation or upgradation to insulated electric lines and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the details of States that have fully or partially implemented underground cabling systems in the country; and**
- (d) whether the Ministry proposes to implement underground cabling in the country, at least in urbanised areas and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Distribution Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.**

**Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has notified the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023 and Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022, as amended from time to time, which mandate the use of insulated cables, covered conductors, Aerial Bunched Cables (ABC) and underground cables in**



**certain areas, with the objective of preventing electrocution incidents, reducing line faults, and enhancing the safety and reliability of power supply. As per the provision of these regulations:**

- **Underground cables shall be used in coastal areas.**
- **Aerial bunched cables (ABC) or insulated cables or covered conductors shall be used in the congested, theft and accident-prone areas.**
- **In case of Electric lines of 33 kV and below passing through the protected areas such as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, Community Reserves), Eco-sensitive zones around the protected areas and Wildlife Corridors, only underground cables shall be used.**

**In addition to above, distribution utilities may use insulated or covered conductors in other areas based on actual field conditions.**

**With the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector, Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure & system modernization. Distribution infrastructure works such as Aerial Bunched Cables (ABC)/covered conductors & underground cables, upgradation/ augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, etc. have been sanctioned under the scheme based on proposals submitted the utilities. Till date, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 1.53 lakh crore have been sanctioned under the scheme.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1102  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**INSTALLATION OF SMART PRE-PAID METERS IN JAMUI**

**1102. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved/sanctioned the installation of Smart Pre-paid Meters in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) during Financial Year 2025–26, if so, the details of status and timeline, block-wise;
- (b) the physical and financial progress of the separation of agriculture feeders in Jamui as on January 1, 2026;
- (c) whether funds have been released and utilised for the strengthening of sub-stations (33/11 KV) in Jamui during Financial Year 2025–26 and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether shortfall has been identified in the reduction of AT&C losses in the Jamui circle, if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures proposed in this regard; and
- (e) whether new approvals are proposed for underground cabling in Jamui heritage/market areas during Financial Year 2026–27 and if so, the details thereof?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a) Based on the proposal submitted by the State, Smart prepaid metering works for 54,456 consumers were sanctioned under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for Jamui Parliamentary Constituency during Financial Year 2022–23. The details are as under:

<b>Block</b>	<b>Sanctioned Smart Prepaid Meters (Nos.)</b>	<b>Installed till date (Nos.)</b>
<b>Jamui</b>	<b>21,729</b>	<b>15,171</b>
<b>Jhajha</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>3,812</b>
<b>Sheikhpur</b>	<b>18,227</b>	<b>9,230</b>
<b>Barbigha</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>4,718</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,456</b>	<b>32,931</b>

The sanctioned works are to be completed by the end of the scheme period i.e. March, 2028.

.....2.

(b) In Jamui Parliamentary Constituency, as per proposal submitted by the State, 50 feeders have been sanctioned for segregation under RDSS with a project cost of Rs 102 crore. Out of the sanctioned works, 49 feeders have been segregated till date with a financial progress of Rs 80 crore.

(c): Under RDSS, 2 new 2x10 MVA substations have been sanctioned for Jamui Parliamentary Constituency and the works are under implementation. Under the scheme, funds are released to distribution utilities upon qualifying annual evaluation and based on the physical progress of the sanctioned works as per the scheme guidelines. During Financial Year 2025-26, Rs. 490 crore have been released to the South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL), which includes Jamui circle, for loss reduction and smart metering works as per the scheme guidelines.

(d): Government of India has undertaken various reform measures to improve distribution infrastructure and to bring down AT&C losses in the Country, including Jamui Constituency. These include:

- vi. The release of funds under RDSS is linked to States/Distribution utilities taking necessary measures to improve their performance. Under the scheme, sanctioned works include replacement of bare conductors with covered conductors, laying Aerial Bunched (AB) cables, and upgradation/augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT)/ Sub-stations, etc. Execution of these works would help in reducing AT&C losses and improve the quality of supply of power. Prepaid smart metering is also one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, which would help in improving AT&C losses.
- vii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities are contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.
- viii. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through

AT&C Losses are monitored at the distribution utility level and calculated based on their audited annual financial accounts. Further, under RDSS, a trajectory for reduction in AT&C losses has also been prescribed which is linked with fund release. The achievement of SBPDCL is as below:

FY21	FY22		FY23		FY24		FY25	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Actual (Baseline)								
36.88	35	39.07	31	25.05	25	22.89	20	16.35

Also, with the concerted efforts of State and Central Government and due to the reforms undertaken, the AT&C Losses of the State of Bihar have reduced from 35.33% in FY2021 to 15.51% in FY2025.

(e): There is no such proposal under consideration for underground cabling in Jamui heritage/market areas.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1106  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**POWER SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS**

**1106. DR. LATA WANKHEDE:**

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

- (a) the average hours of power supply provided to the rural feeders in the rural districts of Madhya Pradesh during the peak irrigation season;**
- (b) the details of the separation of agriculture feeders undertaken in the State to ensure reliable power for farmers;**
- (c) the status of the electrification of the 'tolas' and hamlets in the remote areas of Sagar which were previously un-electrified;**
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to replace the dilapidated poles and wires in the flood-affected regions to prevent accidents; and**
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide solar-powered street lights in the villages under the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

- (a): The average daily hours of power supply in rural areas of the State of Madhya Pradesh, during Oct-Dec 2025, has been reported as 22 hours and 31 minutes.**
- (b): In the State of Madhya Pradesh, a total of 8,167 agricultural feeders have been segregated under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), State's own schemes and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Works for remaining 1,006 feeders sanctioned under RDSS are under implementation.**
- (c): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Distribution Utility. Government of India (GoI) has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.**

**As reported by the States, including Madhya Pradesh, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 422 villages were electrified in the state of Madhya Pradesh during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 19,84,264 households in the State of Madhya Pradesh were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Gol is also supporting States under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for electrification of left-out households. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 459 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 90,265 households in the State of Madhya Pradesh. This includes electrification of 28 nos. of Majra/Tola in Sagar district.**

**(d): As per Electricity Act 2003, it is the duty of the respective distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, safe and economical distribution system in its area of supply, including checking the strength of poles/ wires of HT/ LT lines to maintain quality and reliable power supply in its area of operation.**

**However, under RDSS, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 9,738 crore have been sanctioned for the State of Madhya Pradesh. Sanctioned works include upgradation/ new sub-stations/ distribution transformers, agriculture feeder segregation, upgrading of conductors etc.**

**(e): There is no provision under the Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) for the installation of solar-powered street lights.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1115  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**LOSS SUFFERED BY SEBs**

**1115. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) the details of transmission losses in the country, State-wise;**
- (b) the details of losses suffered by State Electricity Boards (SEBs) during the last three years;and**
- (c) the directions being issued by the Union Government to State Electricity Boards to ensure that they become self sustaining?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : The losses of the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) in the country vary in the range of around 2.99% to 5.10% with an annual average of 3.75%. The details of State Transmission Utilities (STUs) transmission losses are given in Annexure-I.**

**(b) &(c): As per the 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking of Power Distribution Utilities Report, the Aggregated Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of the Distribution Utilities / Power Departments during the last three years are given in Annexure-II.**

**With the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector, Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). The scheme aims to reduce the AT&C losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and under-recovery per each unit of electricity supplied to zero.**

**Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible Distribution Utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and system modernization, and communicable system metering along with smart pre-paid metering in the country. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on performance of States/UTs on various parameters.**

**.....2.**

**Further, Government of India has taken the following measures, in addition to RDSS, to improve the financial viability of distribution utilities.**

- **Implementation of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) Rules has ensured that distribution companies pay their dues to generating companies on time.**
- **Rules have been introduced to ensure cost-reflective tariffs and the automatic pass-through of variations in power purchase and fuel costs on a monthly basis.**
- **Ensuring that tariff and true-up orders are issued on time for reducing revenue gaps.**
- **Rules have been framed for timely payment of the subsidies promised by the State Governments.**
- **Rules and operating procedures for energy accounting have improved transparency, and billing and collection efficiency.**
- **Loans to state owned Power Utilities have been linked to the performance of Distribution Utilities.**
- **Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been allowed to State Governments conditional upon key power sector reforms.**

**With collective effort of Central and State/UT governments and the reform measures taken under various schemes, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY 2021 to 15.04% in FY 2025.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**Details of State/UTs transmission losses are as below:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>Transmission Loss in %</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.46
2	Gujarat	3.29
3	Haryana	1.99
4	Maharashtra	3.28
5	Telangana	2.11
6	Madhya Pradesh	2.69
7	Arunachal Pradesh	3.00
8	Assam	3.21
9	Bihar	2.56
10	Chhattisgarh	3.00
11	Delhi	0.95
12	Goa	4.50
13	Jharkhand	2.23
14	Karnataka	2.87
15	Kerala	3.10
16	Meghalaya	3.18
17	Odisha	3.00
18	Puducherry	1.50
19	Rajasthan	4.20
20	Uttar Pradesh	3.18
21	West Bengal	2.70
22	Himachal Pradesh	2.77
23	Punjab	2.21
24	Tamil Nadu	0.77
25	Uttarakhand	1.03
26	Manipur	7.15
27	Mizoram	3.08
28	Nagaland	8.00
29	Sikkim	14.50
30	Chandigarh	8.00
31	Jammu & Kashmir	3.00
32	Tripura	3.00
33	Daman & Diu - Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.50

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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The details of Aggregated Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses suffered by State/ State Electricity Boards (SEBs) during the last three years are as below:

Sl. No.	State/ SEBs	AT&C loss (in %)		
		FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
<b>A</b>	<b>State Sector</b>	<b>15.47</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>15.40</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>19.77</b>	<b>20.76</b>	<b>24.14</b>
	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar PD</b>	<b>19.77</b>	<b>20.76</b>	<b>24.14</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>7.87</b>
	<b>APCPDCL</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>11.37</b>	<b>7.95</b>
	<b>APEPDCL</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>7.70</b>
	<b>APSPDCL</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>13.95</b>	<b>7.99</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>51.70</b>	<b>42.86</b>	<b>46.20</b>
	<b>Arunachal PD</b>	<b>51.70</b>	<b>42.86</b>	<b>46.20</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>14.03</b>	<b>15.44</b>
	<b>APDCL</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>14.03</b>	<b>15.44</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>20.32</b>	<b>15.51</b>
	<b>NBPDCL</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>14.49</b>
	<b>SBPDCL</b>	<b>25.05</b>	<b>22.89</b>	<b>16.35</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>14.25</b>
	<b>CSPDCL</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>14.25</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>8.36</b>
	<b>NDMC</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>8.36</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Goa</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>10.39</b>
	<b>Goa PD</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>10.39</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>8.97</b>	<b>8.25</b>
	<b>DGVCL</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>4.26</b>
	<b>MGVCL</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>8.37</b>
	<b>PGVCL</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>12.73</b>
	<b>UGVCL</b>	<b>9.35</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>6.16</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>12.01</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>11.76</b>
	<b>DHBVNL</b>	<b>13.17</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>12.20</b>
	<b>UHBVNL</b>	<b>10.32</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>11.12</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>19.44</b>
	<b>HPSEBL</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>19.44</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>28.19</b>
	<b>JBVNL</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>28.19</b>

<b>13</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>11.89</b>	<b>11.92</b>
	<b>BESCOM</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>12.50</b>
	<b>CHESCOM</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>8.76</b>
	<b>GESCOM</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>9.56</b>	<b>13.48</b>
	<b>HESCOM</b>	<b>18.12</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>12.14</b>
	<b>MESCOM</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>10.02</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>6.61</b>
	<b>KSEBL</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>6.61</b>
	<b>TCED</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>6.94</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>38.61</b>	<b>42.46</b>	<b>26.82</b>
	<b>Ladakh PD</b>	<b>38.61</b>	<b>42.46</b>	<b>26.82</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>20.45</b>	<b>22.89</b>	<b>22.76</b>
	<b>MPMKVVCL</b>	<b>22.89</b>	<b>29.09</b>	<b>29.60</b>
	<b>MPPaKVVCL</b>	<b>12.60</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>12.78</b>
	<b>MPPoKVVCL</b>	<b>27.09</b>	<b>28.20</b>	<b>26.66</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>16.96</b>	<b>23.86</b>	<b>17.69</b>
	<b>BEST</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>5.07</b>
	<b>MSEDCL</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>24.39</b>	<b>18.09</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>13.82</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>12.90</b>
	<b>MSPDCL</b>	<b>13.82</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>12.90</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>17.51</b>	<b>17.52</b>
	<b>MePDCL</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>17.51</b>	<b>17.52</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>28.01</b>	<b>32.31</b>
	<b>Mizoram PD</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>28.01</b>	<b>32.31</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>47.28</b>	<b>47.11</b>	<b>48.86</b>
	<b>Nagaland PD</b>	<b>47.28</b>	<b>47.11</b>	<b>48.86</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>21.83</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>14.72</b>
	<b>Puducherry PD</b>	<b>21.83</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>14.72</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>19.21</b>
	<b>PSPCL</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>19.21</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>15.18</b>
	<b>AVVNL</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>9.22</b>
	<b>JdVVNL</b>	<b>20.99</b>	<b>28.84</b>	<b>21.42</b>
	<b>JVVNL</b>	<b>14.59</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>13.75</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>21.84</b>
	<b>Sikkim PD</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>21.84</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>10.96</b>
	<b>TANGEDCO</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>10.96</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>18.65</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.84</b>
	<b>TGNPDCL</b>	<b>22.19</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>23.22</b>
	<b>TGSPDCL</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>18.62</b>	<b>18.51</b>

<b>28</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>69.01</b>	<b>29.61</b>
	<b>TSECL</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>69.01</b>	<b>29.61</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.39</b>	<b>19.54</b>
	<b>DVVNL</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>19.70</b>
	<b>KESCO</b>	<b>11.33</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>14.29</b>
	<b>MVVNL</b>	<b>23.46</b>	<b>15.53</b>	<b>17.70</b>
	<b>PVVNL</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>11.91</b>
	<b>PuVVNL</b>	<b>27.27</b>	<b>17.33</b>	<b>30.70</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>14.69</b>	<b>15.08</b>
	<b>UPCL</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>14.69</b>	<b>15.08</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>17.17</b>
	<b>WBSIEDCL</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>17.17</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>10.05</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>6.48</b>
	<b>BRPL</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.70</b>
	<b>BYPL</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.15</b>
	<b>TPDDL</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>5.70</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.63</b>
	<b>Torrent Power Ahmedabad</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>3.80</b>
	<b>Torrent Power Surat</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.24</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>4.99</b>
	<b>AEML</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>4.99</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>21.67</b>	<b>19.59</b>	<b>17.81</b>
	<b>TPNODL</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>14.61</b>	<b>12.51</b>
	<b>TPSODL</b>	<b>30.59</b>	<b>26.75</b>	<b>23.36</b>
	<b>TPWODL</b>	<b>20.26</b>	<b>17.90</b>	<b>17.64</b>
	<b>TPCODL</b>	<b>22.64</b>	<b>21.86</b>	<b>19.11</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>8.48</b>
	<b>NPCL</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>8.48</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.77</b>
	<b>IPCL</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.77</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15.22</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>15.04</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1119  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**INCREASING DEMAND OF ELECTRICITY**

**1119. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

- (a) whether consumption of electricity has increased across the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the present generation of electricity is sufficient to meet the demand in the various States of the country and if so, the details thereof, including Maharashtra and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand for electricity including generation of sources from new and renewable electricity; and**
- (d) whether the Government has approved new power projects in the country, particularly in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): The consumption of electricity has consistently increased by approximately 12.4 % in the country during the last three financial years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25. The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) are given at Annexure-I.**

**The State-wise details of actual Power Supply Position including Maharashtra for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) is given at Annexure-II. These details indicate that 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/ Distribution network. Hence, there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.**

**(c): The Government have taken the following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity in the country:**

**1. Generation and Storage Planning:**

- (i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their “Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)”, which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.**
- (ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.**
- (iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:**

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

**To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 17,360 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 20.01.2026. In addition, 39,545 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.**

**(B) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.**

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

**(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.**

**(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage**

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

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

- (i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**
- (ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**
- (iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- (v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**
- (vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**
- (vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**
- (viii) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched**

- (ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.**
- (x) "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**
- (xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**
- (xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**

**(d) : As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid.**

**Details of under construction power plant in the country including under construction Hydro pumped projects in Maharashtra are given at Annexure-III.**

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**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1119 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26**

<b>FinancialYear</b>	<b>Energy Requirement</b>		<b>Energy Supplied</b>		<b>Energy Not Supplied</b>	
	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>% Growth</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>% Growth</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>1,513,497</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,505,914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>1,626,132</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1,622,020</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>1,693,959</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,692,369</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>2024-25 (upto December, 2024)</b>	<b>1,280,037</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,278,565</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>2025-26 (upto December, 2025)</b>	<b>12,85,913</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>12,85,553</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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## ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) &amp; (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1119 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026

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The State-wise details of actual Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (upto December, 2025)

(Figures in MU)

State/ System / Region	April, 2022 - March, 2023				April, 2023 - March, 2024			
	Energy Requirement ( MU )	Energy Supplied ( MU )	Energy not Supplied ( MU )	( % )	Energy Requirement ( MU )	Energy Supplied ( MU )	Energy not Supplied ( MU )	( % )
Chandigarh	1,788	1,788	0	0.0	1,789	1,789	0	0.0
Delhi	35,143	35,133	10	0.0	35,501	35,496	5	0.0
Haryana	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
Punjab	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0.0
Rajasthan	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
Uttarakhand	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
Northern Region	4,63,088	4,58,640	4,449	1.0	4,76,852	4,74,946	1,906	0.4
Chhattisgarh	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
Gujarat	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0.0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
Maharashtra	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,018	10,018	0	0.0	10,164	10,164	0	0.0
Goa	4,669	4,669	0	0.0	5,111	5,111	0	0.0
Western Region	4,77,393	4,76,808	586	0.1	5,17,714	5,17,301	413	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
Telangana	77,832	77,799	34	0.0	84,623	84,613	9	0.0
Karnataka	75,688	75,663	26	0.0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
Kerala	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0.0
Puducherry	3,051	3,050	1	0.0	3,456	3,455	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	64	64	0	0.0	64	64	0	0.0
Southern Region	3,71,467	3,70,900	567	0.2	4,19,531	4,19,293	238	0.1
Bihar	39,545	38,762	783	2.0	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
DVC	26,339	26,330	9	0.0	26,560	26,552	8	0.0
Jharkhand	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
Odisha	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
West Bengal	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
Sikkim	587	587	0	0.0	544	543	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	348	348	0	0.12914	386	374	12	3.2
Eastern Region	1,82,791	1,80,888	1,903	1.0	1,92,013	1,90,747	1,266	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0.0
Assam	11,465	11,465	0	0.0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
Manipur	1,014	1,014	0	0.0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
Meghalaya	2,237	2,237	0	0.0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
Mizoram	645	645	0	0.0	684	684	0	0.0
Nagaland	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0.0
Tripura	1,547	1,547	0	0.0	1,691	1,691	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	18,758	18,680	78	0.4	20,022	19,733	289	1.4
All India	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

The State-wise details of actual Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (upto December, 2025)

( Figures in MU )

State/ System / Region	April, 2024 - March, 2025				April, 2025 - December, 2025			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	( MU )	( MU )	( MU )	( % )	( MU )	( MU )	( MU )	( % )
Chandigarh	1,952	1,952	0	0.0	1,509	1,382	127	8.4
Delhi	38,255	38,243	12	0.0	31,006	30,999	7	0.0
Haryana	70,149	70,120	30	0.0	55,932	55,867	65	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	13,566	13,526	40	0.3	10,329	10,294	36	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	20,374	20,283	90	0.4	14,874	14,862	12	0.1
Punjab	77,423	77,423	0	0.0	60,827	60,786	41	0.1
Rajasthan	1,13,833	1,13,529	304	0.3	82,763	82,763	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2	1,29,329	1,29,304	26	0.0
Uttarakhand	16,770	16,727	43	0.3	12,630	12,582	49	0.4
Northern Region	5,18,869	5,17,917	952	0.2	4,00,413	4,00,176	236	0.1
Chhattisgarh	43,208	43,180	28	0.1	31,502	31,494	8	0.0
Gujarat	1,51,878	1,51,875	3	0.0	1,17,364	1,17,364	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1,04,445	1,04,312	133	0.1	75,081	75,073	8	0.0
Maharashtra	2,01,816	2,01,757	59	0.0	1,48,848	1,48,839	9	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,852	10,852	0	0.0	8,439	8,439	0	0.0
Goa	5,411	5,411	0	0.0	4,086	4,086	0	0.0
Western Region	5,28,924	5,28,701	223	0.0	3,95,551	3,95,526	25	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	79,028	79,025	3	0.0	59,543	59,537	6	0.0
Telangana	88,262	88,258	4	0.0	61,062	61,055	7	0.0
Karnataka	92,450	92,446	4	0.0	67,547	67,538	9	0.0
Kerala	31,624	31,616	8	0.0	22,949	22,946	2	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,30,413	1,30,408	5	0.0	99,901	99,892	10	0.0
Puducherry	3,549	3,549	0	0.0	2,691	2,688	3	0.1
Lakshadweep	68	68	0	0.0	54	54	0	0.0
Southern Region	4,25,373	4,25,349	24	0.0	3,13,730	3,13,692	38	0.0
Bihar	44,393	44,217	176	0.4	37,294	34,102	3,191	8.6
DVC	25,891	25,888	3	0.0	18,595	18,592	3	0.0
Jharkhand	15,203	15,126	77	0.5	11,735	11,731	5	0.0
Odisha	42,882	42,858	24	0.1	34,064	34,059	5	0.0
West Bengal	71,180	71,085	95	0.1	56,878	56,846	32	0.1
Sikkim	574	574	0	0.0	382	382	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	425	413	12	2.9	318	301	17	5.5
Eastern Region	2,00,180	1,99,806	374	0.2	1,58,993	1,58,935	58	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,050	1,050	0	0.0	909	909	0	0.0
Assam	12,843	12,837	6	0.0	10,973	10,973	1	0.0
Manipur	1,079	1,068	10	0.9	863	861	3	0.3
Meghalaya	2,046	2,046	0	0.0	1,542	1,542	0	0.0
Mizoram	709	709	0	0.0	559	559	0	0.0
Nagaland	938	938	0	0.0	772	772	0	0.0
Tripura	1,939	1,939	0	0.0	1,523	1,523	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	20,613	20,596	16	0.1	17,228	17,224	3	0.0
All India	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	12,85,913	12,85,553	360	0.0

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**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1119  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**(i) Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Plant:**

Sl. No	Project Name / Implementing Agency	State	Sector	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	Bihar	CENTRAL	U-2	660
2	Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC)		CENTRAL	U-4	800
3			CENTRAL	U-5	800
4			CENTRAL	U-6	800
5	Korba TPP, Ph-II (LancoAmarkantak TPP),M/s Adani Power	Chhattisgarh	PRIVATE	U-3	660
6	Singhitarai TPP, (M/s Vedanta)		PRIVATE	U-4	660
7			PRIVATE	U-2	600
8	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)		CENTRAL	U-3	800
9			CENTRAL	U-4	800
10	Raipur Ext TPP, Ph-II /Adani Power		PRIVATE	U-3	800
11			PRIVATE	U-4	800
12	Raigarh USCTPP, St-II/ Adani Power		PRIVATE	U-2	800
13			PRIVATE	U-3	800
14	Korba(W) SCTPP ( CSPGCL)		STATE	U-1	660
15			STATE	U-2	660
16	Sipat STPP, St-III (NTPC)		CENTRAL	U-1	800
17	Akaltara TPP, JSW Energy		PRIVATE	U-4	600
18			PRIVATE	U-5	600
19			PRIVATE	U-6	600
20	Binjkote TPP, M/s Sarda Energy Mineral	PRIVATE	U-3	300	
21		PRIVATE	U-4	300	
22	Ukai TPP/GSECL	Gujarat	STATE	U-7	800
23	DCR TPP Ext., /HPGCL	Haryana	STATE	U-1	800
24	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	Jharkhand	CENTRAL	U-2	800
25			CENTRAL	U-3	800

26	Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC		CENTRAL	U-1	800
27			CENTRAL	U-2	800
28	Gadarwara STPP, Ph-II(NTPC)	Madhya Pradesh	CENTRAL	U-3	800
29			CENTRAL	U-4	800
30	Mahan STPP,St-II (Mahan Energen)		PRIVATE	U-3	800
31			PRIVATE	U-4	800
32	Mahan STPP,St-III (Mahan Energen)		PRIVATE	U-5	800
33			PRIVATE	U-6	800
34	KoradiTPS,St-V ( MSPGCL)		Maharashtra	STATE	U-11
35		STATE	U-12	660	
36	Malibrahmani TPP, M/s Jindal Power	Odisha	PRIVATE	U-2	525
37	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)		CENTRAL	U-1	660
38			CENTRAL	U-2	660
39	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)		CENTRAL	U-1	800
40			CENTRAL	U-2	800
41			CENTRAL	U-3	800
42	North Chennai TPP, St-III (TNPGL)	Tamil Nadu	STATE	U-6	660
43	Udangudi STPP St-I (TNPGL)		STATE	U-1	660
44			STATE	U-2	660
45			STATE	U-1	660
46	Ennore SCTPP (TNPGL)		STATE	U-2	660
47	Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO)	Telangana	STATE	U-4	800
48			STATE	U-3	800
49			STATE	U-5	800
50			SingareniTPP,Ph-II/SCCL	STATE	U-3
51	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	Uttar Pradesh	CENTRAL	U-3	660
52	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)		CENTRAL	U-8	800
53			CENTRAL	U-9	800
54	Raghunathpur TPS, Ph-II/DVC	West Bengal	CENTRAL	U-3	660
55			CENTRAL	U-4	660
56	Sagardighi TPP St-III (WBDCL)		STATE	U-5	660
<b>Total</b>					<b>39,545</b>

**(ii) Details of Under Construction Hydro Power Plant:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Project (Executing Agency)</b>	<b>State / UT</b>	<b>Installed Capacity ( No. X MW.)</b>	<b>Cap. Under Execution (MW)</b>
	<b>NHPC</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Subansiri Lower (NHPC)</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh/Assam</b>	<b>8x250</b>	<b>1,750.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Dibang Multipurpose Project (NHPC)</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>12x240</b>	<b>2,880.00</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Teesta St. VI NHPC</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>4x125</b>	<b>500.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Rangit-IV (NHPC)</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>3x40</b>	<b>120.00</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Ratle (RHEPPL / NHPC)</b>	<b>UT of Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>4x205 + 1x30</b>	<b>850.00</b>
	<b>CVPPL</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>PakalDul (CVPPL)</b>	<b>UT of Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>4x250</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Kiru (CVPPL)</b>	<b>UT of Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>4x156</b>	<b>624.00</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Kwar (CVPPPL)</b>	<b>UT of Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>4x135</b>	<b>540.00</b>
	<b>SJVN</b>			
<b>9</b>	<b>Luhri-I (SJVN)</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>2x80+2x25</b>	<b>210.00</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Dhulasidh (SJVN)</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>2x33</b>	<b>66.00</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Sunni Dam (SJVN)</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>4x73+1x73+1x17</b>	<b>382.00</b>
	<b>THDC</b>			
<b>12</b>	<b>VishnugadPipalkoti (THDC)</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>4x111</b>	<b>444.00</b>
	<b>NTPC</b>			
<b>13</b>	<b>TapovanVishnugad (NTPC)</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>4x130</b>	<b>520.00</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Rammam-III (NTPC)</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>3x40</b>	<b>120.00</b>

	<b>NEEPCO</b>			
<b>15</b>	<b>HEO</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>3x80</b>	<b>240.00</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Tato-I</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>3x62</b>	<b>186.00</b>
	<b>APGENCO</b>			
<b>17</b>	<b>Polavaram (APGENCO/ Irrigation Dept., A.P.)</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>12x80</b>	<b>960.00</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Lower Sileru Extension (APGENCO)</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>2x115</b>	<b>230.00</b>
	<b>HPPCL</b>			
<b>19</b>	<b>ShongtongKarcham (HPPCL)</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>3x150</b>	<b>450.00</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Chanju-III (HPPCL)</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>3x16</b>	<b>48.00</b>
	<b>KSEB</b>			
<b>21</b>	<b>Mankulam (KSEB)</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>2x20</b>	<b>40.00</b>
	<b>APGCL</b>			
<b>22</b>	<b>Lower Kopli (APGCL)</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>2x55+2x2.5+1x5</b>	<b>120.00</b>
	<b>JKSPDC</b>			
<b>23</b>	<b>Parnai (JKSPDC)</b>	<b>UT of Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>3x12.5</b>	<b>37.50</b>
	<b>PSPCL</b>			
<b>24</b>	<b>Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Dept.,Pb.)</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>3x33+3x33+1x8</b>	<b>206.00</b>
	<b>UJVNL</b>			
<b>25</b>	<b>Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (UJVNL)</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>3x100</b>	<b>300.00</b>
	<b>Statkraft</b>			
<b>26</b>	<b>Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>3x50</b>	<b>150.00</b>
	<b>Total:</b>			<b>12,973.00</b>

**(iii) Details of Nuclear Power Plants Under construction and planned**

<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Project Site</b>	<b>Project-Unit</b>	<b>Capacity (MW)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Rawatbhata, Rajasthan</b>	<b>RAPP-8</b>	<b>1 x 700</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>KKNPP-3</b>	<b>1 x 1000</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>KKNPP-4</b>	<b>1 x 1000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Kalpakkam Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>PFBR</b>	<b>1x 500</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>KKNPP-5&amp;6</b>	<b>2 x 1000</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Gorakhpur, Haryana</b>	<b>GHAVP-1</b>	<b>1 x 700</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Gorakhpur, Haryana</b>	<b>GHAVP-2</b>	<b>1 x 700</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6,600</b>

**(iv) Hydro Pumped Storage Projects in the state of Maharashtra**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of Scheme</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Developer</b>	<b>Installed Capacity (MW)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Shirawta Pumped Storage project</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>Tata Power Company Ltd</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Pane Pumped Storage project</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>JSW Energy PSP 7L</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Tarali Pumped Storage project</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>Adani Renewable Energy One Ltd</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Saidongar-I Karjat Pumped Storage project</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>Torrent Energy Storage Solution pvt ltd.</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>7,800</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1130  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**SHARE OF NON-FOSSIL FUEL SOURCES IN TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY**

**1130. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

- (a) the details of India achieving the 500 GW installed power capacity milestone;**
- (b) the present share of non-fossil fuel sources in total installed capacity and the achievement of the 50% non-fossil target ahead of the COP26 commitment;**
- (c) the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025, including solar and wind capacity milestones crossed; and**
- (d) the roadmap for achieving 500 GW non-fossil capacity by 2030 and the Net Zero 2070 objective?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): The details of installed generation capacity in September 2025, at the time of achievement of 500 GW, and the installed generation capacity as on 31.12.2025, indicating the percentage share of fossil and non fossil fuel sources, are given at Annexure-I. As on 31.12.2025 the total installed generation capacity is 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW (48.07 %) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW (51.93 %) of non-fossil fuel sources.**

**India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.**

**(c): During 2025, a total of 48,436 MW Renewable energy capacity has been added. This includes 37,945 MW of Solar power and 6,347 MW of Wind power. The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 are given at Annexure-II.**

**(d): The details of initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to achieve 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070 are as follows:**

**1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These, inter-alia, include the following:**

- (i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work is awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**
- (ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**
- (iii) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.**
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- (v) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power**
- (vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**
- (vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale**
- (viii) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri 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**

- (ix) **Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).**
- (x) **To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.**
- (xi) **“Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.**
- (xii) **To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.**
- (xiii) **12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32**
- (xiv) **Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.**

**2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India’s clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India’s energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:**

- i. A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.**
- ii. Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India’s nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.**

- iii. **Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.**
- iv. **India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.**
- v. **To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.**

**3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.**

**The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.**

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1130 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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The details of country's of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, in September 2025 and December 2025

<b>Installed Capacity (in MW) of the Country</b>					
		<b>as on 30.09.2025</b>		<b>as on 31.12.2025</b>	
<b>Category</b>		<b>Installed Capacity (MW)</b>	<b>% Share in Total</b>	<b>Installed Capacity (MW)</b>	<b>% Share in Total</b>
<b>Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>2,17,458</b>	<b>43.41%</b>	<b>2,19,610</b>	<b>42.75%</b>
	<b>Lignite</b>	<b>6,620</b>	<b>1.32%</b>	<b>6,620</b>	<b>1.29%</b>
	<b>Gas</b>	<b>20,132</b>	<b>4.02%</b>	<b>20,122</b>	<b>3.92%</b>
	<b>Diesel</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>0.12%</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>0.11%</b>
	<b>Total Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>2,44,800</b>	<b>48.87%</b>	<b>2,46,942</b>	<b>48.07%</b>
<b>Non-Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>RES (including Hydro)</b>	<b>2,47,310</b>	<b>49.37%</b>	<b>2,58,008</b>	<b>50.22%</b>
	<b>Hydro (including PSPs)</b>	<b>50,108</b>	<b>10.00%</b>	<b>50,915</b>	<b>9.91%</b>
	<b>Wind, Solar &amp; Other RE</b>	<b>1,97,201</b>	<b>39.37%</b>	<b>2,07,093</b>	<b>40.31%</b>
	<b>Wind</b>	<b>53,124</b>	<b>10.61%</b>	<b>54,511</b>	<b>10.61%</b>
	<b>Solar</b>	<b>1,27,332</b>	<b>25.42%</b>	<b>1,35,810</b>	<b>26.44%</b>
	<b>BM* Power/Cogen.</b>	<b>10,757</b>	<b>2.15%</b>	<b>10,757</b>	<b>2.09%</b>
	<b>Waste to Energy</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>0.17%</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>0.17%</b>
	<b>Small Hydro</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>1.02%</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>1.00%</b>
	<b>Nuclear</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>1.75%</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>1.71%</b>
	<b>Total Non-Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>2,56,090</b>	<b>51.13%</b>	<b>2,66,788</b>	<b>51.93%</b>
<b>Total Installed Capacity</b>		<b>5,00,889</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,13,730</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Biomass

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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1130 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025**

<b>All figures in MW</b>							
<b>As on</b>	<b>Small Hydro Power</b>	<b>Wind Power</b>	<b>Bio-Power</b>		<b>Solar Power</b>	<b>Large Hydro</b>	<b>Total RES</b>
			<b>Bio Mass Power/Cogeneration</b>	<b>Waste to Energy</b>			
<b>2025 (Jan-Dec)</b>	<b>58.06</b>	<b>6,347.77</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>236.68</b>	<b>37,945.22</b>	<b>3,820.00</b>	<b>48,436.83</b>

**RES: Renewable Energy Sources**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1143  
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026**

**CURRENT STATUS OF INSTALLATION OF SMART METER**

**†1143. SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:**

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

- (a) the current status of installation of Smart Meter in the States under Revamped DistributionSector Scheme (RDSS);**
- (b) the impact of smart metering on Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses;  
and**
- (c) the details of the consumer awareness programmes being organised by the Governmentregarding electricity consumption?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiency and financial sustainability of distribution utilities to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers, and feeders.**

**Under RDSS, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 45 distribution utilities in 28 States/ UTs. This covers smart metering of 19.79 Cr. consumers, 52.53 Lakh Distribution Transformers and 2.05 Lakh feeders. Upto January, 2026 4.19 crore smart meters have been installed under the scheme. In addition, smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes. Overall, 5.59 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes. The State/ UT-wise details of smart metering works under RDSS are placed at Annexure-I.**

**(b): Prepaid smart metering provides benefits to the DISCOMs as well as consumers. It enables advance revenue collection by DISCOMs resulting in improved collection efficiency, reduced receivables, interest savings from lower working capital needs, enhanced DISCOM cash flow etc.**

**As a result of collective efforts of states/UTs and various reform measures undertaken, including smart metering implementation, AT&C losses have improved from 21.91% in FY2021 to 15.04% in FY2025.**

**(c): To enhance consumer confidence on prepaid smart metering and increase consumer awareness regarding the benefits of smart metering, various programmes have been undertaken by the distribution utilities, Nodal agencies under RDSS namely PFC Ltd and REC Ltd and AMI Service Providers. The programs include:**

- **Distribution of Pamphlets showcasing benefits of smart prepaid meters, helpline number and Mobile app usage and features including real time electricity consumption feature, historical analysis of consumption etc.**
- **Installation of Banners at high consumer footfall areas, office locations of DISCOM HQ, Division and sub-divisions.**
- **Consumer Engagement Campaign through Loudspeaker announcement, Story-based audio jingles in vernacular language and consumer awareness workshops during smart meters installation.**
- **Awareness Canopies to explain the benefits and dispel myths of smart prepaid meters to consumers.**
- **Social Media engagement and outreach.**

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1143 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026**

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**State/UT-wise Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS (as on 31.01.2026)**

State/UTs	Consumer Meters(Nos.)		Distribution Transformer Meters (Nos.)		Feeder Meters(Nos.)		Total Meters	
	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed
Andaman and Nicobar	83,573	-	1,148	-	114	-	84,835	-
Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	22,88,414	2,93,140	85,577	17,358	8,438	59,19,344	23,82,429
Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	52,179	10,116	311	688	263	2,98,250	52,753
Assam	63,64,798	48,38,045	77,547	57,731	2,782	2,879	64,45,127	48,98,655
Bihar	23,50,000	19,93,875	2,50,726	1,84,644	6,427	5,799	26,07,153	21,84,318
Chhattisgarh	59,62,115	33,84,390	2,10,644	70,888	6,720	5,963	61,79,479	34,61,241
Delhi	-	-	766	-	2,755	-	3,521	-
Goa	7,41,160	-	8,369	-	827	650	7,50,356	650
Gujarat	1,64,87,100	36,75,132	3,00,487	1,36,242	-	-	1,67,87,587	38,11,374
Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	7,67,964	39,012	23,328	1,951	1,650	28,41,908	7,92,942
Jammu and Kashmir	14,07,045	5,57,854	88,037	17,147	2,608	1,445	14,97,690	5,76,446
Jharkhand	13,41,306	5,90,010	19,512	936	1,226	842	13,62,044	5,91,788
Kerala	1,32,89,361	1,69,263	87,615	217	6,025	2,904	1,33,83,001	1,72,384
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,80,102	31,83,005	4,19,396	1,44,110	29,708	25,636	1,34,29,206	33,52,751
Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	85,34,398	4,10,905	2,69,116	29,214	30,790	2,40,04,866	88,34,304
Manipur	1,54,400	33,287	11,451	664	357	236	1,66,208	34,187
Meghalaya	4,60,000	-	11,419	-	1,324	-	4,72,743	-
Mizoram	2,89,383	27,919	2,300	393	398	295	2,92,081	28,607
Nagaland	3,17,210	30,571	6,276	845	392	105	3,23,878	31,521
Puducherry	4,03,767	11,747	3,105	7	180	-	4,07,052	11,754
Punjab	87,84,807	-	1,84,044	-	12,563	-	89,81,414	-
Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	23,76,944	4,34,608	31,015	27,128	25,391	1,47,36,692	24,33,350
Sikkim	1,44,680	80,767	3,229	1,469	633	471	1,48,542	82,707
Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	-	4,72,500	-	18,274	9,746	3,04,90,774	9,746
Tripura	5,47,489	1,61,835	14,908	6,199	473	473	5,62,870	1,68,507
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,056	66,92,131	15,26,801	2,66,836	20,874	25,466	2,85,26,731	69,84,433
Uttarakhand	15,87,870	4,40,201	59,212	8,084	2,602	2,496	16,49,684	4,50,781
West Bengal	2,07,17,969	5,51,499	3,05,419	51,150	11,874	10,811	2,10,35,262	6,13,460
<b>RDSS Total</b>	<b>19,79,30,131</b>	<b>4,04,41,430</b>	<b>52,52,692</b>	<b>13,56,909</b>	<b>2,05,475</b>	<b>1,62,749</b>	<b>20,33,88,298</b>	<b>4,19,61,088</b>

**Note: 4.19 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.59 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS.**

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