

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.284  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES**

**\*284. SHRI NALIN SOREN:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:**

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

- (a) the total quantum of energy produced in the country through various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the last five years and the current year, source-wise and State-wise including Jharkhand;**
- (b) whether the energy production capacity in the country is adequate to meet the present and projected demand for electricity and energy consumption in the country;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof including peak/maximum demand and supply position during the said period; and**
- (d) the details of distribution and supply of energy across the country particularly in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh through various sources during the said period?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

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

**\*\*\*\*\***

## STATEMENT

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.284 FOR REPLY ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES ASKED BY SHRI NALIN SOREN AND SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**(a): The details of total quantum of electricity generated in the country from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the past five (5) financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are given at Annexure-I.**

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for last five years and current year (upto January, 2026) is attached at Annexure-II.**

**(b) to (d): There is adequate availability of power in the country to meet the present and projected demand of the electricity. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.511 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.**

**The details of Power Supply Position in terms of peak demand and energy requirement in the Country for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are attached at Annexure-III. 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.**

**The details of Power Supply Position in terms of energy requirement in the state of Madhya Pradesh for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are attached at Annexure-IV. Further, the details of total unit supplied in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh during aforesaid period are attached at Annexure-V.**

**As per midterm review of 20<sup>th</sup>Electric Power Survey (EPS), the peak electricity demand and energy requirement for FY 2029-30 is anticipated to be 345 GW and 2388 BU respectively and for FY 2031-32, the peak electricity demand and energy requirement is anticipated to be 388 GW and 2703 BU respectively.**

**The Government has taken the following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity in the country:**

**1. Generation and Storage Planning:**

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

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

**To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 18,160 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 31.01.2026. In addition, 38,745 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and are due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.**

**(B) 12,723.50 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.**

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

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

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

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

**In addition to the above, the Ministry of Power has issued guidelines dated 14.06.2024, 21.03.2025 and 15.12.2025 regarding the payment of compensation for Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines, wherein the land rate has been linked to the prevailing market rate. These guidelines address the key challenges of RoW arising from landowners demanding higher compensation than the rates determined by the State Government.**

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

- (i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**
- (ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**
- (iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- (v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**

- (vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**
- (vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**
- (viii) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri 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.**

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXURE-I

### ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 284 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES

\*\*\*\*\*

The source-wise details of total quantum of electricity generated in the country from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the past five (5) financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (upto January, 2026)

(All Generation figures are in Million Units (MUs))

Fuel		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Jan'26)
<b>THERMAL</b>	<b>COAL</b>	9,50,937.55	10,41,487.43	11,45,907.58	12,60,902.62	12,98,872.29	10,31,882.53
	<b>DIESEL/HSD</b>	126.31	117.24	229.71	400.58	442.65	358.21
	<b>LIGNITE</b>	30,505.68	37,094.04	36,188.34	33,949.79	32,994.77	24,906.72
	<b>MULTI FUEL</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>NAPHTHA</b>	101.41	0.00	0.83	0.03	0.00	0.00
	<b>NATURAL GAS</b>	50,842.59	36,015.77	23,884.21	31,295.91	31,580.05	22,764.15
<b>THERMAL Total</b>		<b>10,32,513.54</b>	<b>11,14,714.48</b>	<b>12,06,210.67</b>	<b>13,26,548.93</b>	<b>13,63,889.76</b>	<b>10,79,911.61</b>
<b>NUCLEAR</b>		<b>43,029.08</b>	<b>47,112.06</b>	<b>45,861.09</b>	<b>47,937.41</b>	<b>56,680.83</b>	<b>45,193.67</b>
<b>TOTAL [Conventional]</b>		<b>10,75,542.62</b>	<b>11,61,826.54</b>	<b>12,52,071.76</b>	<b>13,74,486.34</b>	<b>14,20,570.59</b>	<b>11,25,105.28</b>
<b>RES (excluding Large Hydro)</b>	<b>WIND</b>	60,149.95	68,640.07	71,814.16	83,385.35	83,347.19	95,586.95
	<b>SOLAR</b>	60,402.26	73,483.94	1,02,014.24	1,15,975.11	1,44,150.23	1,38,386.93
	<b>BIOMASS</b>	3,512.98	3,482.70	3,161.32	3,417.19	3,738.67	3,377.60
	<b>BAGASSE</b>	11,302.85	12,573.88	12,863.16	10,825.59	9,335.32	7,635.91
	<b>SMALL HYDRO</b>	10,258.41	10,463.55	11,170.62	9,485.04	11,568.04	10,885.08
	<b>OTHERS</b>	1,621.06	2,268.17	2,529.18	2,746.55	2,869.73	2,453.59
<b>Large Hydro</b>		<b>1,50,299.52</b>	<b>1,51,627.33</b>	<b>1,62,098.77</b>	<b>1,34,053.92</b>	<b>1,48,633.98</b>	<b>1,50,039.12</b>
<b>TOTAL [Renewable]</b>		<b>2,97,547.03</b>	<b>3,22,539.63</b>	<b>3,65,651.45</b>	<b>3,59,888.75</b>	<b>4,03,643.16</b>	<b>4,08,365.18</b>
<b>Bhutan Imp</b>		<b>8,765.50</b>	<b>7,493.20</b>	<b>6,742.40</b>	<b>4,716.10</b>	<b>5,484.18</b>	<b>7,765.68</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>13,81,855.15</b>	<b>14,91,859.37</b>	<b>16,24,465.61</b>	<b>17,39,091.19</b>	<b>18,29,697.93</b>	<b>15,41,236.14</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 284 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES**

\*\*\*\*\*

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2020-21**

**(All generation figures are in MUs)**

State	THERMAL					Nuclear	Total Conventional	Renewable							GRAND TOTAL	
	Coal	Diesel / HSD	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas			Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bag-asse	Small Hydro	Large Hydro	Others		Total Renewable Energy
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	118.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.48	0.00	24.82	0.00	0.00	14.69	0.00	0.00	39.51	157.99
Andhra Pradesh	46,145.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,323.24	0.00	49,468.95	6,557.75	6,956.10	135.21	67.66	351.23	3,280.12	65.88	17,413.95	66,882.90
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.55	3,451.34	0.00	3,453.44	3,453.44
Assam	2,976.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,721.40	0.00	5,698.14	0.00	13.37	0.00	0.00	38.15	270.87	0.00	322.38	6,020.52
Bihar	33,866.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33,866.14	0.00	160.63	21.30	1.48	43.20	0.00	0.00	226.61	34,092.75
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.16	10.16
Chhattisgarh	1,34,614.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,34,614.50	0.00	370.80	1,089.32	28.25	145.52	419.19	0.00	2,053.08	1,36,667.58
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.96	11.96
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.52	10.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.04	40.04
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,304.01	0.00	5,304.01	0.00	189.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.71	426.70	5,730.71
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	1.46
Gujarat	71,637.55	0.00	5,421.24	0.00	18,877.21	3,712.96	99,648.96	13,058.52	4,633.81	43.15	19.37	211.94	4,233.36	10.61	22,210.75	1,21,859.71
Haryana	13,994.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	901.80	0.00	14,896.38	0.00	162.95	178.88	142.34	276.58	0.00	0.00	760.75	15,657.13
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.52	0.00	0.00	2,123.78	37,473.47	0.00	39,633.77	39,633.77
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.42	0.00	0.00	429.88	17,002.68	0.00	17,441.97	17,441.97

Jharkhand	27,219.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,219.97	0.00	17.16	0.00	0.00	9.31	223.09	0.00	249.56	27,469.53
Karnataka	19,861.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,093.92	26,955.16	9,610.91	13,238.86	211.79	2,589.09	2,199.68	12,587.35	0.00	40,437.68	67,392.84
Kerala	0.00	7.83	0.00	101.41	0.00	0.00	109.24	130.42	275.44	0.00	45.68	640.58	6,628.39	0.01	7,720.51	7,829.75
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	376.21	0.00	376.21	376.21
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45
Madhya Pradesh	1,23,089.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,23,089.78	3,913.45	4,202.03	0.48	82.57	281.76	6,477.33	37.57	14,995.19	1,38,084.97
Maharashtra	98,173.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,963.43	7,886.62	1,12,023.88	6,384.74	3,089.46	328.23	3,627.43	802.71	5,548.46	0.10	19,781.13	1,31,805.01
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	621.62	0.00	629.33	629.33
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.79	1,151.99	0.00	1,208.78	1,208.78
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00	31.07	158.85	0.00	192.37	192.37
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.77	203.86	0.00	273.63	273.63
Orissa	55,206.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55,206.47	0.00	476.26	42.71	0.00	358.80	6,859.97	0.00	7,737.74	62,944.21
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.15	0.00	232.15	0.00	6.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.39	238.54
Punjab	17,994.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,994.79	0.00	1,356.48	585.99	231.50	690.33	4,747.03	0.17	7,611.50	25,606.29
Rajasthan	36,738.05	0.00	8,478.53	0.00	1,018.69	7,386.05	53,621.32	5,708.27	10,384.24	413.24	0.00	10.64	469.63	0.00	16,986.01	70,607.33
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.96	10,879.50	0.00	10,935.46	10,935.46
Tamil Nadu	32,329.41	0.00	16,605.91	0.00	2,264.73	13,664.72	64,864.77	14,564.99	6,115.48	152.23	581.57	244.77	5,212.71	0.00	26,871.76	91,736.53
Telangana	44,760.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,760.76	220.91	6,351.04	164.11	61.00	67.27	3,645.38	69.05	10,578.75	55,339.51
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,043.21	0.00	7,043.21	0.00	6.04	0.00	0.00	9.58	0.00	0.00	15.62	7,058.83
Uttar Pradesh	1,19,592.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,470.75	3,284.81	1,25,348.52	0.00	1,856.19	135.82	3,590.87	164.91	1,572.35	0.00	7,320.13	1,32,668.65
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	721.97	0.00	721.97	0.00	329.64	0.00	85.33	821.88	13,592.49	0.00	14,829.34	15,551.31
West Bengal	72,735.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72,735.07	0.00	73.92	0.00	148.73	107.06	3,212.28	1,200.99	4,742.98	77,478.05
All India Total	9,50,937.55	126.31	30,505.68	101.41	50,842.59	43,029.08	10,75,542.62	60,149.95	60,402.26	3,512.98	11,302.85	10,258.41	1,50,299.52	1,621.06	2,97,547.03	13,73,089.65
Import from Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,765.50	0.00	8,765.50	8,765.50
Grand Total	9,50,937.55	126.31	30,505.68	101.41	50,842.59	43,029.08	10,75,542.62	60,149.95	60,402.26	3,512.98	11,302.85	10,258.41	1,59,065.02	1,621.06	3,06,312.53	13,81,855.15

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2021-22**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

State	THERMAL				Nuclear	Total Conventional	Renewable								GRAND TOTAL
	Coal	Diesel / HSD	Lignite	Natural Gas			Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Large Hydro	Others	Total Renewable Energy	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	117.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.24	0.00	21.51	0.00	0.00	13.26	0.00	0.00	34.77	152.01
Andhra Pradesh	53,326.74	0.00	0.00	2,094.34	0.00	55,421.08	7,134.58	7,832.51	104.85	72.70	384.08	3,113.83	133.88	18,776.44	74,197.52
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.41	4,161.28	0.00	4,163.41	4,163.41
Assam	4,201.45	0.00	0.00	3,399.10	0.00	7,600.55	0.00	81.64	0.00	0.00	40.46	676.24	0.00	798.34	8,398.89
Bihar	43,940.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43,940.40	0.00	163.08	2.14	65.84	8.77	0.00	0.00	239.83	44,180.23
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.19	14.19
Chhattisgarh	1,40,870.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,40,870.87	0.00	436.56	1,307.27	8.70	185.67	404.13	0.00	2,342.34	1,43,213.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.16	49.16
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.35	12.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.67	47.67
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,948.57	0.00	4,948.57	0.00	225.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.89	458.73	5,407.30
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	16.82	16.82
Gujarat	43,884.40	0.00	5,684.02	7,353.85	3,503.47	60,425.74	17,854.77	6,774.50	0.00	18.16	192.10	2,621.51	0.00	27,461.04	87,886.78
Haryana	22,847.43	0.00	0.00	120.30	0.00	22,967.73	0.00	572.85	171.60	96.75	270.13	0.00	24.09	1,135.42	24,103.15
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.29	0.00	0.00	1,999.47	36,459.64	0.00	38,503.40	38,503.40
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.00	414.10	17,074.02	0.00	17,489.83	17,489.83
Jharkhand	28,338.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,338.72	0.00	18.21	0.00	0.00	10.49	547.96	0.00	576.67	28,915.39
Karnataka	30,505.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,492.05	37,997.31	9,491.62	13,169.43	174.08	3,338.24	2,460.91	13,936.46	0.00	42,570.74	80,568.05
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.41	496.93	0.00	48.92	932.37	9,317.44	0.00	10,932.06	10,932.06
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	405.98	0.00	405.98	405.98
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,634.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,29,634.45	4,346.66	4,006.70	25.35	82.20	221.43	4,686.72	34.40	13,403.45	1,43,037.90
Maharashtra	1,16,485.92	0.00	0.00	6,124.19	8,602.18	1,31,212.29	7,085.98	3,187.18	316.79	4,468.31	787.16	6,007.38	0.22	21,853.02	1,53,065.31
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.48	0.00	462.20	462.20
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	44.21	841.82	0.00	886.50	886.50
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	26.41	137.44	0.00	165.53	165.53
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.47	100.55	0.00	164.02	164.02
Orissa	60,161.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,161.29	0.00	603.71	100.08	0.00	377.32	5,230.63	0.00	6,311.73	66,473.02
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	251.13	0.00	251.13	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24	263.37
Punjab	24,175.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,175.82	0.00	1,473.41	576.83	208.30	983.37	3,709.73	0.24	6,951.88	31,127.70
Rajasthan	40,846.37	0.00	8,762.03	1,499.01	8,308.85	59,416.26	6,493.19	17,219.88	378.40	0.00	7.85	481.84	0.00	24,581.15	83,997.41
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	11,493.90	0.00	11,506.25	11,506.25
Tamil Nadu	36,802.55	0.00	22,647.99	1,732.22	15,625.26	76,808.02	15,821.18	7,172.88	116.66	657.40	293.17	5,212.07	0.00	29,273.35	1,06,081.37
Telangana	51,550.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,550.06	275.69	6,536.94	111.13	103.95	91.00	5,626.63	227.20	12,972.52	64,522.58
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,332.25	0.00	6,332.25	0.00	6.18	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00	7.62	6,339.87
Uttar Pradesh	1,30,698.93	0.00	0.00	1,148.49	3,580.25	1,35,427.67	0.00	2,900.41	85.20	3,160.39	162.54	1,402.68	20.40	7,731.62	1,43,159.29
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,012.32	0.00	1,012.32	0.00	301.60	0.00	244.02	326.70	14,332.13	0.00	15,204.45	16,216.77
West Bengal	83,216.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83,216.77	0.00	98.24	0.00	0.00	152.90	3,189.84	1,593.96	5,034.93	88,251.70
All India Total	10,41,487.43	117.24	37,094.04	36,015.77	47,112.06	11,61,826.54	68,640.07	73,483.94	3,482.69	12,573.88	10,463.55	1,51,627.33	2,268.16	3,22,539.62	14,84,366.16
Import from Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,493.20	0.00	7,493.20	7,493.20
Grand Total	10,41,487.43	117.24	37,094.04	36,015.77	47,112.06	11,61,826.54	68,640.07	73,483.94	3,482.69	12,573.88	10,463.55	1,59,120.53	2,268.16	3,30,032.82	14,91,859.36

The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2022-23

(All generation figures are in MUs)

State	THERMAL					Nuclear	Total Conventional	Renewable								GRAND TOTAL
	Coal	Diesel / HSD	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas			Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Large Hydro	Others	Total Renewable Energy	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	214.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.57	0.00	23.94	0.00	0.00	13.94	0.00	0.00	37.88	252.45
Andhra Pradesh	60,931.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	610.00	0.00	61,541.93	7,426.46	8,140.72	54.86	99.93	410.90	3,747.58	279.04	20,159.49	81,701.42
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.27	0.00	0.00	2.55	4,820.94	0.03	4,845.79	4,845.79
Assam	5,026.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,366.84	0.00	8,393.08	0.00	216.35	0.00	0.00	62.66	481.60	0.00	760.61	9,153.69
Bihar	55,200.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55,200.21	0.00	169.53	0.00	106.68	12.63	0.00	0.00	288.85	55,489.06
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.61	12.61
Chhattisgarh	1,42,599.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,42,599.20	0.00	635.42	1,194.60	17.10	155.92	237.37	0.00	2,240.42	1,44,839.62
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.40	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.62	30.62
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,784.30	0.00	3,784.30	0.00	236.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	294.09	530.20	4,314.50
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09	19.96	19.96
Gujarat	47,596.58	0.00	5,726.35	0.00	2,158.69	3,639.91	59,121.53	19,206.22	10,335.32	0.00	5.76	213.10	6,133.14	2.24	35,895.77	95,017.30
Haryana	32,136.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59	0.00	32,139.27	0.00	555.20	356.07	203.01	241.90	0.00	63.55	1,419.73	33,559.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.76	0.00	0.00	2,854.07	38,666.98	0.00	41,579.81	41,579.81
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.20	16,777.42	0.00	17,170.62	17,170.62
Jharkhand	30,472.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,472.78	0.00	19.70	0.00	0.00	2.40	305.47	0.00	327.57	30,800.35
Karnataka	35,014.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,443.24	42,457.54	9,967.89	14,153.79	106.90	3,037.31	2,308.59	13,157.34	0.00	42,731.82	85,189.36
Kerala	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	179.32	879.75	0.00	62.85	824.34	7,989.00	0.00	9,935.26	9,935.38
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	402.78	0.00	402.78	402.78
Lakshadweep	0.00	15.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.02	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	15.12
Madhya Pradesh	1,35,838.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,35,838.47	4,486.72	3,839.30	38.76	113.05	357.97	7,309.07	36.93	16,181.79	1,52,020.26
Maharashtra	1,24,477.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,429.56	8,985.48	1,35,892.51	7,243.06	4,387.85	236.48	4,572.03	766.73	5,894.29	0.44	23,100.88	1,58,993.39
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.98	0.63	486.77	486.77
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.16	980.25	0.00	1,052.41	1,052.41
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.21	0.00	0.00	59.06	204.13	0.00	266.40	266.40
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.95	177.37	0.00	289.32	289.32
Orissa	64,874.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64,874.24	0.00	706.24	60.95	0.00	424.92	5,462.81	0.00	6,654.91	71,529.15
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.07	0.00	233.07	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24	245.31
Punjab	31,506.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31,506.16	0.00	2,778.66	497.68	210.76	682.48	4,399.65	0.00	8,569.23	40,075.39
Rajasthan	46,966.68	0.00	9,001.71	0.00	1,450.33	6,587.27	64,005.99	6,111.41	34,474.43	397.05	0.00	7.17	967.43	0.00	41,957.48	1,05,963.47
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	11,696.79	0.00	11,709.14	11,709.14
Tamil Nadu	43,761.00	0.00	21,460.28	0.83	1,861.12	16,012.57	83,095.80	16,913.85	9,419.39	126.93	869.56	296.71	5,965.77	0.00	33,592.22	1,16,688.02
Telangana	50,738.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,738.20	279.23	6,745.46	21.48	132.94	91.71	6,010.07	159.08	13,439.96	64,178.16
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,079.48	0.00	7,079.48	0.00	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58	7,086.06
Uttar Pradesh	1,51,154.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	908.23	3,192.62	1,55,255.84	0.00	3,674.02	66.35	3,183.67	234.69	974.04	58.45	8,191.22	1,63,447.06
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	352.07	15,435.77	0.00	16,368.16	16,368.16
West Bengal	87,612.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87,612.45	0.00	125.04	0.00	0.00	204.44	3,423.73	1,629.64	5,382.85	92,995.30
All India Total	11,45,907.58	229.71	36,188.34	0.83	23,884.21	45,861.09	12,52,071.76	71,814.16	1,02,014.24	3,161.32	12,863.16	11,170.61	1,62,098.77	2,529.18	3,65,651.45	16,17,723.21
Import from Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,742.40	0.00	6,742.40	6,742.40
Grand Total	11,45,907.58	229.71	36,188.34	0.83	23,884.21	45,861.09	12,52,071.76	71,814.16	1,02,014.24	3,161.32	12,863.16	11,170.61	1,68,841.17	2,529.18	3,72,393.85	16,24,465.61

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2023-24**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

State	THERMAL					Nuclear	Total Conventional	Renewable							GRAND TOTAL	
	Coal	Diesel / HSD	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas			Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Large Hydro	Others		Total Renewable Energy
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	335.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	335.79	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	39.50	375.29
Andhra Pradesh	71,241.24		0.00	0.00	2.41	0.00	71,243.65	8,644.00	8,300.03	18.75	66.63	127.10	1,373.19	307.97	18,837.67	90,081.32
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.66	4,278.18		4,280.73	4,280.73
Assam	5,058.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,375.27	0.00	8,433.38	0.00	316.31	0.00	0.00	64.20	614.70	0.75	995.96	9,429.34
Bihar	58,361.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58,361.80	0.00	195.19	0.00	140.98	5.92	0.00	0.00	342.08	58,703.88
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.70	11.70
Chhattisgarh	1,62,388.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,62,388.63	0.00	943.75	1,368.61	19.54	145.54	321.76	0.00	2,799.20	1,65,187.83
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.74	13.12		0.00			28.86	28.86
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,755.14	0.00	3,755.14	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	522.28	728.81	4,483.95
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.96	67.95	67.95
Gujarat	70,781.00	0.00	5,816.43	0.00	8,185.06	7,576.86	92,359.35	24,794.50	13,468.91	0.00	2.13	217.68	4,556.33		43,039.55	1,35,398.90
Haryana	28,060.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.28	0.00	28,197.43	0.00	992.91	294.12	83.60	222.05	0.00	58.82	1,651.50	29,848.93
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.54	0.00	0.00	2,526.98	36,365.85	0.00	38,952.37	38,952.37
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.69	15,874.24	0.00	16,282.93	16,282.93
Jharkhand	35,764.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,764.81	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	5.52	196.80	0.00	219.96	35,984.77
Karnataka	44,466.58		0.00	0.00	0.00	7,502.65	51,969.23	10,950.20	15,404.09	47.45	2,754.06	1,370.76	8,973.17	0.00	39,499.72	91,468.95
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.53	1,195.28	0.00	78.08	716.31	5,155.72	0.04	7,359.96	7,359.96
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.48	0.00	388.48	388.48
Lakshadweep	0.00	64.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.79	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	64.88
Madhya Pradesh	1,48,680.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,48,680.03	4,949.78	4,025.19	84.62	97.01	469.60	6,444.78	28.83	16,099.80	1,64,779.83
Maharashtra	1,32,924.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,970.83	8,112.38	1,45,008.01	8,228.97	5,814.13	304.61	3,495.82	888.48	5,264.49	33.40	24,029.90	1,69,037.91
Manipur	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.18	1.23	307.14	307.14
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.55	808.58	0.00	875.13	875.13
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.00	95.93	118.63	0.00	217.74	217.74
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.14	165.47	0.00	246.61	246.61
Orissa	66,019.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66,019.81	0.00	757.69	96.07	0.00	407.97	6,162.20	0.00	7,423.92	73,443.73
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	224.10	0.00	224.10	0.00	12.24	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	12.24	236.34
Punjab	32,462.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,462.85	0.00	2,673.99	613.44	197.99	636.97	4,676.42	0.00	8,798.82	41,261.67
Rajasthan	51,701.62	0.00	8,776.46	0.00	1,144.62	7,059.67	68,682.37	8,390.67	38,363.28	387.55	0.00	7.45	1,013.97	0.00	48,162.93	1,16,845.30
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	8,609.85	0.00	8,622.20	8,622.20
Tamil Nadu	54,058.30		19,356.90	0.03	1,918.59	14,811.22	90,145.04	16,908.08	11,737.48	129.14	622.61	206.00	3,563.28	0.00	33,166.59	1,23,311.63
Telangana	56,913.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56,913.73	304.63	6,884.68	10.57	95.08	58.87	1,243.29	155.29	8,752.39	65,666.12
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,353.31	0.00	6,353.31	0.00	7.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.01	6,360.32
Uttar Pradesh	1,52,505.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,619.52	2,874.63	1,56,999.35	0.00	3,971.31	46.65	2,923.55	175.24	850.64	84.85	8,052.23	1,65,051.58
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	609.78	0.00	609.78	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	350.62	13,919.23	0.00	14,850.17	15,459.95
West Bengal	89,513.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89,513.96	0.00	168.32	2.49	0.00	204.46	2,816.49	1,545.13	4,736.88	94,250.84
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>12,60,902.62</b>	<b>400.58</b>	<b>33,949.79</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>31,295.91</b>	<b>47,937.41</b>	<b>13,74,486.34</b>	<b>83,385.35</b>	<b>1,15,975.11</b>	<b>3,417.19</b>	<b>10,825.59</b>	<b>9,485.04</b>	<b>1,34,053.92</b>	<b>2,746.55</b>	<b>3,59,888.75</b>	<b>17,34,375.09</b>
<b>Import from Bhutan</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4,716.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4,716.10</b>	<b>4,716.10</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,60,902.62</b>	<b>400.58</b>	<b>33,949.79</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>31,295.91</b>	<b>47,937.41</b>	<b>13,74,486.34</b>	<b>83,385.35</b>	<b>1,15,975.11</b>	<b>3,417.19</b>	<b>10,825.59</b>	<b>9,485.04</b>	<b>1,38,770.02</b>	<b>2,746.55</b>	<b>3,64,604.85</b>	<b>17,39,091.19</b>

The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2024-25

(All generation figures are in MUs)

State	THERMAL				Nuclear	Total Conventional	Renewable								GRAND TOTAL
	Coal	Diesel / HSD	Lignite	Natural Gas			Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Large Hydro	Others	Total Renewable Energy	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	374.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	374.18	0.00	24.59	0.00	0.00	14.40	0.00	0.00	39.00	413.18
Andhra Pradesh	72,832.94		0.00	34.04	0.00	72,866.98	7,235.04	7,993.48	19.61	52.34	294.36	3,303.08	307.40	19,205.31	92,072.29
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.58	4,205.16	0.00	4,207.04	4,207.04
Assam	4,787.20	0.00	0.00	3,407.99	0.00	8,195.19	0.00	305.52	0.00	0.00	208.55	998.75	0.30	1,513.11	9,708.30
Bihar	60,757.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60,757.75	0.00	325.86	0.00	104.70	14.54	0.00	0.00	445.10	61,202.85
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.79	8.79
Chhattisgarh	1,66,431.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,66,431.38	0.00	1,523.27	1,543.26	20.05	139.34	419.42	0.00	3,645.35	1,70,076.73
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.87	12.76		0.00	0.00	0.00	28.63	28.63
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,878.01	0.00	3,878.01	0.00	206.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	542.41	748.95	4,626.96
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.14	65.24	65.24
Gujarat	79,769.84	0.00	5,245.75	8,411.70	12,301.55	1,05,728.84	25,440.90	20,219.48	107.62	0.00	205.98	6,028.52	0.00	52,002.50	1,57,731.34
Haryana	30,228.56	0.00	0.00	215.37	0.00	30,443.93	0.00	1,470.02	359.23	44.60	314.64	0.00	49.13	2,237.62	32,681.55
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.24	0.00	0.00	3,040.90	39,386.29	0.00	42,534.43	42,534.43
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	395.17	15,200.65	0.00	15,595.82	15,595.82
Jharkhand	38,812.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38,812.21	0.00	17.64	0.00	0.00	6.25	269.12	0.00	293.01	39,105.22
Karnataka	44,367.93		0.00	314.38	7,358.02	52,040.33	13,620.33	15,699.63	32.15	2,474.25	2,259.49	14,056.00	0.00	48,141.85	1,00,182.18
Kerala	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	119.85	1,711.83	0.00	20.53	814.29	6,733.99	56.64	9,457.13	9,458.66
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	413.06	0.00	413.06	413.06
Lakshadweep	0.00	66.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.94	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	67.03
Madhya Pradesh	1,46,116.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,46,116.76	4,712.84	7,123.73	61.95	121.55	482.19	7,606.73	65.06	20,174.05	1,66,290.81
Maharashtra	1,31,157.23	0.00	0.00	5,390.97	8,467.44	1,45,015.64	7,659.71	7,725.20	259.41	3,001.04	855.48	5,635.24	90.35	25,226.43	1,70,242.07
Manipur	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.68	0.00	0.00		706.37	0.00	715.05	715.05
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.65	905.58	0.00	1,022.23	1,022.23
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.38	0.00	0.00	52.11	240.30	0.00	317.79	317.79
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.62	215.02	0.00	313.64	313.64
Orissa	68,638.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68,638.78	0.00	786.75	53.80	0.00	457.20	6,285.36	0.00	7,583.11	76,221.89
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	204.95	0.00	204.95	0.00	12.24		0.00		0.00	0.00	12.24	217.19
Punjab	33,575.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33,575.21	0.00	1,372.73	692.06	348.11	734.01	4,126.11	0.00	7,273.02	40,848.23
Rajasthan	56,545.08	0.00	8,520.18	921.90	7,430.95	73,418.11	6,941.26	49,101.62	400.85	0.00	4.15	905.80	0.00	57,353.68	1,30,771.79
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	2,012.67	0.00	2,025.02	2,025.02
Tamil Nadu	53,376.75	0.00	19,228.84	1,615.77	17,493.39	91,714.75	17,326.66	15,739.30	106.90	377.99	256.60	4,602.72	0.00	38,410.17	1,30,124.92
Telangana	56,969.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56,969.20	290.60	6,941.75	12.61	64.28	74.48	5,270.78	257.96	12,912.48	69,881.68
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,099.65	0.00	5,099.65	0.00	5.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.97	5,105.62
Uttar Pradesh	1,61,337.30	0.00	0.00	1,247.56	3,629.48	1,66,214.34	0.00	4,966.06	76.48	2,457.35	179.00	1,273.74	29.88	8,982.50	1,75,196.84
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	837.76	0.00	837.76	0.00	331.80	0.00	248.52	353.40	15,183.82	0.00	16,117.54	16,955.30
West Bengal	93,168.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93,168.17	0.00	320.75	0.00	0.00	183.30	2,649.70	1,462.46	4,616.21	97,784.38
All India Total	12,98,872.29	442.65	32,994.77	31,580.05	56,680.83	14,20,570.59	83,347.19	1,44,150.23	3,738.67	9,335.32	11,568.04	1,48,633.98	2,869.73	4,03,643.17	18,24,213.76
Import from Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,484.18	0.00	5,484.18	5,484.18
Grand Total	12,98,872.29	442.65	32,994.77	31,580.05	56,680.83	14,20,570.59	83,347.19	1,44,150.23	3,738.67	9,335.32	11,568.04	1,54,118.16	2,869.73	4,09,127.35	18,29,697.94

The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2025-26 (upto January, 2026)  
(All generation figures are in MUs)

State	THERMAL					Nuclear	Total Conventional	Renewable							GRAND TOTAL	
	Coal	Diesel / HSD	Lignite	Naptha	Natural Gas			Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small Hydro	Large Hydro	Others		Total Renewable Energy
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	303.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	303.76	0.00	13.82	0.00	0.00	12.52	0.00	0.00	26.35	330.11
Andhra Pradesh	60,057.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	311.49	0.00	60,369.06	8,158.13	6,690.00	12.11	31.17	346.86	5,072.66	318.13	20,629.05	80,998.11
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.32	4,191.90	0.00	4,194.44	4,194.44
Assam	3,725.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,401.39	0.00	6,126.86	0.00	269.12	0.00	0.00	130.87	1,303.04	0.41	1,703.43	7,830.29
Bihar	48,552.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48,552.97	0.00	263.60	0.00	48.36	18.42	0.00	0.00	330.38	48,883.35
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60	6.60
Chhattisgarh	1,37,510.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,37,510.04	0.00	1,472.28	1,215.23	6.15	235.49	283.73	0.00	3,212.88	1,40,722.92
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	10.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.34	27.34
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,443.98	0.00	2,443.98	0.00	172.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	410.34	582.45	3,026.43
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.78	54.37	54.37
Gujarat	47,161.20	0.00	4,461.15	0.00	5,463.45	10,502.42	67,588.22	29,311.21	19,801.11	122.19	0.00	155.78	5,853.74	0.00	55,244.03	1,22,832.25
Haryana	21,768.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.38	0.00	21,949.45	0.00	1,283.70	323.48	62.68	186.56	0.00	46.69	1,903.11	23,852.56
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.62	0.00	0.00	2,541.27	39,995.38	0.00	42,698.27	42,698.27
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	375.01	14,284.91	0.00	14,659.92	14,659.92
Jharkhand	32,911.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,911.14	0.00	14.70	0.00	0.00	17.11	134.36	0.00	166.17	33,077.31
Karnataka	33,965.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	519.32	4,775.14	39,260.25	16,546.77	14,420.68	39.00	2,752.46	2,671.87	13,190.08	3.84	49,624.69	88,884.94
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.59	1,865.46	0.00	0.00	874.69	8,085.61	80.47	11,023.83	11,023.83
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	431.14	0.00	431.14	431.14
Lakshadweep	0.00	54.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.45	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	54.53
Madhya Pradesh	1,16,622.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,16,622.47	4,132.38	6,645.53	58.40	49.64	440.33	7,342.78	41.19	18,710.25	1,35,332.72
Maharashtra	1,08,402.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,973.61	6,116.28	1,18,492.28	7,911.27	8,281.26	218.18	2,532.91	768.79	4,267.71	46.60	24,026.72	1,42,519.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	532.87	0.00	540.04	540.04
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.26	835.85	0.00	969.11	969.11
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.50	0.00	0.00	20.19	256.36	0.00	302.05	302.05
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.71	215.56	0.00	307.27	307.27
Orissa	57,099.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57,099.40	0.00	738.98	69.70	0.00	562.11	6,173.00	0.00	7,543.79	64,643.19
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.04	0.00	150.04	0.00	10.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.20	160.24
Punjab	27,411.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,411.21	0.00	1,121.59	568.19	157.22	398.15	3,741.88	0.00	5,987.02	33,398.23
Rajasthan	39,952.78	0.00	6,568.13	0.00	790.64	9,170.07	56,481.62	6,344.83	48,827.50	636.16	0.00	4.60	860.48	0.00	56,673.57	1,13,155.19
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.30	2,468.96	0.00	2,479.26	2,479.26
Tamil Nadu	38,885.29	0.00	13,877.44	0.00	1,047.91	12,489.71	66,300.35	22,803.85	15,759.73	0.00	164.82	278.44	5,250.44	0.00	44,257.28	1,10,557.63
Telangana	47,417.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47,417.65	260.92	5,601.37	15.96	48.77	77.08	6,535.14	252.15	12,791.38	60,209.03
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,239.22	0.00	4,239.22	0.00	7.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.88	4,247.10
Uttar Pradesh	1,37,067.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	764.60	2,140.05	1,39,971.99	0.00	4,244.53	88.47	1,574.63	70.53	1,555.80	30.92	7,564.88	1,47,536.87
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.12	0.00	477.12	0.00	276.50	0.00	207.10	294.50	14,822.01	0.00	15,600.11	16,077.23
West Bengal	73,371.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73,371.75	0.00	337.72	0.00	0.00	168.32	2,353.73	1,216.05	4,075.83	77,447.58
All India Total	10,31,882.53	358.21	24,906.72	0.00	22,764.15	45,193.67	11,25,105.28	95,586.95	1,38,386.93	3,377.60	7,635.91	10,885.08	1,50,039.12	2,453.59	4,08,365.17	15,33,470.45
Import from Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,765.68	0.00	7,765.68	7,765.68
Grand Total	10,31,882.53	358.21	24,906.72	0.00	22,764.15	45,193.67	11,25,105.28	95,586.95	1,38,386.93	3,377.60	7,635.91	10,885.08	1,57,804.80	2,453.59	4,16,130.85	15,41,236.13

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-III****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (b) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 284 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES**

\*\*\*\*\*

The details of Power Supply Position in terms of peak demand and energy requirement in the Country for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026)

Financial Year (FY)	Energy [in Million Unit (MU)]				Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand Not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	( % )	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2020-21	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4	1,90,198	1,89,395	-802	-0.4
2021-22	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4	2,03,014	2,00,539	-2,475	-1.2
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	2,15,888	2,07,231	8,657	4.0
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	2,43,271	2,39,931	3,340	1.4
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	2,49,856	2,49,854	2	0.0
2025-26 (up to January, 2026)	14,27,436	14,27,009	427	0.0	2,45,444	2,45,416	28	0.0

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-IV****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (b) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN  
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 284 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON  
12.03.2026 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS  
SOURCES**

\*\*\*\*\*

**The details of Power Supply Position in terms of energy requirement in the state  
of Madhya Pradesh for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26  
(upto January, 2026)**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Energy Requirement</b>	<b>Energy Supplied</b>	<b>Energy not Supplied</b>	
	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>83,437</b>	<b>83,437</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>86,501</b>	<b>86,455</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>92,683</b>	<b>92,325</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>99,301</b>	<b>99,150</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>1,04,445</b>	<b>1,04,312</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>2025-26 (upto January, 2026)</b>	<b>85,679</b>	<b>85,670</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.0</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-V**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (b) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 284 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES**

\*\*\*\*\*

**The details of total unit supplied in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026)**

<b>FY 2020-21</b>	<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26 (upto January, 2026)</b>
<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>
<b>1,642.70</b>	<b>1,703.32</b>	<b>1,895.07</b>	<b>1,912.29</b>	<b>2,106.59</b>	<b>1,741.55</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.290  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS**

**†\*290. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and if so, the objectives and key components of the said scheme;**
- (b) the current status of implementation of the said scheme and the total number of States and Union Territories covered thereunder including Rajasthan;**
- (c) whether advanced technologies such as smart metering, distribution automation, data analytics and grid monitoring solutions are being applied under the said scheme to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses and improve billing efficiency and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the details of the impact of the implementation of the said scheme so far in terms of reduction in distribution losses, improvement in financial performance of DISCOMs and enhancement in the reliability of power supply?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

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

**\*\*\*\*\***

## STATEMENT

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.290 FOR REPLY ON 12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS ASKED BY DR. RAJESH MISHRA AND SHRI P P CHAUDHARY.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**(a) to (d): Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs.97,631 Cr.**

**Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the distribution utilities (excluding private sector utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. State/ UT-wise physical and financial progress of works sanctioned under RDSS (upto February 2026) is at Annexure I to III.**

**The following works have been sanctioned under the scheme to strengthen the distribution network and ensure proper energy accounting to improve the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses:**

- Creation of new substations and upgradation of substations.**
- Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs.**
- Replacement of old conductors.**
- New GIS substations, under-grounding of HT/LT lines.**
- IT/OT systems like Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), DT Health monitoring, Distribution Management systems etc to improve grid monitoring.**

- **Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs. Till date, smart meters have been installed for 4.38 crore consumers, 1.63 lakh feeders and 14.84 lakh DTs under the scheme. Overall, more than 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes. Smart metering works help improve the billing efficiency of utilities through automatic energy accounting which helps to identify leakages and high loss areas. It also helps to improve the collection efficiency of utilities through pre-paid system.**

**The financial assistance being provided to the States/UTs for loss reduction infrastructure works is contingent on the performance of the Distribution Utilities against key financial and operational parameters including the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. This has helped in timely release of subsidy and Government department dues to the utilities. It has also nudged the Utilities for regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, improve billing by reducing leakages and improve collection against energy billed.**

**With concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments and as a result of reform measures undertaken, AT&C Losses across the country have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the gap between the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. The average daily hours of supply across the country have also improved to 22.6 hours in rural areas and 23.4 hours in urban areas in FY25.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN  
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 290 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON  
12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Details of Funds Sanctioned under RDSS (upto Feb., 2026)****(In Rscore)**

<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>Smart Metering</b>	<b>Loss Reduction</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>516</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>10,708</b>	<b>14,836</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,226</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>7,444</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>10,559</b>	<b>12,581</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>8,126</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>716</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>10,642</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>16,731</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,794</b>	<b>6,794</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>4,116</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>6,098</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>4,326</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>11,339</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>876</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>8,911</b>	<b>9,738</b>	<b>18,649</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>15,215</b>	<b>17,238</b>	<b>32,453</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>748</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,542</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>503</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>9,642</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>18,693</b>	<b>28,408</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>518</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>19,235</b>	<b>9,568</b>	<b>28,803</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>917</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>18,956</b>	<b>21,782</b>	<b>40,739</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>3,477</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>7,223</b>	<b>19,893</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,30,671</b>	<b>1,52,854</b>	<b>2,83,525</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN  
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 290 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON  
12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Physical progress of loss reduction works under RDSS (upto Feb., 2026)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Physical Progress in (%)</b>	<b>Financial Progress in (%)</b>
<b>Andaman and Nicobar</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>35%</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN  
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 290 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON  
12.03.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF RDSS**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS (upto Feb., 2026)**

State/UTs	Consumer Meters (Nos.)		DT Meters (Nos.)		Feeder Meters (Nos.)		Total Meters (Nos.)	
	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed
Andaman & Nicobar	83,573	-	1,148	-	114	-	84,835	-
Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	24,90,314	2,93,140	1,01,788	17,358	9,312	59,19,344	26,01,414
Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	62,577	10,116	311	688	263	2,98,250	63,151
Assam	63,64,798	49,75,780	77,547	57,731	2,782	2,879	64,45,127	50,36,390
Bihar	23,50,000	20,18,637	2,50,726	1,87,495	6,427	5,799	26,07,153	22,11,931
Chhattisgarh	59,62,115	35,49,336	2,10,644	76,021	6,720	5,968	61,79,479	36,31,325
Delhi			766		2,755	-	3,521	-
Goa	7,41,160	219	8,369	1,729	827	827	7,50,356	2,775
Gujarat	1,64,87,100	39,62,299	3,00,487	1,44,571			1,67,87,587	41,06,870
Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	8,09,994	39,012	24,688	1,951	1,656	28,41,908	8,36,338
Jammu and Kashmir	14,07,045	6,33,990	88,037	18,812	2,608	1,445	14,97,690	6,54,247
Jharkhand	13,41,306	6,51,745	19,512	1,130	1,226	881	13,62,044	6,53,756
Kerala	1,32,89,361	1,73,467	87,615	286	6,025	2,904	1,33,83,001	1,76,657
Madhya Pradesh	1,29,80,102	34,12,471	4,19,396	1,63,640	29,708	26,734	1,34,29,206	36,02,845
Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	92,04,549	4,10,905	2,95,172	29,214	31,524	2,40,04,866	95,31,245
Manipur	1,54,400	39,272	11,451	796	357	236	1,66,208	40,304
Meghalaya	4,60,000	-	11,419	-	1,324	-	4,72,743	-
Mizoram	2,89,383	30,250	2,300	440	398	297	2,92,081	30,987
Nagaland	3,17,210	36,218	6,276	845	392	168	3,23,878	37,231
Puducherry	4,03,767	26,046	3,105	89	180	123	4,07,052	26,258
Punjab	87,84,807	-	1,84,044	-	12,563	2,788	89,81,414	2,788
Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	28,85,872	4,34,608	38,709	27,128	25,426	1,47,36,692	29,50,007
Sikkim	1,44,680	86,956	3,229	1,473	633	471	1,48,542	88,900
Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	-	4,72,500	-	18,274	9,746	3,04,90,774	9,746
Tripura	5,47,489	1,97,087	14,908	7,820	473	473	5,62,870	2,05,380
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,056	75,23,920	15,26,801	2,93,353	20,874	25,668	2,85,26,730	78,42,941
Uttarakhand	15,87,870	4,75,192	59,212	8,849	2,602	2,500	16,49,684	4,86,541
West Bengal	2,07,17,969	5,64,262	3,05,419	58,702	11,874	11,291	2,10,35,262	6,34,255
<b>RDSS-Total</b>	<b>19,79,30,131</b>	<b>4,38,10,453</b>	<b>52,52,692</b>	<b>14,84,450</b>	<b>2,05,475</b>	<b>1,69,379</b>	<b>20,33,88,297</b>	<b>4,54,64,282</b>

**Note: Upto Feb-26, 4.54 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.97 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS**

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3221  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**CARBON CREDIT TRADING SCHEME**

**3221. SMT. SANJNA JATAV:  
SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:  
SMT. ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:  
SHRI P C MOHAN:  
SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:  
SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:  
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:  
DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:  
SMT. MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**

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

- (a) the implementation status of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme including operationalisation of the Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework for the Indian Carbon Market;**
- (b) the institutional arrangements established for the scheme including the National Steering Committee, the role of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) as administrator and the Grid India as Registry along with its current operational status;**
- (c) the progress in transitioning nine energy intensive sectors from the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme to the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme including the number of obligated entities registered and carbon credits issued and traded, State-wise including Rajasthan especially Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency;**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to expand offset mechanisms or integrate the Indian Carbon Market with international markets and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the manner in which major technology and innovation hubs such as Bengaluru can contribute to the Indian Carbon Market through green industries startups and urban climate initiatives and the phased roadmap for expanding participation of industries and urban local bodies in such cities under the scheme?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (b): The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) was notified by the Central Government in June 2023. For its implementation, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has issued the Detailed Procedure for Compliance Mechanism under CCTS, establishing a comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework to ensure accurate and transparent compliance. BEE has also released the Accreditation Procedure and Eligibility Criteria for Accredited Carbon Verification Agencies and the Detailed Procedure for Offset Mechanism under CCTS.**

**The institutional framework for CCTS is already operational. It includes a National Steering Committee co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, with Grid India acting as the Registry, BEE as the Administrator, and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as the Regulator for the Indian carbon market.**

**(c): Seven energy-intensive sectors—Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Pulp and Paper, Petrochemicals, Petroleum Refinery, and Textile—have been transitioned from Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme (PAT) to the CCTS. Under these sectors, a total of 490 obligated entities have been assigned Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity targets, of which 64 are located in the State of Rajasthan.**

**The state-wise details of all 490 obligated entities, including those in Rajasthan, are provided in Annexure-I. At present, no Carbon Credit Certificates have been issued to any obligated entity under CCTS.**

**(d): At present, there is no proposal to further expand the Offset Mechanism under CCTS. The Government has already notified the sectors eligible for project registration under the mechanism, namely Energy, Industries, Agriculture, Waste Handling and Disposal, Forestry, Transport, Fugitive Emissions, Construction, Solvent Use, and Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS).**

**Further, the Government has finalized thirteen activities eligible for international trading of carbon credits under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. The list of approved activities is enclosed at Annexure-II.**

**(e): Under the Offset Mechanism of CCTS, non-obligated entities including industries and urban local bodies, may voluntarily register approved mitigation activities for the purpose of seeking issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates. To facilitate this, the Bureau has developed nine methodologies under offset mechanism, which provide standardized approaches for quantifying and verifying emission reductions or removals. Details of methodologies are enclosed at Annexure-III.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3221 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

<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>

### Obligated Entities in the State of Rajasthan

<b>District</b>	<b>Total number of Obligated Entities</b>
<b>Kota</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Alwar</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Sirohi</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Chittorgarh</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Udaipur</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Ajmer</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Pali</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Bundi</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Kotputli</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Nagaur</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Jodhpur</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sri Ganganagar</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sikar</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Bhilwara</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Banswara</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Jhalawar</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

## **ANNEXURE-II**

### **ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3221 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **List of activities approved by NDAIPA**

##### **I. GHG Mitigation Activities:**

- 1. Renewable energy with storage (only stored component)**
- 2. Solar thermal power**
- 3. Off- shore wind**
- 4. Green Hydrogen**
- 5. Compressed biogas**
- 6. Emerging mobility solutions like fuel cells**
- 7. High end technology for energy efficiency**
- 8. Sustainable Aviation Fuel**
- 9. Best available technologies for process improvement in hard to abate sectors**
- 10. Tidal energy, Ocean Thermal Energy, Ocean Salt Gradient Energy, Ocean Wave Energy and Ocean Current Energy**
- 11. High Voltage Direct Current Transmission in conjunction with the renewable energy projects**

##### **II Alternate Materials:**

- 12. Green Ammonia**

##### **II. Removal Activities:**

- 13. Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3221 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**List of methodologies in the offset mechanism under CCTS**

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3227  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF POWER SUPPLY**

**3227. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

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

- (a) the details of efforts made by the Government to improve availability and quality of powersupply across the country till now;**
- (b) whether the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme has emphasis on improvement inefficiency of distribution utilities and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the objectives of the said scheme and the achievements made so far particularly in theState of Assam; and**
- (d) whether advanced technologies for reducing the distribution losses are being implementedunder the scheme and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.51 GW (as on January, 2026). Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.**

**The Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) is given at Annexure. The 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission / distribution network.**

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

**.....2.**

**Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector.**

**A key objective of the RDSS is to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15 % and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to Zero. To achieve this objective, works amounting to Rs 1.53 Lakh Crores for strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure and Rs 1.3 lakh Crores for smart metering have been sanctioned under the scheme based on the proposals submitted by States.**

**The following works to strengthen the distribution network have been sanctioned under the scheme:**

- **Works for creation of new substations/upgradation of substations**
- **Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs**
- **Replacement of old conductors**
- **Undergrounding of HT/LT lines**
- **Segregation of agricultural feeders**

**Further, smart metering works help improve the collection efficiency of Distribution utilities while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs have been sanctioned under the scheme. Till date, 4.55 crore smart meters have been installed under RDSS, and overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes**

**For the State of Assam projects worth Rs. 3,395 crores for loss reduction infrastructure works and Rs. 4,050 crores for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. For the State of Assam, 64.45 lakh smart meters have been sanctioned as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), out of which 50.36 lakh smart meters have been installed as on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2026 under the scheme.**

**The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to the above initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.**

**With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.**

**Assam power Distribution Company limited (APDCL) has bought down the AT&C losses from 18.55 % in FY 2020-21 to 15.44 % in FY 2024-25 and reduced the ACS-ARR gap from 0.32 in FY 2020-21 to (0.26) in FY 2024-25.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3227 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026):**

<b>Financial Year (FY)</b>	<b>Energy [in Million Unit (MU)]</b>			
	<b>Energy Requirement</b>	<b>Energy Supplied</b>	<b>Energy not Supplied</b>	
	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>(MU)</b>	<b>( % )</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>15,13,497</b>	<b>15,05,914</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>16,26,132</b>	<b>16,22,020</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>16,93,959</b>	<b>16,92,369</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>2025-26 (up to January, 2026)</b>	<b>14,27,436</b>	<b>14,27,009</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>0.03</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3232  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**POWER GENERATION CAPACITY FROM VARIOUS SOURCES**

**3232. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:**

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

**(a) whether it is a fact that India has added more than 50,000 MW of power generation capacity from all sources combined in the ongoing financial year till January 31, 2026 and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether it is also a fact that with this addition, India's total power generation capacity stands at 5,20,510.95 MW and if so, the details thereof; and**

**(c) whether it is also a fact that the power generation capacity centered on renewable sources represents about 50.65 per cent of the overall capacity at 2,63,189.33 MW 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): India has added 52,536.49 MW Installed Generation Capacity in the current financial year FY 2025-26 (till January, 2026). Source wise details, thereof are given at Annexure-I.**

**(b) & (c): As on 31.01.2026, the total Installed Generation Capacity is 5,20,511 MW, comprising of 2,48,542 MW (47.7%) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,71,969 MW (52.3%) of non-fossil fuel sources. Share of 'Renewable Energy' sources in total installed capacity is 2,63,189 MW (50.6%). The details of All India Installed Generation Capacity (as on 31.01.2026) is given at Annexure-II.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3232 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Details of All India Power Generation Capacity Addition during FY2025-26(till 31st January 2026):**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Power Generation Capacity Addition (in MW)</b>
<b>Coal</b>	<b>8,810</b>
<b>Gas</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Thermal Total</b>	<b>8,810</b>
<b>Hydro</b>	<b>3,370</b>
<b>Wind</b>	<b>4,612.58</b>
<b>Solar</b>	<b>34,955.24</b>
<b>Bio Power</b>	<b>30.61</b>
<b>Small Hydro</b>	<b>58.06</b>
<b>Renewable Total</b>	<b>43,026.49</b>
<b>Nuclear Total</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Total Capacity Addition</b>	<b>52,536.49</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3232 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Details of All India Power Generation Capacity as on 31.01.2026:**

Category		Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	% Share in Total
<b>Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>2,21,210</b>	<b>42.5%</b>
	<b>Lignite</b>	<b>6,620</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
	<b>Gas</b>	<b>20,122</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
	<b>Diesel</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
	<b>Total Fossil Fuel :</b>	<b>2,48,542</b>	<b>47.7%</b>
<b>Non-Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>RES (Incl. Hydro)</b>	<b>2,63,189</b>	<b>50.6%</b>
	<b>Hydro</b>	<b>51,165</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
	<b>Wind, Solar &amp; Other RE</b>	<b>2,12,025</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
	<i>Wind</i>	<i>54,650</i>	<i>10.5%</i>
	<i>Solar</i>	<i>1,40,602</i>	<i>27.0%</i>
	<i>BM Power/Cogen.</i>	<i>10,757</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
	<i>Waste to Energy</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>0.2%</i>
	<i>Small Hydro Power</i>	<i>5,159</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
	<b>Nuclear</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Total Non-Fossil Fuel :</b>	<b>2,71,969</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	
<b>Total Installed Capacity (Fossil Fuel &amp; Non-Fossil Fuel)</b>		<b>5,20,511</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3244  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**LAND-REVENUE CESS ON HYDRO PROJECTS**

**3244. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

**(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent notification issued by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh imposing a land-revenue cess on hydropower and dam projects, including inter-State and Central sector projects such as Bhakra, Pong and Beas-Sutle systems and if so, the details thereof;**

**(b) whether representations have been received from Central Public Sector Undertakings, including Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB) expressing concerns that the cess may be inconsistent with existing agreements, statutory arrangements and tariff frameworks and if so, the details thereof and the action being planned thereon;**

**(c) whether the Government has examined the potential impact of the cess on power tariffs payable by beneficiary States and consumers, if so, the details thereof; and**

**(d) whether the Government proposes to hold consultations with the concerned State Government and stakeholder States to resolve the matter 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 Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP), vide notification dated 01.12.2025 has notified the annual land revenue at the rate of two percent of the average market value of the hydro power project, as assessed by the Revenue Officers. The land revenue is payable after consideration of objections from any interested party, shall be payable to the GoHP by the occupier of the land used for the project, with effect from 01.01.2026.**

**.....2.**

**Further, on 02.02.2026 and 03.02.2026, GoHP notified the Annual Rate of cess with respect to the Average Market Value of the projects. The notification includes, besides others, projects of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) viz Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB)**

**(b) : Following the notification issued by the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 01.12.2025, SJVN Limited, NHPC Limited, NTPC Limited and the Bhakra Beas Management Board submitted representations to the State Government. Subsequently, these CPSUs and BBMB have also filed civil writ petitions before the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, challenging the constitutional validity of the notifications issued by the State Government.**

**(c) : The potential impact of the land revenue on power tariff has been assessed by the concerned CPSUs and the Bhakra Beas Management Board, and the details thereof are placed at Annexure-I.**

**(d) : The land revenue notified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh has already been challenged by the CPSUs concerned and the Bhakra Beas Management Board before the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3244 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**POTENTIAL IMPACT OF CESS ON THE POWER TARIFF**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Power Station</b>	<b>Name of CPSU / Organization</b>	<b>Potential impact of the CESS</b>	
			<b>Land Revenue Cess as per Notification of the GoHP (Rs. in crore)</b>	<b>Impact on Tariff (Rs./kWh)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Bairasiul</b>	<b>NHPC</b>	<b>26.71</b>	<b>0.40</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Chamera-I</b>	<b>NHPC</b>	<b>80.14</b>	<b>0.48</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Chamera-II</b>	<b>NHPC</b>	<b>44.52</b>	<b>0.30</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Chamera-III</b>	<b>NHPC</b>	<b>34.28</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Parbati-III</b>	<b>NHPC</b>	<b>77.17</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Parbati-II</b>	<b>NHPC</b>	<b>118.72</b>	<b>0.38</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>NathpaJhakri HPS</b>	<b>SJVN</b>	<b>222.60</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Rampur</b>	<b>SJVN</b>	<b>61.14</b>	<b>0.38</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Koldam</b>	<b>NTPC</b>	<b>118.72</b>	<b>0.45</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Pong Power Hydro, BSL Project and Bhakra Dam</b>	<b>BBMB</b>	<b>433.15</b>	<b>0.43</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3296  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**GAS INSULATED SUB-STATIONS**

**3296. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:**

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

- (a) the number of new sub-stations, including Gas Insulated Sub-Stations (GIS), along with associated 66 KV / 33 KV / 22 KV / 11 KV transmission and distribution lines, established under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) during the last five years, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise with special reference to Kaiserganj Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the number of existing sub-stations and lines that have been renovated and modernised under IPDS during the last five years, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise especially in Kaiserganj Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (c) the criteria and procedure adopted for selection of existing sub-stations and lines for renovation and modernisation under the scheme?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a) & (b): Government of India (GoI) launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in 2014 to strengthen sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas and projects worth ₹ 28,731 crore were executed under the scheme. The scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. State-wise details of infrastructure works executed under IPDS are placed at Annexure-I.

The works under IPDS were sanctioned Circle-wise based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the Utilities. The Kaiserganj parliamentary constituency covers urban areas of Gonda & Baharich district in EDC Gonda Circle. The major works implemented at national level and in Electricity Distribution Circle (EDC), Gonda under IPDS are as below:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Milestone Name</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Projects executed (National level)</b>	<b>Projects executed (EDC Gonda)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>New Sub-stations (including GIS)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Aug. of Sub-station</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>3</b>	<b>New High Tension (HT) Lines<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>CKm</b>	<b>23,476</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Aerial Bunched Cable (ABC)</b>	<b>CKm</b>	<b>64,241</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>New Low Tension (LT) Lines</b>	<b>CKm</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Under Ground (UG) Cables</b>	<b>Km</b>	<b>22,023</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>New Distribution Transformers (DTs)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>59,992</b>	<b>127</b>

**^ comprising of 66/33/22/11 kv lines**

**Circle-wise details of infrastructure works including renovation of existing sub-stations & lines in the state of Uttar Pradesh including EDC Gonda circle are placed at Annexure-II.**

**(c): Based on Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State distribution utilities, assessing their requirement for the urban areas, and the recommendation of the State Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC), the projects were approved by the Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (Ministry of Power), constituted under the scheme.**

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) &amp; (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3296 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026

\*\*\*\*\*

## State-wise details of infrastructure works executed under IPDS

Sl.No	State	New Power Sub-Station (No)	GIS Sub-station (under GIS Project of IPDS) (No)	Augmentation of Substations (No)	New DT (No)	New HT Lines (ckm)	New LT Lines (ckm)	ABC * (km)	Under Ground Cable (km)	Augmentation /Reconduc-toring of HT Lines (ckm)	Augmenta-tion /Reconduc-toring of LT Lines (ckm)
1	A&N Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	104	24	96	2,856	982	384	266	39	315	185
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	470	312	234	67	4	74	08
4	Assam	13	2	39	686	617	179	2,454	5	546	90
5	Bihar	64	20	152	4,969	1,704	8	8,415	665	1,355	01
6	Chhattisgarh	32	-	64	1,667	1,069	63	3,249	43	148	42
7	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Goa	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Gujarat	19	-	55	6,111	539	98	5,300	2,088	522	12
10	Haryana	5	1	5	1,001	283	39	1,052	290	228	94
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	390	76	66	383	-	225	171
12	Jammu & Kashmir	17	3	46	816	155	46	1,036	2	156	79
13	Jharkhand	26	-	42	1,675	539	0	2,174	134	349	-
14	Karnataka	7	6	2	3,899	950	457	2,068	1,300	974	5,625
15	Kerala	3	-	12	885	444	199	1,188	211	194	2,724
16	Ladakh	-	-	4	82	25	-	62	-	11	-
17	Madhya Pradesh	58	-	133	4,391	2,017	1,444	3,450	9	638	2,122
18	Maharashtra	114	-	116	5,048	1,381	951	2,355	4,602	282	459
19	Manipur	4	-	2	200	130	0	989	-	-	-
20	Meghalaya	6	2	2	53	75	57	0	-	11	28
21	Mizoram	2	-	2	55	135	136	91	-	12	57
22	Nagaland	1	-	1	121	131	95	0	-	-	-
23	Odisha	14	-	92	1,983	754	-	3,405	18	994	-
24	Puducherry	-	-	0	50	4	-	-	12	-	-
25	Punjab	-	-	0	1,757	305	91	286	1	1,193	607
26	Rajasthan	127	4	195	2,395	664	81	79	2,817	158	321
27	Sikkim	1	-	2	39	5	18	28	92	01	03
28	Tamil Nadu	68	7	41	1,094	4,266	1,747	153	1,747	843	2,702
29	Telangana	54	-	54	4,284	853	1,634	352	216	401	1,304
30	Tripura	6	-	1	437	40	11	365	218	61	206
31	Uttar Pradesh	195	1	245	7,929	3,689	2,359	9,660	5,126	755	1,509
32	Uttarakhand	1	10	37	295	179	-	673	459	152	-
33	West Bengal	50	8	167	4,354	1,153	11	14,641	1,925	1,730	117
	<b>Total</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>59,992</b>	<b>23,476</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>64,241</b>	<b>22,023</b>	<b>12,328</b>	<b>18,466</b>

\*ABC: Aerial Bunched Cable

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3296 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

<b>Circle-wise details of infrastructure works executed under IPDS</b>											
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Circle Name</b>	<b>New Air Insulated Sub-station (Nos.)</b>	<b>GIS Sub-station (under GIS Project of IPDS) (Nos.)</b>	<b>Augmentation of Substations (Nos.)</b>	<b>New DT (Nos.)</b>	<b>New HT Lines (Ckm.)</b>	<b>New LT Lines (Ckm.)</b>	<b>ABC (Ckm.)</b>	<b>UG Cable (Ckm.)</b>	<b>HT Lines Aug./Reconductoring (Ckm.)</b>	<b>LT Lines Aug./Reconductoring (Ckm.)</b>
<b>DVVNL</b>											
1	EDC Agra	6	0	4	213	109	263	60	0	15	0
2	EDC Alighar	0	0		114	24	134	34	0	26	0
3	EDC Banda	1	0	0	111	42	51	104	0	0	0
4	EDC Etah	0	0	6	227	60	261	49	0	12	0
5	EDC Etawah	1	0	2	187	40	118	151	0	34	0
6	EDC Farukhabad	2	0	1	177	49	167	138	1	30	0
7	EDC Firozabad	2	0	8	65	41	70	16	0	0	0
8	EDC Hamirpur	0	0	0	150	35	106	171	0	0	0
9	EDC Hathras	1	0	0	108	61	130	16	0	7	0
10	EDC Jhansi	1	0	0	277	101	112	249	0	14	0
11	EDC Kanpur	1	0	1	182	87	106	101	3	28	0
12	EDC Mainpuri	1	0	5	158	59	206	36	0	44	0
13	EDC Mathura	1	0	0	153	77	126	130	0	60	0
14	EDC Orai	0	0	2	72	22	81	35	0	9	0
15	EUDC Aligrah	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0
16	EUDC Mathura	0	0	0	32	1	7	14	201	5	0
17	EUDC Jhansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2226</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MVVNL</b>											
1	Bareilly	3	0	7	200	247	73	337	19	10	63
2	EDC Badaun	3	0	4	133	77	14	21	19	0	278
3	EDC Barabanki	5	0	3	75	102	0	126	6	0	51
4	EDC Faizabad	6	0	1	95	171	51	445	42	9	49
5	EDC Gonda	9	0	3	127	149	7	55	10	7	550
6	EDC Hardoi	4	0	5	66	147	20	184	5	0	0
7	EDC Raibareli	1	0	0	64	20	41	0	18	0	105
8	EDC Shajahanpur	4	0	6	130	105	13	176	5	0	0
9	EDC Sitapur	6	0	7	97	137	31	233	20	0	99
10	EDC Sultanpur	5	0	0	26	76	13	74	4	9	17
11	EDC Unnao	7	0	2	127	146	18	121	26	7	104
12	Lucknow	2	0	0	55	38	54	54	30	0	109
13	EDC Ayodhya	0	0	3	26	0	0	0	770	0	0
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>1415</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1826</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1425</b>

<b>PuVVNL</b>											
1	EDC Azamgarh	4	0	9	40	45	0	86	13	0	0
2	EDC Basti	3	0	3	49	61	0	99	5	3	0
3	EDC Deoria	4	0	0	62	90	0	78	9	0	0
4	EDC Fatehpur	1	0	5	57	43	0	108	38	0	0
5	EDC Ghazipur	2	0	5	65	31	0	84	4	0	0
6	EDC Gorakhpur	1	0	5	29	20	0	65	1	0	0
7	EDC I Allahabad	5	0	3	33	56	0	137	15	0	0
8	EDC II Allahabad	3	0	3	38	11	0	151	18	0	0
9	EDC Jaunpur	2	0	2	81	51	0	176	12	10	0
10	EDC Mau	2	0	7	69	31	0	138	9	27	0
11	EDC Mirzapur	3	0	3	17	29	0	56	4	0	0
12	EDC Sonbhadra	3	0	4	37	24	0	87	8	0	0
13	EDC Varanasi	2	0	1	41	9	0	136	23	12	0
14	EUDC Allahabad	9	0	21	72	27	0	246	351	6	0
15	EUDC Gorakhpur	3	0	5	107	7	0	150	343	6	0
16	EUDC Varanasi	2	1	12	111	1	0	411	2247	0	0
<b>Total (C)</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2208</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>KESCo</b>											
1	EDC Kanpur	10	0	40	1503	91	24	415	306	365	84
<b>Total (D)</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>PVVNL<sup>^</sup></b>											
1	PVVNL-(Non-RAPDRP Urban towns)	53	0	34	1479	472	33	2839	498	0	0
2	PaVVNL- RAPDRP Urban towns)	10	0	13	593	355	29	1070	38	0	0
<b>Total (E)</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2072</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3909</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>		<b>196</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>7930</b>	<b>3691</b>	<b>2359</b>	<b>9662</b>	<b>5123</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1509</b>

<sup>^</sup> Scheme sanctioned as Project area wise [Non-RAPDRP Urban Towns (82 Nos towns) & R-APDRP Urbanowns (55 Nos. towns)] in PVVNL Discom under IPDS

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3302  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**VILLAGES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY**

**3302. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:  
SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

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

- (a) the number of villages in the country which are without electricity power supply, State-wise including Karnataka especially in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts and the reasons/hurdle thereof in the electrification of these villages;**
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to improve electricity supply in rural areas;**
- (c) the number of villages electrified during the last ten years, State-wise;**
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government for electrification of villages in rural areas in the country and the role of State Governments in this regard;**
- (e) whether any time frame has been fixed for electrification of all villages in rural areas in the country and if so, the details of ongoing rural electrification programmes with the help of the Union Government at present; and**
- (f) the financial assistance provided to each State for the purpose during the last three years?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (f): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to quality power to all consumers through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in 2021.**

**The objective of DDUGJY was to connect every inhabited un-electrified census village with electricity, and to strengthen the rural electricity distribution system. The objective of SAUBHAGYA was achieving universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country.**

**As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country (including Karnataka) were electrified by 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including 39 villages of the State of Karnataka. State wise details of villages electrified under DDUGJY are enclosed at Annexure I.**

**Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 3,83,798 households of the State of Karnataka. State wise details of households electrified during SAUBHAGYA are enclosed at Annexure II. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**Under the RDSS, based on survey by the States, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri AnusuchitJaatiAbhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. This includes Rs 45 crore sanctioned for electrification of 6,903 households in the State of Karnataka. Out of the above, a total of 3.42 lakh households have been electrified till date. The sunset date for the scheme is 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2028.**

**State wise details of fund released under RDSS for household works implemented under earlier schemes of DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA in the last 3 years is placed at Annexure III. State wise details of household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS including fund outlay and released till Feb., 2026 are enclosed at Annexure IV&V. District-wise details of households sanctioned under RDSS for the state of Karnataka are at Annexure-VI.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Villages electrified under DDUGJY**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the States</b>	<b>Number of villages electrified</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>1,483</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>2,732</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2,906</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>1,078</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>J &amp; K</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>2,583</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>422</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>1,051</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>3,281</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>1,498</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,374</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the States</b>	<b>No of Households electrified</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh*	1,81,930
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3	Assam	23,26,656
4	Bihar	32,59,041
5	Chhattisgarh	7,92,368
6	Gujarat*	41,317
7	Haryana	54,681
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3,77,045
10	Jharkhand	17,30,708
11	Karnataka	3,83,798
12	Ladakh	10,456
13	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
14	Maharashtra	15,17,922
15	Manipur	1,08,115
16	Meghalaya	2,00,240
17	Mizoram	27,970
18	Nagaland	1,39,516
19	Odisha	24,52,444
20	Puducherry*	912
21	Punjab	3,477
22	Rajasthan	21,27,728
23	Sikkim	14,900
24	Tamil Nadu*	2,170
25	Telangana	5,15,084
26	Tripura	1,39,090
27	Uttar Pradesh	91,80,571
28	Uttarakhand	2,48,751
29	West Bengal	7,32,290
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,86,13,424</b>

*\*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme*

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-III****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**State wise fund released under RDSS for Electrification works  
sanctioned under DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA**

<b>State/ UT</b>	<b>Funds released (Rs in crore)</b>
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>3.96</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>76.11</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>981.13</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>48.05</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>5.13</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>12.52</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>158.78</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>196.69</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>8.78</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>2.74</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>95.45</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>99.06</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>69.29</b>
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>4.88</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>157.51</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>44.24</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>103.22</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>49.75</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2117.29</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Household electrification status under RDSS**

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crore)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crore)	Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified
<b>A.</b>	<b>Additional. Households</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.55	15,475	15,319
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506	0
3	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111	16,748
4	Bihar	238.86	143.32	35,467	0
5	Chhattisgarh	166.55	99.93	34,078	9,084
6	Jammu & Kashmir	106.70	96.03	15,359	0
7	Jharkhand	25.16	15.09	4,853	804
8	Kerala	0.33	0.20	40	11
9	Madhya Pradesh	1.13	0.68	196	21
10	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972	0
11	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
12	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167	0
13	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004	0
14	Rajasthan	1,526.94	916.16	3,38,702	91,534
15	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487	1,317
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>4,678.19</b>	<b>3,328.60</b>	<b>9,41,918</b>	<b>134,838</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Vibrant Village Program</b>				
1	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	5.47	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>39.34</b>	<b>35.41</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>PM-JANMAN</b>				
<b>C1</b>	<b>Under RDSS</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	24,967	24,925
2	Chhattisgarh	38.16	22.90	7,077	7,160
3	Jharkhand	74.13	44.48	12,442	11,504
4	Karnataka	3.76	2.26	1,615	1,546
5	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	314
6	Madhya Pradesh	148.83	89.28	30,216	27,202
7	Maharashtra	26.61	15.97	8,556	9,216
8	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	16,023
9	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.93	8,603	7,053
10	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
11	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	11,692
12	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	195
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669	669
	<b>Sub Total (C1)</b>	<b>521.59</b>	<b>331.57</b>	<b>1,27,987</b>	<b>1,21,383</b>
<b>C2</b>	<b>Under State Plan</b>				
1	Gujarat	0	0	0	6,626
2	Odisha	0	0	0	5,203
3	West Bengal	0	0	0	3,372
	<b>Sub Total (C2)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,201</b>

<b>C3</b>	<b>Public Places under RDSS</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Sub Total (C3)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Total (C=C1+C2+C3)</b>	<b>521.74</b>	<b>331.66</b>	<b>1,28,012</b>	<b>1,36,604</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>DA-JGUA</b>				
<b>D1</b>	<b>Under RDSS</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>4,527</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>8.20</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,579</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>61.40</b>	<b>36.84</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>752</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>218.44</b>	<b>131.06</b>	<b>39,579</b>	<b>15,456</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>89.84</b>	<b>80.85</b>	<b>13,824</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>92.44</b>	<b>55.47</b>	<b>19,467</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>24.60</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>1,429</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>305.66</b>	<b>183.40</b>	<b>59,172</b>	<b>15,981</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>23.60</b>	<b>14.16</b>	<b>6,961</b>	<b>5,228</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>197.11</b>	<b>118.26</b>	<b>82,842</b>	<b>492</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>110.73</b>	<b>66.44</b>	<b>26,525</b>	<b>17,465</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>40.69</b>	<b>36.62</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>6,678</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>32.21</b>	<b>19.32</b>	<b>6,867</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>157</b>
	<b>Sub Total (D1)</b>	<b>1,247.50</b>	<b>790.52</b>	<b>2,83,558</b>	<b>70,067</b>
<b>D2</b>	<b>Under State Plan</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Sub Total (D2)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>D3</b>	<b>Public Places under RDSS</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Sub Total (D3)</b>	<b>18.63</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>D4</b>	<b>Public Places under State Plan</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Sub Total (D4)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4)</b>	<b>1,266.13</b>	<b>802.44</b>	<b>2,87,761</b>	<b>70,318</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>PM-AJAY</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>437</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>6.141</b>	<b>3.684</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>6.810</b>	<b>4.086</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>361</b>
	<b>Total (E)</b>	<b>16.45</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>801</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>6,521.85</b>	<b>4,507.98</b>	<b>13,65,139</b>	<b>3,42,561</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-V****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Funds released for household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS**

<b>States / UTs</b>	<b>GBS released (Rs in crore)</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>43.15</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>13.20</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>193.03</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>53.02</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>11.28</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>10.21</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>22.54</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>5.34</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>1.97</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>102.43</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>16.70</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>17.09</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>11.92</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>8.83</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>35.65</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>45.29</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>106.74</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>699.43</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-VI****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3302 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**District-wise details of households sanctioned under RDSS for Karnataka**

<b>DAJGUA</b>				
<b>DISCOM</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total no. of Household</b>	<b>Sanction cost (in Lakhs)</b>	<b>Progress (no. of HHs)</b>
<b>CESC</b>	<b>Mysore</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>319.36</b>	<b>497</b>
	<b>Chamaraj nagar</b>	<b>2510</b>	<b>3633.07</b>	<b>428</b>
	<b>Kodagu</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>644.48</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>PVTG</b>				
<b>DISCOM</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total no. of Household</b>	<b>Sanction cost (in Lakhs)</b>	<b>Progress (no. of HHs)</b>
<b>CESC</b>	<b>Mysore</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>185.17</b>	<b>852</b>
	<b>Chamaraj nagar</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>45.31</b>	<b>176</b>
	<b>Kodagu</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>138.93</b>	<b>509</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3303  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**IRREGULARITIES IN CONSTRUCTION OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA SETU BUILT BY DVC**

**3303. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding violation of the Indian Railway Bridge Manual, Standard Construction Quality, Safety Guidelines and Labour Laws in the construction of Swami Vivekananda Setu (ROB), BTPS Bokaro (Jharkhand) built by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the details of the approved cost, tender price, revised cost, scheduled date of commencement and completion and actual completion date for the construction of the said bridge;**
- (c) whether any third-party quality control, safety audit, track safety clearance, CRS approval and Design Basis Report (DBR) approval have been obtained for the said project and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the project was carried out by a contractor or sub-contractor and if so, the details of the companies involved and the total amount of payments made so far; and**
- (e) whether the Government is considering a high-level independent inquiry/investigation by Special Investigation Team (SIT) or any other agency in this matter 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) : Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has reported that it has received a complaint from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament from Giridih regarding alleged irregularities in the construction of Swami Vivekananda Setu (Rail Over Bridge), BTPS Bokaro, Jharkhand. The complaint was received vide letters dated 14.02.2026 and 25.02.2026 requesting a high-level inquiry into alleged violations of construction quality standards, safety guidelines and labour laws during the execution of the project.**

**(b): The approved project cost for the work titled “Construction of Bridge on River Konar along with its approach road including Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on Gomoh–Barkakana Railway Line at BTPS, DVC Bokaro” was Rs 149.30 crore. DVC engaged M/s RITES Ltd. (RITES) as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for the above work. RITES awarded the execution contract to M/s Supreme-BKB-DECO (JV) at Rs. 134.22 crore, the L-1 bidder and therefore, the project cost was revised to Rs 149.90 crore (including service tax, education cess and cost of publication of NIT). The project work commenced from 25.02.2015 and the scheduled date of completion was 24.02.2018. However, on request of RITES, extension of time (EOT) was granted up to 31.03.2026 for completing the remaining work. The entire work has been executed in three phases. In Phase-I, the portion of the bridge over river Konar along with its approach roads and Ramp-1 were completed and opened for traffic on 26.01.2020. In Phase-II, the Rail Over Bridge (ROB) over the Gomoh–Barkakana Railway Line has been completed on 27.02.2026 and in Phase-III, the work relating to Ramp-2 connecting the bridge to BTPS is to be completed.**

**(c): DVC has informed that third-party quality control and testing have been carried out by Birsa Institute of Technology (BIT)Sindri, Jharkhand; Certification Engineers International Ltd. (CEIL) and Research Design & Standards Organization (RDSO), Lucknow. Approval for launching of girders was issued by East Central Railway (ECR). ECR also accorded approval to the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) after verification of track clearances and compliance with the Schedule of Dimensions (SOD) and other applicable railway standards. The inspection by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) is not mandated as per extant Railway guidelines governing ROB work of similar nature. The Design Report has been approved by National Institute of Technology (NIT), Patna.**

**(d): DVC engaged M/s RITES Ltd. (RITES) as Project Management Consultant (PMC) who awarded the contract for execution of the work to M/s Supreme–BKB–DECO (JV). The total payment made so far to the contractor for the project is Rs 144.00 crore.**

**(e): At present, no inquiry or investigation in the matter is under consideration.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3306  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**SMART METER SCHEME**

**†3306. SHRI RAJKUMAR ROAT:**

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

- (a) the States in which Smart Meter Scheme is currently operational in the country;**
- (b) the number of smart meters installed including the details of expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Rajasthan;**
- (c) whether it is mandatory for every consumer to have a smart meter installed;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof;**
- (e) whether any grievances have been received regarding these smart meters; and**
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the number of such grievances including the process of redressal including Rajasthan, district-wise?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (d) : Smart Metering is being implemented across the country under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) as well as other schemes including State plans. Under RDSS, smart metering works for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh distribution transformers (DT), totaling 20.33 Cr smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the request for proposals submitted by the States/ distribution utilities and 4.55 crore smart meters have been installed. A total of 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country. State wise details including for Rajasthan are enclosed at Annexure I and II.**

**Smart meters provide the following benefits to DISCOMs and consumers:**

- Accurate billing based on actual consumption.**
- Improved transparency and elimination of manual meter reading errors;**

- **Better energy accounting and improved collection efficiency for DISCOMs;**
- **Mobile-app based monitoring of consumption enabling consumers to manage their electricity usage; and**
- **Enabling advanced grid management and energy transition measures.**

**Installation of smart meters is being implemented in a phased manner, prioritizing installation in Government establishments, commercial, industrial and high-load consumers, and subsequently in other consumer categories based on successful demonstration of benefits.**

**(e) & (f):Initially, some concerns were raised by consumers regarding smart meters mainly due to limited awareness about their benefits. To address these concerns and enhance consumer confidence, the following advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementation in all States including Rajasthan, have been issued by the Ministry:**

- **Advisory to incentivize consumers for installation of prepaid smart meters through rebates;**
- **Advisory regarding no levy of penalty on consumers based on maximum demand recorded by smart meters;**
- **Advisory to ensure provisions for recovery of past arrears in easy installments;**
- **Advisory for installation of check meters in minimum 5 % of total smart meters installed and in cases related to excess billing, to enhance confidence in meter accuracy**
- **Consumer awareness programs through utilities, nodal agencies and Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI) service providers.**

**Further, the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 provide a robust consumer grievance redressal framework. Consumers may first approach the internal grievance redressal mechanism of the distribution utility and, if dissatisfied, approach the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF) and subsequently the Electricity Ombudsman for resolution of grievances.**

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3306 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Details of Smart Metering works sanctioned under RDSS**

In RsCrore

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>State /UT</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost</b>	<b>Sanctioned GBS</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>815</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>1,052</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>804</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Goa</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>10,642</b>	<b>1,885</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>1,413</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>8,911</b>	<b>1,504</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>15,215</b>	<b>2,840</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>960</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>1,686</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>19,235</b>	<b>3,398</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>18,956</b>	<b>3,501</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>2,089</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,30,671</b>	<b>24,173</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3306 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Details of Smart Meters installed under various schemes as on 28.02.2026**

<b>S No.</b>	<b>State/ UT</b>	<b>No. of Smart meters installed</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar	7,52,00
2	Andhra Pradesh	26,03,414
3	Arunachal Pradesh	63,151
4	Assam	55,78,084
5	Bihar	89,27,853
6	Chandigarh	24,214
7	Chhattisgarh	36,31,325
8	Delhi	2,60,000
9	Goa	2,775
10	Gujarat	41,30,630
11	Haryana	8,47,467
12	Himachal Pradesh	9,88,078
13	Jammu and Kashmir	13,13,433
14	Jharkhand	11,74,016
15	Kerala	1,77,462
16	Ladakh	57,509
17	Madhya Pradesh	39,79,244
18	Maharashtra	95,31,245
19	Manipur	40,304
20	Meghalaya	0
21	Mizoram	31,643
22	Nagaland	37,231
23	Odisha	4,500
24	Puducherry	26,258
25	Punjab	20,88,774
26	Rajasthan	35,64,314
27	Sikkim	88,900
28	Tamil Nadu	1,40,725
29	Telangana	8,882
30	Tripura	2,05,380
31	Uttar Pradesh	90,29,894
32	Uttarakhand	4,86,541
33	West Bengal	6,44,255
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,97,62,701</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3359  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**STATUS OF POWER SUPPLY IN SEEMANCHAL REGION**

**†3359. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:**

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

- (a) the current status of power supply and infrastructure in the Simanchal region of Bihar, where reports of widespread disruptions have emerged recently due to adverse weather incidents;**
- (b) the data regarding power supply interruptions, the number of affected households and restorative actions taken in this specific region during the last three months; and**
- (c) whether the Government in coordination with State agencies, has any special plan to implement long-term measures for this region, such as grid strengthening, renewable energy solutions in inaccessible terrains and the deployment of Quick Response Teams (QRTs) and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.511 GW. India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.**

**The details of Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar in terms of Energy during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) in terms of Energy are given at Annexure I. The gap between Energy Supplied and Energy Requirement has declined from 2.0% during FY 2022-23 to almost 'NIL' during the current year. Therefore, the Energy Supplied have been commensurate to the Energy Requirement for the State of Bihar.**

**Further, Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers in various areas of the state 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.**

**As per details received from National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS), in current financial year (upto December, 2025), the average daily hours of power supply in rural and urban areas in the state of Bihar is 22.9 hours and 23.4 hours respectively.**

**Government of India launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned out of which amount worth Rs. 10,559 crore for distribution infrastructure works and Rs. 2,021 crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned for the State of Bihar which would help improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country including grid strengthening. District wise details for the State of Bihar are enclosed at Annexure II.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3359 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**The details of actual Power Supply Position for the State of Bihar in terms of Energy during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026)**

<b>Financial Years (FYs)</b>	<b>Energy Requirement</b>	<b>Energy Supplied</b>	<b>Energy not Supplied</b>	
	<b>( MU )</b>	<b>( MU )</b>	<b>( MU )</b>	<b>( % )</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>39,545</b>	<b>38,762</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>41,514</b>	<b>40,918</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>44,393</b>	<b>44,217</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>2025-26 (upto Jan, 2026)</b>	<b>40,749</b>	<b>40,735</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.0</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3359  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**District wise details of works sanctioned under RDSS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Sanctioned distribution infrastructure works (Rscore)</b>	<b>Sanctioned smart metering works (Rscore)</b>
1	Araria	204	45
2	Begusarai	235	57
3	Darbhanga	277	71
4	Gopalganj	152	43
5	Katihar	231	42
6	Khagaria	175	26
7	Kishanganj	178	36
8	Madhepura	124	25
9	Madhubani	240	44
10	Muzaffarpur	252	29
11	PaschimChampan	400	63
12	PurbiChampan	260	73
13	Purnea	257	56
14	Saharsa	125	33
15	Samastipur	286	61
16	Saran	182	57
17	Sheohar	66	7
18	Sitamarhi	161	42
19	Siwan	185	54
20	Supaul	285	38
21	Vaishali	308	61
22	Arwal	105	9
23	Aurangabad	214	44
24	Banka	164	25
25	Bhagalpur	243	26
26	Bhojpur	329	57
27	Buxar	258	33
28	Gaya	453	37
29	Jamui	182	25
30	Jehanabad	114	24
31	Kaimur	282	33
32	Lakhisarai	124	24
33	Munger	170	42
34	Nalanda	346	80
35	Nawada	256	40
36	Patna	1,751	466
37	Rohtas	304	66
38	Sheikhpura	125	18
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>10,003</b>	<b>2,013</b>
	<b>IT/OT works</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>PMA cost</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,559</b>	<b>2,021</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3370  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**IMPACT OF ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT BILL**

**3370. SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:**

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

- (a) the impact of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill proposals on tariff rationalisation and distribution reforms;**
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the financial viability of DISCOMs post-Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) implementation, if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the measures taken to address grid stability issues arising from increased renewable energy penetration;**
- (d) the status of smart metering rollout across States; and**
- (e) whether legislative or regulatory reforms are proposed to ensure time-bound payments to power generators 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 draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 proposes several measures aimed at introducing reforms in the distribution sector, ensuring financial viability of the power sector as well as economic competitiveness through tariff rationalisation. The Bill reinforces the principle of cost-reflective tariffs and seeks to progressively reduce cross-subsidies, thereby aligning tariffs with the actual cost of supply leading to financial viability of the power sector and reduction of tariff for industries. The draft Bill introduces important reforms to facilitate competition in power distribution. While the Electricity Act, 2003 already provides for competition in power supply through multiple distribution licensees in the same area and mandates non-discriminatory open access to the distribution network, but any new distribution licensee is presently required to establish its own network infrastructure. This results in duplication leading to higher system costs. The proposed amendments seek to remove such duplication by enabling the use of the existing distribution network by multiple licensees. For effective implementation, the Bill proposes to mandate State**

**Electricity Regulatory Commissions to establish a transparent framework for the operation of multiple distribution licensees within the same supply area. The Bill also proposes to exempt the distribution licensees from obligation of supply to consumers having demand more than 1 MW, in consultation with State Government. This would reduce fixed cost burden on distribution licensees and would ultimately benefit the consumers in terms of reduced tariff.**

**(b): Central Government, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector in the country. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities eligible under the scheme for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and smart metering works based on meeting pre-qualifying criteria like timely issuance of tariff and true-up order, timely publishing of quarterly and annual accounts, timely payment to Gencos, clearing the govtdept dues and achieving basic minimum benchmarks in reforms. As of 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2026, projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned for 32 States/UTs for loss reduction and smart metering works.**

**Additionally, following initiatives have been taken by the Central Government to improve financial viability of the distribution utilities:**

- i. Sub-ordinate legislations and standard operating procedures have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and timely payment of subsidies by State Governments.**
- ii. Sub-ordinate legislations have been framed for automatic pass through of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.**
- iii. Payment of dues on time through promulgation of Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules.**
- iv. Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities.**
- v. Performance based additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP.**

**With these efforts, AT&C losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25, while the ACS-ARR gap has narrowed from ₹0.69/kWh to ₹0.06/kWh. DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025 is enclosed at Annexure – I.**

**(c): A number of regulatory and operational measures have been undertaken to address grid stability challenges arising from the increasing penetration of renewable energy. These include the formulation and implementation of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, which prescribe technical and operational requirements for maintaining grid discipline and reliability. In addition, flexible operation of thermal generating units has been promoted to support system**

**balancing. Further, transmission infrastructure is being planned and strengthened in accordance with the National Electricity Plan (Transmission) to facilitate large-scale integration of renewable energy. Development of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) like Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Hydro Pumped Storage System (PSP) is being facilitated to enable renewable energy integration. A number of measures including Viability Gap Funding for BESS, waiver of inter-state transmission charges for ESS, financial support for PSP, bidding guidelines for procurement of ESS, national framework for ESS development have been taken to develop ESS, which is essential for integration of renewable sources at large scale in the grid. Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) have also been established for improved forecasting, scheduling, and real-time monitoring of renewable generation. In addition, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Ancillary Services) Regulations provide a framework for procuring ancillary services to maintain system frequency and ensure reliable grid operation.**

**(d): Smart metering is one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS to improve the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. 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. So far, 4.54 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS. In addition, smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes. Overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes as on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2026. The State/ UT-wise details of smart metering works under RDSS as on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2026 are placed at Annexure – II.**

**(e): The Central Government has notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, as amended from time to time, which provide a structured mechanism for liquidation of legacy dues and to ensure timely payment of current dues to generating companies, transmission licensees and trading licensees. These Rules have established a payment discipline framework through the levy of late payment surcharge and regulation of access to ensure adherence to payment schedules. In addition, payment security mechanisms in electricity market transactions have been provided to ensure timely settlement of dues payable to generating companies.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3370 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

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

<b>State/ DISCOM</b>	<b>AT&amp;C Loss (%)</b>	<b>ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh)</b>	<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs Cr)</b>	<b>Total Borrowings (Rs Cr)</b>
<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>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar PD</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</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>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Arunachal PD</b>	<b>46.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</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>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NDMC</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Goa PD</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</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>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3370 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**State-wise Smart Metering status under RDSS**

State/UTs	Smart Meters under RDSS (Nos.)		
	Sanctioned	Awarded	Installed
Andaman and Nicobar	84,835	84,835	-
Andhra Pradesh	59,19,344	59,81,561	26,01,414
Arunachal Pradesh	2,98,250	2,98,250	63,151
Assam	64,45,127	65,58,446	50,36,390
Bihar	26,07,153	25,98,542	22,11,931
Chhattisgarh	61,79,479	73,45,604	36,31,325
Delhi	3,521	-	-
Goa	7,50,356	7,50,356	2,775
Gujarat	1,67,87,587	1,67,91,087	41,06,870
Himachal Pradesh	28,41,908	29,18,432	8,36,338
Jammu and Kashmir	14,97,690	14,90,727	6,54,247
Jharkhand	13,62,044	13,62,044	6,53,756
Kerala	1,33,83,001	2,92,960	1,76,657
Madhya Pradesh	1,34,29,206	62,66,494	36,02,845
Maharashtra	2,40,04,866	2,52,73,775	95,31,245
Manipur	1,66,208	1,66,208	40,304
Meghalaya	4,72,743	4,72,743	-
Mizoram	2,92,081	2,92,081	30,987
Nagaland	3,23,878	3,23,878	37,231
Puducherry	4,07,052	4,07,052	26,258
Punjab	89,81,414	6,48,607	2,788
Rajasthan	1,47,36,692	1,47,54,023	29,50,007
Sikkim	1,48,542	1,48,542	88,900
Tamil Nadu	3,04,90,774	10,570	9,746
Tripura	5,62,870	5,27,013	2,05,380
Uttar Pradesh	2,85,26,730	2,85,26,730	78,42,941
Uttarakhand	16,49,684	16,49,684	4,86,541
West Bengal	2,10,35,262	40,31,566	6,34,255
<b>All India Total</b>	<b>20,33,88,297</b>	<b>12,99,71,810</b>	<b>4,54,64,282</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3373  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**FRAUDULENT CARBON CREDIT TRANSACTIONS**

**3373. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

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

- (a) the specific measures taken/to be taken by the Government to prevent fraudulent carbon credit transactions in India's evolving carbon market framework;**
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to balance economic growth with carbon reduction targets set for 2027 and 2030;**
- (c) the mechanisms to be put in place to ensure private sector compliance with carbon reduction targets; and**
- (d) the manner in which the Government plans to integrate learnings from international best practices discussed at Prakriti 2025 into India's climate policy framework?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : As per Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), notified in June, 2023 (as amended), the Grid Controller of India is the registry for the Indian carbon market. In order to prevent fraudulent carbon credit transactions in Indian carbon market, the functions assigned to the registry for the Indian carbon market include maintaining secure data base and records of all transactions. This registry is also the meta-registry for India.**

**.....2.**

**(b) : The mandatory compliance of greenhouse gas emission intensity (GEI) targets under CCTS covers only emission intensive industries, designated as “Obligated Entities” whose annual energy consumption are above certain thresholds. Further, while finalizing the GEI targets for different obligated entities, the marginal abatement cost of possible technological measures in the units of obligated entities are taken into consideration to ensure that such entities are given pragmatic and achievable targets.**

**(c) : Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has published Detailed Procedure for Compliance Mechanism under CCTS in July 2024 which covers comprehensive Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework to ensure accurate, transparent, and credible compliance. An essential aspect of the MRV framework is the verification process, which requires annual verification of GHG emissions data. Further, the environmental compensation may be levied and penalty may be imposed under Environment Protection Act in case of non-compliance of GEI targets by obligated entities.**

**(d) : An international conference on carbon markets titled “PRAKRITI” was held in February, 2025 at New Delhi wherein industries, financial institutions and other stakeholders participated to deliberate various aspects of carbon market, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction measures, financing for clean technologies etc. Learnings from this conference would enable the obligated entities to opt for the optimum measures to achieve GHG emission reduction targets. Further, learnings from this conference would also enable the Government optimize the policy framework of CCTS.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3383  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**REPLACEMENT OF DILAPIDATED WIRES**

**†3383. SHRI NEERAJ MAURYA:**

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

- (a) the details of the area-wise share out of the allocated amount of Rupees 12,585 crore at the national level for replacement of dilapidated wires (high loss lines) and construction of new 33/11 kv substations under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh including Bareilly, Budaun and Shahjahanpur districts;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a ten per cent decline in production has been recorded due to voltage fluctuation in the industrial areas of Aonla such as IFFCO and mentha clusters and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether agricultural feeder separation work has been completed fully in Uttar Pradesh including in Bareilly, Budaun and Shahjahanpur and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish a special green energy substation powered by solar energy in Aonla 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): 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) 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 Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the distribution utilities for distribution infrastructure works such as creation of new substations, augmentation of sub-

stations, installation of new distribution transformers (DTs), upgradation of DTs, replacement of conductors, new HT/ LT lines, feeder bifurcation, feeder segregation etc. based on request for proposals submitted by the States. Works amounting to Rs. 1.53 lakh crore have been sanctioned for distribution infrastructure works under the scheme including works amounting to Rs 21,780 crore for Uttar Pradesh. This includes works amounting to Rs 767 Cr for replacement of high loss lines in the district of Bareilly, Budaun and Shahjahanpur. District-wise details of works sanctioned for the State of Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are enclosed at Annexure.

(b): As reported by the State, there is no voltage fluctuation problem under Aonla Division and electricity consumption in the industrial sector has increased by approximately 15% in the financial year 2025-26 as compared to the previous financial year. It has also been reported that one IFFCO fertilizer plant is located in Aonla, which is being supplied power directly from a 132 KV transmission substation through an independent 132 KV feeder for reliable supply.

(c): Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders with the objective of efficient load management and enabling solarization of agricultural feeders. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 2,878 feeders were segregated under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and State Plan. Under RDSS, 1,799 feeders have been sanctioned of which 1,205 feeders have been segregated. The sunset date of the RDSS is 31<sup>st</sup> March 2028.

District-wise details are as under:

District	Segregated under DDUGJY/State Plan	Sanctioned under RDSS	Segregated under RDSS till date
Bareilly	32	19	12
Budaun	31	102	57
Shahjahanpur	39	52	21

(d): As reported by the State, construction work is currently underway for grid connectivity for construction of solar power plant of 7.70, 7.10 and 7.80 MW capacity respectively in Barsar, Aliganj and Rahtuiya areas of Aonla tehsil of Bareilly district.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3383  
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**District-wise details of Distribution Infrastructure works sanctioned under RDSS**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (Rscore)</b>
1	Agra	198.65
2	Aligarh	410.10
3	Auraiya	145.83
4	Banda	196.66
5	Chitrakoot	129.48
6	Etah	231.84
7	Etawah	171.78
8	Farrukhabad	169.61
9	Firozabad	295.55
10	Hamirpur	107.93
11	Hathras	163.16
12	Jalaun	169.54
13	Jhansi	200.58
14	Kannauj	133.95
15	Kanpur Dehat	117.28
16	Kanpur Nagar	114.71
17	Kashganj (KashiramNagr)	217.20
18	Lalitpur	119.48
19	Mahoba	96.80
20	Mainpuri	173.02
21	Mathura	326.08
22	Kanpur	1,330.10
23	Amethi	130.39
24	Ayodhya	174.52
25	Budaun	266.37
26	Bahraich	156.24
27	Barabanki	197.86
28	Bareilly	429.70
29	Shrawasti	75.72
30	Gonda	367.43
31	Hardoi	221.98
32	LakhimpurKheri	196.77
33	Lucknow	938.00
34	Raebareli	228.42
35	Pilibhit	199.03
36	Unnao	167.64
37	Ambedkarnagar	158.42
38	Balrampur	130.42
39	Shahjahanpur	230.89
40	Sitapur	221.41
41	Sultanpur	158.85
42	Baghpat	98.96
43	Bijnor	341.00

44	<b>Bulandshehar</b>	<b>362.56</b>
45	<b>G.B. Nagar</b>	<b>190.25</b>
46	<b>Ghaziabad</b>	<b>236.45</b>
47	<b>Hapur</b>	<b>183.73</b>
48	<b>JP Nagar (Amroha)</b>	<b>131.27</b>
49	<b>Meerut</b>	<b>327.66</b>
50	<b>Moradabad</b>	<b>278.19</b>
51	<b>Muzzffanagar</b>	<b>269.37</b>
52	<b>Rampur</b>	<b>142.69</b>
53	<b>Saharanpur</b>	<b>448.68</b>
54	<b>Sambhal</b>	<b>487.74</b>
55	<b>Shamli</b>	<b>106.05</b>
56	<b>NOIDA</b>	<b>1,313.50</b>
57	<b>Prayagraj</b>	<b>806.94</b>
58	<b>Pratapgarh</b>	<b>355.37</b>
59	<b>Fatehpur</b>	<b>369.94</b>
60	<b>Kaushambi</b>	<b>237.05</b>
61	<b>MIRZAPUR</b>	<b>169.42</b>
62	<b>Sonbhadra</b>	<b>204.08</b>
63	<b>Varanasi</b>	<b>1,927.93</b>
64	<b>Chandauli</b>	<b>90.77</b>
65	<b>Ghazipur</b>	<b>209.74</b>
66	<b>Jaunpur</b>	<b>327.42</b>
67	<b>Azamgarh</b>	<b>171.61</b>
68	<b>Ballia</b>	<b>294.80</b>
69	<b>Mau</b>	<b>223.73</b>
70	<b>Gorakhpur</b>	<b>194.14</b>
71	<b>Deoria</b>	<b>160.31</b>
72	<b>Kushinagar</b>	<b>134.52</b>
73	<b>Maharajganj</b>	<b>74.96</b>
74	<b>BASTI</b>	<b>96.70</b>
75	<b>SantKabir Nagar</b>	<b>39.90</b>
76	<b>Siddharthnagar</b>	<b>195.43</b>
77	<b>SantRavidas Nagar</b>	<b>131.93</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,204.16</b>
<b>IT/OT works</b>		<b>256.2</b>
<b>PMA charges</b>		<b>319.960</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>21,780.32</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3431  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**POWER GENERATION CAPACITY**

**†3431. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:**

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

- (a) the quantum of installed power generation capacity in the country at present;**
- (b) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding the share of power generated through various sources such as coal, hydro power, solar, wind and atomic energy and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the names of the States from where the highest number of complaints regarding powercuts have been received; and**
- (d) the average daily availability of power supply in rural and urban areas?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

- (a): At present, installed generation capacity in the country is 5,20,511 MW (as on January, 2026) and its source wise details are given at Annexure-I.**
- (b): The details of electricity generated in the country from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during last five financial years and current financial year (up to January, 2026) are given at Annexure-II.**
- (c): The State-wise details of 'Energy Requirement' and 'Energy Supplied' for FY 2025-26 (till January, 2026) are given at Annexure-III. 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.**
- (d): The average hours of supply in rural and urban areas in the current FY 2025-26 (upto December, 2025) is 22.6 and 23.4 respectively.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3431 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

The details of the country's present installed power capacity, including the percentage-wise share of thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable/non-fossil energy sources:

Category		Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	% Share in Total
<b>Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>2,21,210</b>	<b>42.5%</b>
	<b>Lignite</b>	<b>6,620</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
	<b>Gas</b>	<b>20,122</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
	<b>Diesel</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
	<b>Total Fossil Fuel:</b>	<b>2,48,542</b>	<b>47.7%</b>
<b>Non-Fossil Fuel</b>	<b>RES (Incl. Hydro)</b>	<b>2,63,189</b>	<b>50.6%</b>
	<b>Hydro</b>	<b>51,165</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
	<b>Wind, Solar &amp; Other RE</b>	<b>2,12,025</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
	<i>Wind</i>	<i>54,650</i>	<i>10.5%</i>
	<i>Solar</i>	<i>1,40,602</i>	<i>27.0%</i>
	<i>BM Power/Cogen.</i>	<i>10,757</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
	<i>Waste to Energy</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>0.2%</i>
	<i>Small Hydro Power</i>	<i>5,159</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
<b>Nuclear</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	
<b>Total Non-Fossil Fuel:</b>	<b>2,71,969</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	
<b>Total Installed Capacity (Fossil Fuel &amp; Non-Fossil Fuel)</b>		<b>5,20,511</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3431 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

The details of electricity generated in the country from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during last five financial years and current financial year ( up to Jan, 2026):

(All Generation figures are in Million Units (MUs))

Fuel		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Jan'26)
<b>THERMAL</b>	<b>COAL</b>	9,50,937.55	10,41,487.43	11,45,907.58	12,60,902.62	12,98,872.29	10,31,882.53
	<b>DIESEL/HSD</b>	126.31	117.24	229.71	400.58	442.65	358.21
	<b>LIGNITE</b>	30,505.68	37,094.04	36,188.34	33,949.79	32,994.77	24,906.72
	<b>MULTI FUEL</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>NAPHTHA</b>	101.41	0.00	0.83	0.03	0.00	0.00
	<b>NATURAL GAS</b>	50,842.59	36,015.77	23,884.21	31,295.91	31,580.05	22,764.15
<b>THERMAL Total</b>		<b>10,32,513.54</b>	<b>11,14,714.48</b>	<b>12,06,210.67</b>	<b>13,26,548.93</b>	<b>13,63,889.76</b>	<b>10,79,911.61</b>
<b>NUCLEAR</b>		<b>43,029.08</b>	<b>47,112.06</b>	<b>45,861.09</b>	<b>47,937.41</b>	<b>56,680.83</b>	<b>45,193.67</b>
<b>TOTAL [Conventional]</b>		<b>10,75,542.62</b>	<b>11,61,826.54</b>	<b>12,52,071.76</b>	<b>13,74,486.34</b>	<b>14,20,570.59</b>	<b>11,25,105.28</b>
<b>RES (excluding Large Hydro)</b>	<b>WIND</b>	60,149.95	68,640.07	71,814.16	83,385.35	83,347.19	95,586.95
	<b>SOLAR</b>	60,402.26	73,483.94	1,02,014.24	1,15,975.11	1,44,150.23	1,38,386.93
	<b>BIOMASS</b>	3,512.98	3,482.70	3,161.32	3,417.19	3,738.67	3,377.60
	<b>BAGASSE</b>	11,302.85	12,573.88	12,863.16	10,825.59	9,335.32	7,635.91
	<b>SMALL HYDRO</b>	10,258.41	10,463.55	11,170.62	9,485.04	11,568.04	10,885.08
	<b>OTHERS</b>	1,621.06	2,268.17	2,529.18	2,746.55	2,869.73	2,453.59
<b>Large Hydro</b>		<b>1,50,299.52</b>	<b>1,51,627.33</b>	<b>1,62,098.77</b>	<b>1,34,053.92</b>	<b>1,48,633.98</b>	<b>1,50,039.12</b>
<b>TOTAL [Renewable]</b>		<b>2,97,547.03</b>	<b>3,22,539.63</b>	<b>3,65,651.45</b>	<b>3,59,888.75</b>	<b>4,03,643.16</b>	<b>4,08,365.18</b>
<b>Bhutan Imp</b>		<b>8,765.50</b>	<b>7,493.20</b>	<b>6,742.40</b>	<b>4,716.10</b>	<b>5,484.18</b>	<b>7,765.68</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>13,81,855.15</b>	<b>14,91,859.37</b>	<b>16,24,465.61</b>	<b>17,39,091.19</b>	<b>18,29,697.93</b>	<b>15,41,236.14</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3431 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**The State-wise detail of energy requirement and energy supplied for FY 2025-26 (till January, 2026):**

State / System / Region	April,2025 - January,2026			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	( % )
Chandigarh	1,658	1,658	1	0.0
Delhi	33,809	33,801	8	0.0
Haryana	61,111	61,046	65	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	11,561	11,520	40	0.3
UT of J&K and Ladakh	16,840	16,824	16	0.1
Punjab	65,972	65,913	59	0.1
Rajasthan	93,062	93,062	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,41,475	1,41,449	26	0.0
Uttarakhand	14,081	14,027	53	0.4
Chhattisgarh	34,968	34,960	8	0.0
Gujarat	1,30,452	1,30,452	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	85,679	85,670	9	0.0
Maharashtra	1,66,392	1,66,383	9	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	9,372	9,372	0	0.0
Goa	4,528	4,528	0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	66,329	66,323	6	0.0
Telangana	69,259	69,252	7	0.0
Karnataka	76,580	76,571	9	0.0
Kerala	25,558	25,556	3	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,10,000	1,09,990	10	0.0
Puducherry	2,947	2,944	3	0.1
Lakshadweep (#)	60	60	0	0.0
Bihar	40,749	40,735	14	0.0
DVC	20,708	20,704	3	0.0
Jharkhand	13,005	13,000	5	0.0
Odisha	37,290	37,284	6	0.0
West Bengal	61,969	61,906	63	0.1
Sikkim	444	444	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar (#)	354	336	18	5.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1,007	1,007	0	0.0
Assam	11,875	11,875	1	0.0
Manipur	978	975	3	0.3
Meghalaya	1,741	1,741	0	0.0
Mizoram	629	629	0	0.0
Nagaland	849	849	0	0.0
Tripura (*)	1,655	1,654	0	0.0
<b>All India</b>	<b>14,27,436</b>	<b>14,27,009</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>0.0</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3436  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**WORKS UNDER DDUGJY IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**†3436. SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:  
SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:**

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

**(a) the details of works sanctioned and completed under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram JyotiYojana (DDUGJY) in the districts of Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh since 2020,district-wise;**

**(b) the total amount of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred under the said scheme forfeeder separation, strengthening of sub-transmission lines, installation of new transformers andrural electrification in these districts, district-wise;**

**(c) whether it is true that complaints regarding voltage problems, tripping and line losses arestill being received in some rural areas of Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur and if so, the details thereofand the steps taken by the Government to address those problems; and**

**(d) whether the Government is preparing any special action plan to complete the remainingpending works in these districts in a 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) & (b): Government of India (GoI) launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in 2014 for strengthening distribution infrastructure in rural areas and electrification of villages. The scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**The financial details and works executed in Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur districts of Uttar Pradesh under DDUGJY are enclosed at Annexure-I.**

**(c) & (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. GoI 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.**

**With the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector, GoI 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 works such as upgradation/ augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, replacement of conductors, new HT/ LT lines, feeder bifurcation, feeder segregation etc. based on proposal submitted the utilities. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, amounting to Rs 391 crore, Rs 358 crore and Rs 711 crore have been sanctioned for Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur districts of Uttar Pradesh respectively (details enclosed at Annexure-II).The sunset date of RDSS is 31<sup>st</sup> March 2028.**

**In addition, various distribution infrastructure works have been undertaken by the State under their business plan to resolve the voltage problems, tripping and line losses in these districts.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3436 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**DDUGJY details:****Financial details:**

<b>District</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (Rs in Crore)</b>	<b>Closure Cost (Rs in Crore)</b>	<b>GBS Released (Rs in Crore)</b>
<b>Etah</b>	<b>137.94</b>	<b>156.94</b>	<b>94.43</b>
<b>Jaunpur</b>	<b>44.78</b>	<b>61.46</b>	<b>36.97</b>
<b>Kanshiram Nagar</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>5.77</b>

**Major works executed:**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Etah</b>	<b>Jaunpur</b>	<b>Kanshiram Nagar (Kashganj)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Sub-stations (including augmentation)</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Distribution Transformers</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Feeder Segregation</b>	<b>CKMs</b>	<b>880.45</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>11 kV lines</b>	<b>CKMs</b>	<b>158.42</b>	<b>38.99</b>	<b>49.87</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>LT lines</b>	<b>CKMs</b>	<b>679.42</b>	<b>93.62</b>	<b>27.35</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>33 kV &amp; 66 kV lines</b>	<b>CKMs</b>	<b>106.76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18.94</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3436 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Sanction details under RDSS**

**1. Etah District**

(Rs. Cr)

Sr. No.	Details	Project Cost
1	Smart Metering works	155.41
2	Loss Reduction works	235.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>390.72</b>

**Loss Reduction works**

Sr. No	Description	Unit	Sanctioned quantity
1	High Tension (HT) line	Ckm.	1,114.63
2	Low Tension (LT) line	Ckm.	53,25.99
3	New DTs	Nos	162
4	Households sanctioned for Electrification	Nos.	4,618

**2. Kasganj District**

(Rs. Cr)

Sr. No.	Details	Project Cost
1	Smart Metering works	137.46
2	Loss Reduction works	220.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>357.92</b>

**Loss Reduction works**

Sr. No	Description	Unit	Sanctioned quantity
1	High Tension (HT) line	Ckm.	1,012.45
2	Low Tension (LT) line	Ckm.	4,395.27
3	New DTs	Nos	85
4	Households sanctioned for Electrification	Nos.	2,162

**3. Jaunpur District**

(Rs. Cr)

Sr. No.	Details	Project Cost
1	Smart Metering works	382.98
2	Loss Reduction works	328.41
<b>Total</b>		<b>711.39</b>

**Loss Reduction works**

Sr. No	Description	Unit	Sanctioned quantity
1	High Tension (HT) line	Ckm.	963.64
2	Low Tension (LT) line	Ckm.	7,642.20
3	New DTs	Nos	1,004
4	Households sanctioned for Electrification	Nos.	9,897

\*\*\*\*\*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3444  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**UPGRADATION OF POWER INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS**

**†3444. SHRI RAMASHANKAR VIDHARTHI RAJBHAR:**

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

**(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that consumers are facing problems such as incorrect readings, excessive bills, rapid depletion of prepaid balance and technical glitches after the installation of smart metres in various States particularly in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government to resolve them;**

**(b) whether several villages in Deoria and Ballia districts of Purvanchal still rely on unsafe power supply based on bamboo poles and face the brunt of low voltage, frequent tripping and dilapidated lines and if so, the number of such affected villages and the proposed timeline for permanent line upgrades; and**

**(c) whether any special scheme, transformer capacity augmentation, line strengthening or smart grid project has been sanctioned to ensure quality 24x7 electricity supply in rural 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): Installation of smart meters is a key intervention under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021, which provides benefits such as accurate billing based on actual consumption, elimination of manual meter reading errors, convenience of recharge for consumers and the ability to monitor electricity consumption. Smart meters also help distribution utilities in improving collection efficiency, enabling automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition.**

**Initially, some challenges were reported due to limited consumer awareness about the benefits of smart meters. To enhance consumer confidence and address concerns, the following measures have been taken:**

**(i) Prioritising installation of smart meters in Government establishments and commercial and industrial consumers and subsequently for other consumers after successful demonstration of benefits.**

**(ii) Various advisories and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been issued by the Ministry which include:**

- **Incentivising consumers for installation of prepaid smart meters through rebates in bills;**
- **No penalty on consumers based on maximum demand recorded by smart meters;**
- **Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;**
- **Installation of check meters to enhance confidence in the accuracy of smart meters;**
- **Provision of mobile applications for consumers to track electricity consumption and facilitate convenient recharge;**
- **Advance alerts regarding balance availability and emergency credit facilities.**

**(iii) Consumer awareness programmes are being organised by distribution utilities, nodal agencies and AMI service providers through pamphlets, banners, awareness camps and social media outreach.**

**As a result, more than 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.**

**Further, a robust multi-tier grievance redressal mechanism has been established under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020. Consumers may approach the internal grievance redressal system of the distribution utility and, if not satisfied, the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF) and subsequently the Electricity Ombudsman for resolution of grievances**

**(b)&(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. Further, as per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture.**

**Government of India (GoI) is currently supplementing the efforts of the States through the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) which has the objective of improving the reliability and quality of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the distribution utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure works such as creation of new substations, upgradation/ augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, replacement of conductors, new HT/ LT lines, feeder bifurcation, feeder segregation etc. have been sanctioned under the scheme based on proposal submitted the States. Under RDSS, works worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works have been sanctioned including Rs 40,739 crore for Uttar Pradesh. Details of works sanctioned under RDSS for Deoria and Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh are at Annexure-I. In addition, various Distribution infrastructure works have been undertaken by the State under their business plan to resolve the voltage problems, details of the same are at Annexure-II.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3444 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Sanction details under RDSS**

**1. Deoria District**

(Rs. Cr)

Sr. No.	Details	Project Cost
1	Smart Metering works	246.21
2	Loss Reduction works	162.72
<b>Total</b>		<b>408.93</b>

**Loss Reduction works**

Sr. No	Description	Unit	Sanctioned quantity
1	High Tension (HT) line	Ckm.	555.72
2	Low Tension (LT) line	Ckm.	1,696.80
3	New DTs	Nos	142
4	Households sanctioned for Electrification	Nos.	3,829

**2. Balia District**

(Rs. Cr)

Sr. No.	Details	Project Cost
1	Smart Metering works	199.9
2	Loss Reduction works	299.23
<b>Total</b>		<b>499.13</b>

**Loss Reduction works**

Sr. No	Description	Unit	Sanctioned quantity
1	High Tension (HT) line	Ckm.	787.35
2	Low Tension (LT) line	Ckm.	3,441
3	New DTs	Nos	109
4	Households sanctioned for Electrification	Nos.	1,942

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 3444 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Sanction details under Business Plan of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.**

<b>Deoria district</b>	<b>Installation of 167 new distribution transformers Augmentation of 1140 distribution transformers 9 nos. of 11 KV feeder bifurcation works 28 nos. of 11 KV line reconductoring works</b>
<b>Ballia district</b>	<b>Removal of bamboo poles in 72 hamlets Augmentation of 1535 distribution transformers Installation of 93 additional distribution transformers 40 nos. of 11 KV feeder bifurcation works 18 nos. of 11 KV line reconductoring works</b>

\*\*\*\*\*