GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2998
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

CFA SCHEME TO SUPPORT HYDROPOWER CAPACITY

2998. SMT. KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) scheme for supporting hydropower capacity along with the capacity addition targeted under the scheme by 2032;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made after the achievement of hundred per cent village electrification under Saubhagya in 2018 and if so, the broad outcomes of such review;

(c) the current stage of implementation of the North-East Gas Grid intended to connect all eight States of the region; and

(d) the details of solar and biomass projects recently piloted in Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland under the renewable energy initiatives of the Government?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The scheme of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) towards equity participation by the State Governments for the development of Hydro Electric Projects in the North Eastern Region was notified vide Ministry of Power's O.M. dated 08.10.2024. Total outlay of the scheme is ₹4,136 crore for financial year 2024-25 to 2031-32 and is envisaged to support hydroelectric capacity of about 15,000 MW. As on date, Government of India has earmarked an amount of CFA towards 24% equity share of Government of Arunachal Pradesh for Heo (240 MW), Tato-I (186 MW) and Tato-II (700 MW) Hydro Electric Projects as Rs. 130.43 crore, Rs. 120.43 crore and Rs. 436.13 crore respectively. However, no funds have been released till date.

(b) : As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Under DDUGJY and thereafter under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

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Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), Government of India is supporting States for on-grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA. Till date, based on survey done by distribution utilities, works amounting to Rs. 6,521.85 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,65,139 households. This includes households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan), households belonging to STs under DA-JGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan), households belonging to SCs under Pradhan Mantri AnusuchitJaatiAbhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote and border areas under Vibrant Village Program, wherever found feasible.

(c) : Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited for the North East Gas Grid (NEGG) project on 17.11.2020 with total pipeline length of 1688 km, passing through the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland & Sikkim. As on 30.09.2025, total 392 km of pipeline has been commissioned.

(d) : Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under PM JANMAN and DA JGUA. Under the scheme, off-grid systems (Solar Home Lighting Systems/Solar Mini Grids) are provided to tribal and PVTG households, Multi-Purpose Centres and Public Institutions in Tribal and PVTG areas where grid-connected electrification is not techno-economically feasible. Based on the proposals received from the State of Tripura, MNRE has sanctioned 1703 nos. of un-electrified PVTG households for electrification through off-grid solar PV systems, out of which 1293 nos. of households have been electrified as on 30.11.2025.

Under the scheme for "Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects" of MNRE, one solar park of capacity 20 MW has been commissioned in Vankal, Mizoram during 2022-23.

Pradhan Mantri KisanUrjaSurakshaevamUtthaanMahabhiyaan (PM KUSUM) Scheme, which is a flagship scheme of MNRE, is being implemented in all States/ UTs including the State of Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland. The scheme is demand driven and capacities are allocated based on demand received and progress shown by the States/UTs. Selection of beneficiaries and implementation is the responsibility of state implementing agencies (SIAs).

As reported by SIAs, the physical progress under the PM-KUSUM in Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland State, as on 30.11.2025, is as under:

	Component-A *(Capacity of Renewable Energy based Power Plants in MW)*		Component-B *(No. of solar pumps)*		Component-C *(No. of grid-connected pumps)*	
	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Solarized
Tripura	5	0	11,114	6,359	3,600	702
Mizoram	0	0	1,700	40	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	265	140	0	0

No biomass project has been piloted in the State of Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3020
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

VACANCIES IN POWER SECTOR PSUs

3020. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:
SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned posts, filled posts and vacancies in each Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry, category-wise and post-wise;

(b) the duration for which these posts have remained vacant; and

(c) the number of contractual employees hired in these PSUs since 2014, year-wise and PSU wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The position relating to total sanctioned posts, filled-up posts and vacancies in each Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under Ministry of Power (MoP), is given in Annexure-I.

(b) : The occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous process. The number keeps on varying due to retirements/superannuations, resignations, back-logs, attritions, and business & various operational requirements etc.

(c) : The number of contractual employees hired since 2014 in CPSEs under Ministry of Power, is given in Annexure-II.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3020 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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CPSE Name	Posts (category wise)	Total Sanctioned	Filled Posts	Vacancies
NTPC	Total	18,632	18,601	31
PGCIL	Executives	5588	5247	341
	Supervisors	2888	2734	154
	Workmen	1543	1534	9
	Total	10019	9515	504
PFC#	Executives	672	607	-
REC##	Executive	812	575	21
	Non - Executive	13	13	-
	Total	825	588	21
NHPC	Executives	4211	3429	782
	Supervisors	948	419	529
	Workmen	577	837	-260
	Total	5736	4685	1051
SJVN	Executives	1259	927	332
	Supervisor	566	339	227
	Workmen	879	282	597
	Total	2704	1548	1156
THDC	Total	1772	1762	10
NEEPCO	Total	1231	1326	-
GRID-INDIA	Group A	626	579	47
	Group B	35	35	-
	Group C	5	5	-
	Total	666	619	47

#There are 672 sanctioned posts in PFC. Actual manpower for recruitment is processed based on future expansion plans of the Corporation and its business requirements within the overall limit. There is no vacant post as on date.

##Within the sanctioned strength, posts are being operated as and when required, based on organizational requirement.

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3020 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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Number of contractual employees hired since 2014 in CPSEs under MoP

Calendar Year/ CPSE Name	NTPC	PGCIL#	PFC	NHPC	SJVN	THDC	NEEPCO	REC@	GRID-INDIA
2014	Nil	49	5	Nil	Nil	0	47 engaged on yearly contract renewal in 2014, who continued till 2024	Nil	Nil
2015		244	0			0			
2016		164	45			2			
2017		218	10			0			
2018	1	266	9			1			
2019	18	76	26			1			
2020	39	113	0			1			
2021	76	123	42			1			
2022	138	190	0		275	86			
2023	416	56	0		314	144			
2024	191	559	24		34	13			
2025 (till date)	202	124	43	22*	-	8	46 continue		

 # The data is Financial Year wise starting from FY 2014-15 to FY 2025-26.

*** From 2025 NHPC is recruiting employees on Fixed Term Basis.**

@ In REC Limited, no appointment is made on contract basis in regular posts. However, Consultants etc. are engaged by REC Limited as per requirement for a specified period only.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3022
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

PROJECTS UNDER NATIONAL ELECTRICITY FUND

†3022. SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that have been approved so far in Etah and Kasganj districts under the National Electricity Fund (NEF) for strengthening distribution infrastructure through financial assistance and interest subsidy;

(b) the amount of funds utilised under the National Electricity Fund (NEF) in these districts during the last three years and the manner in which this amount has been spent in rural and urban areas, project-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes any new plan to upgrade the remaining dilapidated power lines, transformers and sub-stations in these districts through the National Electricity Fund (NEF), 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): The State of Uttar Pradesh did not participate in National Electricity Fund Scheme (NEF).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3024
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

ENGAGEMENT OF BCG IN POWER SECTOR

3024. DR. MALLU RAVI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of serious irregularities in the revised promotion policy and assessment criteria formulated with the involvement of Boston Consulting Group (BCG) in power sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has examined this revised policy and whether all Independent Directors and Government Nominee Directors on the Boards of these PSUs consented to its adoption and if so, the due process followed and the basis of approval;

(c) whether BCG was appointed without competitive bidding and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for prioritizing BCG's assessment model over the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) prescribed appraisal parameters thereby undermining established norms; and

(e) whether the Ministry proposes to review the engagement of BCG and its role in policy formulation in PSUs under its administrative control 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) : There is no irregularity reported in the promotion policy of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including Power Finance Corporation (PFC) under Ministry of Power. PFC is the only CPSE of the Ministry of Power which appointed Boston Consulting Group (BCG) for studying overall business strategy including manpower planning of the company. The promotion policy in Power Finance Corporation was amended and final formulation of the same was made after series of elaborate deliberation and discussion with Board of Directors in accordance with due process.

(c) & (d): BCG was selected for studying overall business strategy of the company through a competitive bidding process conducted on the GeM portal. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) prescribes parameters related to Annual Appraisal Reports which are diligently followed by PFC.

(e): In view of above, the question does not arise.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3071
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPOWER POTENTIAL

†3071. SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SMT. KAMLESH JANGDE:
SMT. VIJAYLAKSHMI DEVI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to support the development of hydropower potential in Chhattisgarh, Bihar and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the said scheme is likely to facilitate investment and create significant direct employment opportunities for local people and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): The Government has taken various measures to support the development of hydropower potential in the country including Chhattisgarh, Bihar and North-Eastern States; viz:

i. Declaring large hydropower projects (capacity above 25 MW) as renewable energy source.

ii. Budgetary support towards cost of enabling infrastructure for Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs), i.e. roads, bridges, ropeways, railway siding, communication infrastructure and transmission line from power house to the nearest pooling point, including upgradation of pooling substations of State or Central Transmission Utility.

iii. Budgetary Support towards Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects.

iv. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments of North Eastern Region (NER) towards their equity participation for development of Hydro Electric Projects in the NER through Joint Venture between State entities and Central Public Sector Undertakings.

v. Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for HEPs.

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vi. **The Government of India, vide Gazette notification dated 01.08.2025, has revised the capital expenditure limit of hydro generating stations to ₹3,000 crore, requiring the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). However, developers may seek technical guidance from the CEA for HEPs under exempted category.**

vii. **Vide Gazette Notification dated 27.09.2025, the Central Government has specified the Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) which also includes hydro energy.**

(c) The above measures are envisaged to promote the development of hydroelectric projects through participation of state governments and facilitate increased investment in the hydro sector due to their enhanced financial viability.

The development of hydroelectric projects ensures local employment and developmental benefits in the project-affected areas. Contractual and service-based employment to local people, including Project Affected Families (PAFs) during project construction and operation phases generate livelihood and improved living standards of the local communities. Further, exclusive bidding opportunities are also provided to PAFs and local residents to promote entrepreneurship and sustained livelihood generation. In addition, Central Power Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) implement a wide range of developmental activities mainly in project areas covering social welfare, education, healthcare, infrastructure development, skill development and livelihood enhancement.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3075
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

OUTSTANDING DEBT AND PAYABLES OF DISCOMs

3075. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:
DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total outstanding debt and payables of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) as of 30.10.25;

(b) the details of the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) goals along with the status of viability, DISCOM-wise;

(c) the number of DISCOMs met UDAY targets for loss reduction; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to reduce DISCOMs losses and gaps between revenues and costs?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): State-wise details of outstanding debt and payables for power purchase as on 31.03.2025 are enclosed at Annexure I and II respectively. Payables for power purchase at national level have reduced from 132 days level (FY 24) to 120 days level (FY 25(Provisional)). Further, Legacy Dues of Generating companies (IPPs, CPSEs and Renewable Energy Developers), Traders and Transcos have reduced from Rs.44,701 Cr in March 2024 to Rs.18,857 Cr in March 2025.

(b)& (c): UDAY was launched with an overall objective of operational and financial turnaround of State owned DISCOMs through efficiency improvements and financial restructuring. Recognising that the liabilities of the State owned DISCOMs are the contingent liabilities of the States themselves, UDAY envisaged States taking over 75% of the debt of the DISCOMs as on 30.09.2015. As a result of participation of States and DISCOMs under UDAY and other efficiency measures, AT&C losses reduced from 23.70% in FY16 to 20.78% in FY20. DISCOM-wise target and achievement of AT&C Loss is enclosed at Annexure III.

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

- **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to States/ distribution utilities taking necessary measures to improve their performance.**

- **Performance linked additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP allowed to State Governments.**

- **Additional Prudential Norms mandated for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities.**

- **Rules have been put in place for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent expenses for supply of electricity are passed through.**

- **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and release.**

The States/ distribution utilities are implementing the reforms and with the concerted efforts of Central and State Governments/ distribution utilities, AT&C losses at national level have reduced from 21.9% in FY21 to 16.16% in FY25 and ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.11/kWh in FY25.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3075 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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State wise Outstanding Debt (Rs Cr)

States/ UTs	FY2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	77,600
Assam	1,131
Bihar	14,002
Chhattisgarh	5,428
Gujarat	258
Haryana	20,311
Himachal Pradesh	7,024
Jharkhand	22,381
Karnataka	47,993
Kerala	17,638
Madhya Pradesh	49,239
Maharashtra	90,659
Manipur	745
Meghalaya	1,474
Punjab	17,411
Rajasthan	98,488
Tamil Nadu	1,88,411*
Telangana	59,230
Tripura	0
Uttar Pradesh	61,395
Uttarakhand	1,729
West Bengal	15,279
Private Sector	7,595
Total	8,05,422

***: data also includes last year figures for TANGEDCo (Tamil Nadu) which was recently unbundled into 3 companies one of which is TNPDCL (distribution company of Tamil Nadu). Considering, Outstanding Debt of only TNPDCL i.e. Rs 1,01,782 Cr, total Outstanding Debt at National level would be: Rs 7,18,793 Cr.**

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3075 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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State-wise Payables for Power Purchase

States/Uts	Payables (Days)	
	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2025
Andhra Pradesh	105	105
Assam	41	62
Bihar	109	97
Chattisgarh	108	82
Delhi	277	389
Gujarat	3	4
Haryana	38	46
Himachal Pradesh	71	80
Jharkhand	420	384
Karnataka	177	152
Kerala	95	69
Madhya Pradesh	211	208
Maharashtra	104	111
Manipur	76	74
Meghalaya	212	193
Odisha	54	-
Punjab	40	45
Rajasthan	63	51
Tamil Nadu	184	78
Telangana	310	295
Tripura	94	-
Uttar Pradesh	153	156
Uttarakhand	39	61
West Bengal	159	172
All India	132	120

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b)& (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3075 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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DISCOM wise AT&C loss target and achievement

Sl. No.	DISCOM	AT&C Loss Targets under UDAY as per MoUs					Achievement				
		15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
1	Andaman & Nicobar PD	18.61	18.42	16.84	15.50	15	-	-	30.28	23.43	23.34
2	APEPDCL	-	5.46	5.45	5.44	-	7.10	7.48	10.88	18.30	6.64
3	APSPDCL	-	11.29	11.09	10.89	-	12.03	17.02	16.04	29.76	13.17
4	Arunachal PD	57.74	52.41	43	39	25	54.58	53.64	51.08	52.53	40.49
5	APDCL	22.49	19	17.75	16.1	15	26.02	20.11	17.64	20.19	23.39
6	NBPDCL	40	34	28	20	15	35.73	37.85	30.46	26.97	28.94
7	SBPDCL	44	38	30	22	15	47.87	46.81	35.53	37.81	48.29
8	CSPDCL	21	18.93	18	15	-	22.10	23.87	20.74	24.96	18.46
9	DNHPDCL	-	7.97	7.5	7	-	-	-	6.55	5.45	3.56
10	Daman & Diu PD	-	10.33	9.32	8.3	-	-	-	17.11	6.19	4.07
11	Goa PD	21.06	18.75	16.59	15	-	19.77	24.33	10.48	17.61	11.41
12	DGVCL	9.29	9.24	9.19	9.15	-	10.48	10.20	6.60	5.90	6.22
13	MGVCL	16	15.5	15	14.5	-	11.81	11.24	11.73	10.38	11.30
14	PGVCL	22	19.66	17.33	15	-	24.71	21.71	19.64	21.21	18.80
15	UGVCL	9.82	9.77	9.72	9.67	-	11.53	9.17	9.32	12.01	6.88
16	DHBVNL	26.44	23.10	19.16	15.34	-	26.44	23.10	19.16	15.34	16.37
17	UHBVNL	31.61	25.94	21.64	15.01	-	32.84	30.68	25.38	22.04	20.83
18	HPSEBL	13.85	13.5	13	12.75	-	9.68	11.48	11.08	12.46	13.33
19	JKPDD	56	46	35	25	15	58.75	59.96	53.67	49.94	60.46
20	JBVNL	35	28	22	15	-	33.34	40.83	44.72	28.33	37.13
21	BESCOM	16.76	12.94	14.61	14.36	14.08	13.88	14.91	13.17	15.79	17.91
22	CHESCOM	16.2	15.16	14.74	14.5	-	13.60	19.31	13.20	19.91	21.65
23	GESCOM	20.65	17.75	16.67	15	-	18.00	17.86	16.39	27.38	17.87
24	HESCOM	18.1	17.68	17.02	15	-	27.63	18.35	22.84	24.88	15.31
25	MESCOM	12.99	12.55	11.79	11.7	-	12.71	19.47	14.23	18.12	15.33

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26	KSEBL	11.57	11.45	11.23	11	-	12.40	13.42	12.81	9.10	13.12
27	Lakshadweep ED	-	13.9	10.32	10	-	-	-	19.15	26.82	13.69
28	MPMaKVVCL	28.65	22.09	19.19	17.2	15	31.09	34.29	39.00	45.02	37.17
29	MPPaKVVCL	22.38	20.4	18.41	16.27	15	25.06	19.08	18.69	25.28	20.94
30	MPPoKVVCL	22.65	19.72	17.73	15.59	15	26.10	28.00	34.84	40.38	33.89
31	MSEDCL	17.31	16.74	15.61	14.39	-	21.74	22.84	14.38	16.23	19.80
32	MSPDCL	44.2	25.15	18.7	15	-	31.72	33.01	27.46	25.26	23.30
33	MePDCL	36.5	32.51	27.5	21.5	15	45.98	38.81	41.19	35.22	31.67
34	Mizoram PD	32.17	27.38	23.76	20.3	15	35.18	24.98	16.16	16.20	20.66
35	Nagaland PD	-	70	39	32	24	33.44	38.50	41.36	65.73	64.79
36	Puducherry PD	19.88	19	15	12	-	22.43	21.34	19.19	19.77	18.45
37	PSPCL	16.16	15.30	14.50	14	-	15.88	14.46	17.31	11.28	14.35
38	AVVNL	24	20	17.5	15	-	27.66	25.19	23.14	23.37	22.08
39	JdVVNL	22.4	18	16.5	15	-	29.67	26.17	23.49	35.20	38.26
40	JVVNL	28	22	18.5	15	-	35.87	29.79	25.19	25.73	27.83
41	Sikkim PD	37.13	29.5	25.94	15	-	43.89	35.62	32.48	41.83	28.77
42	TANGEDCO	14.58	14.06	13.79	13.5	-	16.83	18.23	19.47	17.86	15.00
43	TSNPDCL	-	11.90	10.95	10	-	17.41	16.19	24.74	28.63	35.26
44	TSSPDCL	-	12.68	11.3	9.9	-	12.64	14.77	17.16	13.79	15.57
45	TSECL	33.8	30	25	20	15	32.68	28.95	30.04	38.03	35.71
46	DVVNL	35.94	30.3	24.83	20.44	15.35	43.13	40.62	38.89	37.12	39.75
47	KESCO	35.25	29.44	24.11	19.37	14.45	28.16	25.10	22.52	16.49	15.49
48	MVVNL	33.13	27.8	23.2	19.45	14.89	44.58	47.27	45.29	40.62	34.14
49	PaVVNL	24.63	22.99	20.63	17.53	14.01	27.12	29.73	25.97	22.27	18.64
50	PuVVNL	38.87	34.19	26.92	20.65	15.49	51.14	53.19	47.89	39.64	34.24
51	UPCL	17	16	15	14.5	-	18.01	16.68	16.34	17.45	20.35

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3077
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY

3077. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:
SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:
SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the present installed power capacity in the country including the share of renewable and non-fossil energy sources;

(b) the factors that have contributed to achieve installed power capacity exceeding 500 GW along with the impact thereof on the goals under COP-26, Panchamrit Goals and India's commitments under the long-term energy transition roadmap;

(c) the steps being taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through clean and safe sources such as nuclear energy; and

(d) the manner in which the expansion and addition of nuclear energy is likely to strengthen long-term energy security of the country and contribute to achieve the Net-Zero 2070 target?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : As on 31.10.2025, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached 5,05,023 MW, comprising of 2,45,600 MW of fossil-fuel sources and 2,59,423 MW of non-fossil fuel sources (including 2,50,643 MW from renewable energy sources). The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources are given at Annexure.

(b): The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- **(i) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.**
- **(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm &Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**

.....2.

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

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

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

(vi) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

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

(viii) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri KisanUrjaSurakshaevamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan (PM JANMAN) and DhartiAabhaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched

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

(x) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

(xi) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

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

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

(c) & (d) : The major steps taken by India to diversify its Energy Portfolio through clean and safe sources are detailed below:

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

i. **A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.**

ii. **Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Bill, 2025 has been introduced in Parliament to pave a way to harness the full potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.**

iii. **Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors for repurposing retiring coal stations and for remote-area applications.**

iv. **India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.**

v. **To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.**

2. Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

3. Ministry of Power has introduced a policy to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totaling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.

4. Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects has been issued. Viability gap funding will be provided for harnessing offshore wind energy potential for initial capacity of one giga-watt.

5. Green Hydrogen Mission would contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic

development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3077 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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The details of the country's current composition of installed generation capacity

Installed Generation Capacity of the country as on 31.10.2025			
Category		Installed Capacity (in MW)	% Share in Total
Fossil Fuel	Coal	2,18,258	
	Lignite	6,620	
	Gas	20,132	
	Diesel	589	
	Total Fossil Fuel	2,45,600	48.6
Non-Fossil Fuel	Renewable Energy Sources	2,50,643	49.6
	Hydro (including PSPs)	50,348	
	Wind, Solar & Other RE	2,00,295	
	Wind	53,600	
	Solar	1,29,924	
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,757	
	Waste to Energy	856	
	Small Hydro	5,159	
	Nuclear	8,780	1.74
	Total Non-Fossil Fuel	2,59,423	51.37
	Total Installed Capacity	5,05,023	100.0%

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3086
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

ADHERENCE TO ELECTRICAL SAFETY STANDARDS

†3086. SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that inadequate adherence to electrical safety standards at many locations in the Sonipat Lok Sabha Constituencies poses a risk of accidents and electrical hazards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any plan to identify, replace or upgrade overloaded transformers, worn-out wires, exposed electric poles and low-tension lines in the said area and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Electrical Inspectorate has recently conducted any safety audits, inspections or awareness campaigns in the Sonipat; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken to strengthen electrical safety, prevent accidents, install modern safety equipment and educate consumers about safe use of electricity?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) As per the information received from Energy Department, Government of Haryana, no specific electrical installations posing safety hazards have been reported.

(b): As informed by the Government of Haryana, Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVNL) regularly identifies overloaded distribution transformers and undertakes necessary measures for their augmentation or installation of additional transformers, based on technical feasibility. During FY 2025-26 (till date), approximately 750 nos. distribution transformers have been upgraded under the Sonipat Circle. In addition, deficiencies in distribution lines, such as worn-out or sagging conductors, are attended to on a regular basis.

.....2.

(c): As informed by the Government of Haryana, the routine electrical safety oversight continues in Sonipat District, and no special safety audit or awareness campaign was separately conducted in the recent period by the Electrical Safety Inspector under the State Government's jurisdiction.

However, UHBVNL has undertaken the work of fencing of distribution transformers to minimize the risk of accidents. In addition, consumers are being sensitized through JantaDarbars and dissemination of information via pamphlets. Further, electrical installations falling under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, such as National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) are being inspected in a timely manner.

(d): Various measures have been undertaken to strengthen electrical safety, prevent accidents, deploy modern safety equipment, and enhance consumer awareness on the safe use of electricity, which, inter alia, include the following:

i. **In accordance with Sections 53(a) and 177(2)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has notified the Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations to ensure electrical safety, prevent accidents, and safeguard life and property.**

ii. **Electrical Safety Inspectors have been conducting electrical safety awareness programmes on a regular basis across the country, including in Sonipat, to educate the public on electrical safety.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3092
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

ELECTRICITY GENERATED FROM FOSSIL FUELS AND OTHER SOURCES

3092. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the present energy mix of the country in terms of installed power capacity, with a detailed breakup of electricity generated from fossil fuels, renewable energy sources and other non-fossil fuel-based sources in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) the major power projects, across all sectors that are currently sanctioned or under implementation and the manner in which the national energy mix is projected to evolve during the next five years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expand hydropower and nuclear power generation and the role envisaged for these sectors in strengthening grid stability and ensuring long-term energy security; and

(d) whether the Government is examining the feasibility of developing new hydropower assets in coordination with river-linking initiatives proposed under the National Perspective Plan 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 current total installed power generation capacity in the country is 5,05,023 MW comprising of 2,45,600 MW (48.63%) from fossil fuel sources and 2,59,423 MW (51.37%) from non-fossil fuel sources. The details of the source-wise installed generation capacity and electricity generated during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) in the country and Maharashtra state indicating their energy mix are given at Annexure-I.

(b): List of under construction Thermal power projects, Hydro Power projects including Pump Storage Projects (PSP) and Nuclear power projects are given at Annexure-II, Annexure-III and Annexure-IV respectively. Further, 1,56,900 MW Renewable Capacity including 69,180 MW of Solar, 29,650 MW of Wind and 57,630 MW Hybrid (Wind-Solar) is under construction.

The thrust of the Government is on capacity addition from non-fossil sources. As per the National Electricity Plan (Generation) brought out by CEA in May, 2023, the share of non-fossil fuel based installed capacity is likely to increase to about 68% by the end of 2031-32 from the present level of 51.37 % (as on October, 2025).

.....2.

(c): In order to strengthen the grid stability and to ensure long term energy security in the country, the Government of India has accorded priority to the development of Hydro power and Nuclear power generation.

In this regard, following measures have been taken to promote the development of Hydro Power projects including PSPs in the country:

(i) Declaring Large Hydro Power (LHPs) (> 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source.

(ii) Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).

(iii) Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff.

(iv) Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).

(v) Budgetary Support towards Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e. roads/bridges, etc.

(vi) Ministry of Power (MoP) has notified Guidelines to promote development of Pumped Storage Projects in the country on 10th April, 2023.

(vii) Waiver of ISTS Charges on the transmission of power from new Hydro Power Projects, for which construction work is awarded and PPA is signed on or before 30.06.2025.Subsequently, part waiver of ISTS charges, in steps of 25% from 01.07.2025 to 01.07.2028,have been extended for HEPs for which construction work is awarded and PPA is signed upto 30.06.2028.

(viii) MoP has extended the 100% waiver of ISTS charges for PSPs for which construction work is awarded on or before 30.06.2028.

(ix) MoP has approved the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments of NER towards their equity participation for development of Hydro Electric Projects in the North Eastern Region (NER) through Joint Venture (JV) Collaboration between State entities and Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(x) MoP has increased the limit for concurrence requirement for hydro generating stations by CEA from ₹1,000 crore to ₹3,000 crore, and has exempted off-stream closed loop PSPs from the requirement of concurrence from the Authority.

The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to promote the development of nuclear generation in the country:

(i) A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.

(ii) Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Bill, 2025 has been introduced in Parliament to pave a way to harness the full potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.

(iii) Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors for repurposing retiring coal stations and for remote-area applications.

(iv) India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.

(v) To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework

(d): For Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) projects as identified under National Perspective Plan, one of the benefit components is hydropower generation in addition to main benefits of irrigation and augmentation of domestic and industrial water.

These benefits are firmed up/finalized at the stage of preparation of Detailed Project Report for ILR Projects.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3092 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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The details of the source-wise installed generation capacity and electricity generated during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) in the country:

Category	Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2025 (MW)	% Share in Installed Capacity	Generation [FY 2024-25] in MUs	Generation [FY 2025-26 (upto Oct)] in MUs
Total capacity-Fossil Fuel based Sources	2,45,600	48.63%	13,63,890	7,52,583
Total capacity-Non-Fossil based sources	2,59,423	51.37%	4,60,324	3,44,037
Renewable Energy Sources (including Hydro)	2,50,643	49.63%	4,03,643	3,11,954
Nuclear	8,780	1.74%	56,681	32,082
Grand Total	5,05,023	100.00%	18,24,214	10,96,620

The details of the source-wise installed generation capacity and electricity generated during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (upto October, 2025) in Maharashtra:

Category	Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2025 (MW)	% Share in Installed Capacity	Generation [FY 2024-25] in MUs	Generation [FY 2025-26 (upto Oct)] in MUs
Total capacity-Fossil Fuel based Sources	26,135	46.82%	1,36,548	77,711
Total capacity-Non-Fossil based sources	29,683	53.18%	33,694	21,112
Renewable Energy Sources (including Hydro)	28,283	50.67%	25,226	16,172
Nuclear	1,400	2.51%	8,467	4,940
Grand Total	55,818	100.00%	1,70,242	98,823

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3092 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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Details of Under Construction Thermal power projects as on 30/11/2025:

Sl.No	Project Name / Implementing Agency	Sector	State	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Trial Run Date
1	North Chennai TPP, St-III (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-6	800	Dec-25
2	Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-4	800	Dec-25
3	Sagardighi TPP St-III (WBPDCL)	STATE	West Bengal	U-5	660	Dec-25
4	Malibrahmani TPP, M/s Jindal Power	PRIVATE	Odisha	U-2	525	Dec-25
5	Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-3	800	Mar-26
6	Korba TPP, Ph-II (LancoAmarkantak TPP),M/s Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3	660	Feb-26
7	Udangudi STPP St-I (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660	Mar-26
8	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-2	660	Mar-26
9	Udangudi STPP St-I (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660	Mar-26
10	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-3	660	Mar-26
11	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-2	800	Mar-26
12	Yadadri TPS (TGGENCO)	STATE	Telangana	U-5	800	Mar-26
13	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-3	800	Jul-26
14	Singhitarai TPP, (M/s Vedanta)	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-2	600	Jul-26
15	Ennore SCTPP (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-1	660	Sep-26
16	Ennore SCTPP (TNPGCL)	STATE	Tamil Nadu	U-2	660	Nov-26
17	Korba TPP, Ph-II (LancoAmarkantak TPP),M/s Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-4	660	Nov-26
18	Mahan STPP,St-II (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-3	800	Dec-26
19	Mahan STPP,St-II (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-4	800	May-27
20	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	660	Sep-27
21	Talcher TPP St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-2	660	Dec-27
22	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-3	800	Dec-27
23	Raipur Ext TPP, Ph-II /Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3	800	Jan-28
24	Raigarh USCTPP, St-II/ Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-2	800	Jan-28
25	Lara STPP St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-4	800	Jun-28

26	Raipur Ext TPP, Ph-II /Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-4	800	Jul-28
27	Raigarh USCTPP, St-II/ Adani Power	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3	800	Jul-28
28	Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-1	800	Aug-28
29	Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC	CENTRAL	Jharkhand	U-2	800	Dec-28
30	Raghunathpur TPS, Ph-II/DVC	CENTRAL	West Bengal	U-3	660	Dec-28
31	SingareniTPP,Ph-II/SCCL	STATE	Telangana	U-3	800	Dec-28
32	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-1	800	Mar-29
33	Raghunathpur TPS, Ph-II/DVC	CENTRAL	West Bengal	U-4	660	Apr-29
34	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-8	800	May-29
35	KoradiTPS,St-V (MSPGCL)	STATE	Maharashtra	U-11	660	May-29
36	Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-4	800	Jul-29
37	Korba(W) SCTPP (CSPGCL)	STATE	Chhattisgarh	U-1	660	Jul-29
38	Mahan STPP,St-III (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-5	800	Aug-29
39	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-2	800	Sep-29
40	DCR TPP Ext., /HPGCL	STATE	Haryana	U-1	800	Sep-29
41	Sipat STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Chhattisgarh	U-1	800	Sep-29
42	Ukai TPP/GSECL	STATE	Gujarat	U-7	800	Sep-29
43	Gadarwara STPP, Ph-II(NTPC)	CENTRAL	Madhya Pradesh	U-3	800	Sep-29
44	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Uttar Pradesh	U-9	800	Feb-30
45	KoradiTPS,St-V (MSPGCL)	STATE	Maharashtra	U-12	660	Nov-29
46	Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-5	800	Jan-30
47	Korba(W) SCTPP (CSPGCL)	STATE	Chhattisgarh	U-2	660	Jan-30
48	Mahan STPP,St-III (Mahan Energen)	PRIVATE	Madhya Pradesh	U-6	800	Feb-30
49	NLC TALABIRA TPP (NLC)	CENTRAL	Odisha	U-3	800	Mar-30
50	Gadarwara STPP, Ph-II(NTPC)	CENTRAL	Madhya Pradesh	U-4	800	Mar-30
51	Nabinagar STPP, St-II (NTPC)	CENTRAL	Bihar	U-6	800	Jul-30
52-54	Akaltara TPP, JSW Energy	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-4,5,6	1800	Mar-31
55-56	Binjkote TPP, M/s Sarda Energy Mineral	PRIVATE	Chhattisgarh	U-3,4	600	Mar-32
			Grand Total: 40,345			

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3092 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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Details of Under Construction Hydro Power projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Executing Agency)	State / UT	Installed Capacity (No. X MW.)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Expected date of commissioning
1	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	8x250	2000.00	May'26
2	Dibang Multipurpose Project (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh	12x240	2880.00	Feb'32
3	Teesta St. VI NHPC	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	Dec'27
4	Rangit-IV (NHPC)	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	Dec'25
5	Ratle (RHEPPL / NHPC)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	4x205 + 1x30	850.00	Nov'28
6	PakalDul (CVPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	4x250	1000.00	Dec'26
7	Kiru (CVPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	4x156	624.00	Dec'26
8	Kwar (CVPPPL)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	4x135	540.00	Mar'28
9	Luhri-I (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	2x80+2x25	210.00	Feb'30
10	Dhaulasidh (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	2x33	66.00	Mar'27
11	Sunni Dam (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	4x73+1x73+1x17	382.00	Dec'29
12	VishnugadPipalkoti (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x111	444.00	Mar'27
13	TapovanVishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x130	520.00	Mar'29
14	Rammam-III (NTPC)	West Bengal	3x40	120.00	Mar'29
15	HEO (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	3x80	240.00	Sept'29
16	Tato-I (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	3x62	186.00	Sept'29
17	Polavaram (APGENCO/ Irrigation Dept., A.P.)	Andhra Pradesh	12x80	960.00	Jan'28
18	Lower Sileru Extension (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	2x115	230.00	Mar'26
19	ShongtongKarcham (HPPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	3x150	450.00	Sep'28
20	Chanju-III (HPPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	3x16	48.00	Dec'27
21	Mankulam (KSEB)	Kerala	2x20	40.00	Nov'27
22	Lower Kopli (APGCL)	Assam	2x55+2x2.5+1x5	120.00	Apr'26
23	Parnai (JKSPDC)	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	3x12.5	37.50	Dec'27
24	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Deptt.,Pb.)	Punjab	3x33+3x33+1x8	206.00	May'27
25	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (UJVNL)	Uttarakhand	3x100	300.00	Dec'31
26	Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)	Himachal Pradesh	3x50	150.00	Jul'26
	Total:			13,223.50	

Details of Under Construction Pump Storage projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Executing Agency)	State / UT	Installed Capacity (No. X MW.)	Cap. Under Execution(MW)	Expected date of commissioning
1	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Uttarakhand	2x250	500.00	Dec'25
2	Upper Sileru PSP (APGENCO)	Andhra Pradesh	9x150	1350.00	Feb'29
3	Sharavathy Pumped Storage Project (KPCL)	Karntaka	8x250	2000.00	Dec'29
4	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I,II&III) (TANGEDCO)	Tamil Nadu	4x125	500.00	Apr'26
5	MP30 Gandhi Sagar Pumped Storage Project (Greenko MP01 IREP Private Limited)	Madhya Pradesh	7x240 + 2x120	1920.00	Dec'26
6	Chitravathi PSP(M/s Adani Renewable Energy Forty-Two Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	2x250	500.00	Oct'26
7	Bhivpuri PSP(M/s Tata Power Company Limited)	Maharashtra	4x200 + 2x100	1000.00	Oct'28
8	Saundatti PSP (M/s Greenko KA01 IREP Private Limited)	Karnataka	320x4+160 x2	1600.00	Dec' 2027
9	Bhavali PSP (M/s JSW Energy PSP Two Limited)	Maharashtra	5x250+2x125	1500.00	Dec' 2028
10	Gandikota PSP (M/s Adani Renewable Energy Fifty-One Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	4x250	1000.00	Mar' 2029
			Total:	11,870.00	

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3092 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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Details of Under Construction Nuclear power projects:

Sr. no.	Project Site	Project- Unit	Capacity (MW)	Expected year of commissioning
1	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP-8	1*700	2025-26
2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-3	1*1000	2025-26
3	Kundankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-4	1*1000	2026-27
4	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	PFBR	1*500	2026-27
5	Kundankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-5&6	2*1000	2029-30
6	Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-1	1*700	2030-31
7	Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-2	1*700	2031-32
Total			6,600	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3093
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

†3093. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps that have been taken by the Government so far to develop and deploy energy-storage technology to handle the intermittency of renewable energy and maintain grid stability;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating adopting best practices from countries with high renewable-energy share such as Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), pumped-hydro storage and advanced grid-management systems in India's energy-transition strategy, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any proposal exists to release a national action-plan or roadmap to increase energy-storage capacity, reduce costs and deploy large-scale storage infrastructure in the upcoming years, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : To address the intermittency of renewable energy and to maintain grid stability, the Government of India has taken a series of coordinated policy, regulatory, demand-side and supply-side measures to promote the development and deployment of energy-storage technologies, including Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs). Details of the measures taken are placed in the Annexure.

(b) : The Government is drawing upon global best practices from countries with high renewable-energy penetration as part of India's energy-transition strategy. International experience demonstrates that Pumped-hydro storage and BESS, and advanced grid-management systems play a critical role in managing variability and intermittency of renewable energy. In line with these practices, energy storage systems in India are being positioned to provide ancillary grid services such as frequency control, voltage regulation, peak shifting, congestion management and black-start support across different time scales. Accordingly, under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Ancillary Services) Regulations, 2022, energy storage systems have been made eligible to provide Secondary Reserve Ancillary Services and Tertiary Reserve Ancillary Services, subject to specified conditions, thereby supporting real-time grid stability and reliable system operation.Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) have been established for monitoring, forecasting and scheduling of Renewable resources. Automatic Generation Control (AGC)is being used for balancing supply and demand to manage variability of renewable energy.

.....2.

(c) : Government has put in place a planning framework to guide large-scale deployment of energy storage capacity in the coming years. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has estimated a requirement of about 336 GWh of energy storage capacity by 2029-30 and about 411 GWh by 2031-32 to facilitate reliable integration of renewable energy. Further, Guidelines for Preparation of Resource Adequacy Plans (RAP) were issued on 28.06.2023, which incorporate energy storage systems as an important element of power sector planning. These guidelines establish a mechanism to ensure that adequate generation, storage and demand-responsive resources are available to reliably meet expected peak demand and maintain grid stability. Together, the National Electricity Plan and Resource Adequacy framework provide a roadmap for scaling up energy-storage capacity, improving system reliability and enabling India's energy transition.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3093 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025

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I. Policy and Regulatory Measures

1. **The Electricity Rules were amended in December 2022 to explicitly recognise Energy Storage Systems (ESS) as an integral part of the power system, enabling their participation across generation, transmission and distribution functions.**

2. **In October 2022, ESS were included in the Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure of the Ministry of Finance, facilitating access to long-tenure and lower-cost financing.**

3. **In June 2023, the Government issued Guidelines for Preparation of Resource Adequacy Plans by State utilities, under which energy storage has been incorporated as a key planning resource for meeting peak demand and ensuring system reliability.**

4. **A National Framework for Promotion of Energy Storage Systems was issued in September 2023, providing a comprehensive roadmap for deployment, market integration and regulatory facilitation of storage technologies.**

5. **To enhance safety and reliability of BESS installations and standardise design and construction practices, Draft CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2025 and Draft Technical Standards for Construction of BESS Regulations, 2025 have been issued.**

II. Demand-Side Enablers and Market Development Measures

6. **Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges has been provided for co-located BESS projects commissioned and PSPs awarded up to June 2028, to improve project viability (initial waiver was notified in November 2021).**

7. **In January 2022, CERC allowed storage-based resources to provide ancillary services, including secondary and tertiary reserves, enabling ESS to support real-time grid balancing alongside conventional generators.**

8. **Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) Guidelines for procurement of BESS by distribution licensees were notified in March 2022, creating a transparent mechanism for large-scale storage procurement.**

9. **Under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, amended in December 2022, consumers using diesel generator sets have been mandated to shift to cleaner backup solutions, including energy storage, within timelines specified by State Commissions.**

10. **Electricity supplied from BESS has been allowed to participate in the High-Price Day-Ahead Market, launched in March 2023, enabling storage to respond to peak price signals similar to gas-based generation.**

.....2.

11. **The Government is implementing two Viability Gap Funding (VGF) schemes to support development of approximately 43 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems, launched in March 2024 and June 2025, to accelerate early-stage deployment.**

III. Supply-Side and Manufacturing-Focused Measures

12. **The Ministry of Heavy Industries is implementing a Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with an outlay of ₹18,100 crore for establishing 50 GWh of Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity, of which 10 GWh is earmarked for grid-scale storage (June 2021).**

13. **For pumped storage projects, a grant for enabling infrastructure is provided at the rate of ₹1 crore per MW for the first 200 MW and ₹0.75 crore per MW thereafter (September 2023).**

14. **CERC has allowed separate grid connectivity during non-solar hours, enabling additional renewable capacity at existing substations and facilitating storage-based shifting of power to evening and night hours (September 2025).**

15. **Statutory concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority has been dispensed with for closed-loop, off-stream pumped storage projects to expedite project development (August 2025).**

16. **Through amendment of the Electricity Rules in September 2025, energy storage systems have been permitted to be developed, owned, leased or operated by consumers, expanding the range of ownership and business models.**

17. **In February 2025, CEA issued an advisory on co-location of ESS with solar power projects, recommending storage capacity of at least 10% of installed solar capacity for a minimum duration of two hours, to improve dispatchability of solar power.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3109
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

SILTATION LEVELS IN RESERVOIRS AND DAMS UNDER BBMB

3109. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the present siltation levels in reservoirs and dams under Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and SatlujJalVidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) along with major desiltation and sediment-management steps taken by the Government to restore designed storage capacity;

(b) the recent actions initiated by the Union Government to accelerate desiltation in these reservoirs for improving hydropower sustainability and strengthening downstream flood-mitigation;

(c) the desiltation, dredging, catchment-area treatment, reforestation and flushing-related proposals submitted by BBMB and SJVNL that are currently pending with the Himachal Pradesh Government and the steps being taken by the Government to facilitate their timely clearance;

(d) whether BBMB and SJVNL are considering additional measures such as advanced dredging technologies, updated hydrographic surveys and predictive sediment-modelling systems to address high silt inflow, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the integrated financial, technical and policy support the Ministry plans to extend to BBMB and SJVNL to prevent further storage-loss, enhance reservoir safety and strengthen national water and energy security and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) operates two storage dams namely Bhakra dam and Pong dam in Himachal Pradesh. As on date, Bhakra reservoir has lost about 26% of its total gross storage of 9.87 BCM and about 19% of its live storage of 7.43 BCM. Pong reservoir has lost about 14% of its total gross storage of 8.57 BCM and about 12% of its live storage of 7.30 BCM. Further, BBMB also operates two diversion structures namely Nangal dam and Pandoh dam, where flushing of silt is carried out during monsoons.

.....2.

SatlujJalVidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL) has two projects with dam/barrage structures namely NathpaJhakri Hydro Power Station (HPS) (1500 MW) and Naitwar Mori HPS (60 MW). Both projects are run-of-river schemes with small pondage. As on date, Nathpa reservoir is maintaining 100% gross storage of 3.43 MCM and live storage of 3.03 MCM. Further, Naitwar reservoir is maintaining 100% gross storage of 0.281 MCM and live storage of 0.206 MCM. Silt flushing is carried out as required, particularly during the monsoon season, to preserve live storage capacities.

(b): Considering the requirement of sediment management of reservoirs on priority, Government of India has initiated some proactive actions to support the dam owners to take up sediment management activities. As a step forward, a "Handbook for Assessing and Managing Reservoir Sedimentation"has been published by Central Water Commission in 2019 as a guiding document to plan and execute sediment management activities by the dam owners. Further, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Jal Shakti has published a framework document titled "National Framework for Sediment Management" in October 2022 to provide guidance and support for sediment management across river basins.

(c): Regarding desiltation and sediment-management, BBMB has submitted a proposal for de-siltation/ dredging of its dams to the Government of Himachal Pradesh. However, no such proposal in respect of SJVNL is pending with the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(d): BBMB is exploring the possibility of deep dredging operations without lowering water levels. Further, SJVNL has proposed for conducting regular bathymetric surveys, used to measure the depth and underwater topography of the reservoir, for the Nathpa Dam to monitor sediment accumulation and to plan reservoir flushing for optimising storage capacity.

(e) : Under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) phase II and III, BBMB is being supported for improvement of safety aspects of selected dams for sustainable water storage, efficient dam management and flood control aspect.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3114
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

OWNERSHIP OF NTPC OF NH-53

†3114. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the highway stretch from GodibandhaChhak to NTPC Chhak in Angul district in Odisha, which forms part of National Highway (NH)-53 is facing serious obstacles in development, upgradation or repair due to ownership being with the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), TalcherKaniha Super Thermal Power Project (TSTPP), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the ownership of this highway stretch can be transferred to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such proposal has been submitted to the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a permanent solution is expected to be implemented for this issue, if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it would be done?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : The Ministry of Power is aware that the ownership of highway stretch from GodibandhaChhak to NTPC Chhak in Angul district, Odisha is with NTPC Ltd., which forms part of National Highway (NH)-53. However, NTPC TalcherKanihahas conveyed its consent to NH Division, Palahara, Odisha (Government of Odisha) on 26.05.2025 to transfer the NTPC-owned road, while retaining 16 meters (in width) of land along the NTPC-owned portion for the upcoming Stage-III of TSTPP, on payment of land compensation basis.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3119
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

FINANCIAL AUDITS TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

†3119. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the status of coal supply, stock position and refusal at the RaghunathpurDamodar Valley Corporation (DVC) Plant during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the units had to go on outage several times due to weak planning by management and shortcomings in contract management and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any report indicating that the Plant Load Factor (PLF) has consistently remained below the national average due to delay in maintenance, non-availability of spare parts, poor Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) management and inadequate technical inspections and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct any technical and financial audits to improve production efficiency and identify management shortcomings and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): The status of coal receipt, stock position, and refusal at Raghunathpur Thermal Power Plant (RTPP) of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) during the last five years and current financial year (Apr-Nov) is given below:

S.N.	Financial Year (FY)	Receipt of Coal at Plant (in 000' Tonnes)	Stock at Plant as on 31st March of FY (in 000' Tonnes)	Refusal of Coal at plant
1	2020-21	3093	203	NIL
2	2021-22	3964	201	
3	2022-23	3745	225	
4	2023-24	4702	485	
5	2024-25	4270	361	
6	2025-26 (Apr-Nov)	2963	323*	

* Coal Stock position as on 30.11.2025.

DVC has not reported any outage of this plant on account of shortage of coal.

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(c): The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of Raghunathpur Thermal Power Plant (RTPP) and National Average PLF of Coal-based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) during the last five years and current financial year are given below:

S.N.	Financial Year (FY)	PLF of Raghunathpur TPP of DVC (%)	Overall PLF of coal-based TPPs of DVC (%)	National Average PLF of Coal-based TPPs
1	2020-21	49.71	62.39	54.56
2	2021-22	57.85	68.96	58.76
3	2022-23	53.67	74.22	64.21
4	2023-24	65.98	76.81	69.49
5	2024-25	62.56	75.70	69.95
6	2025-26 (Apr-Nov) *	60.91	68.79	63.25

***Tentative figures**

The reasons for the low PLF percentage in Raghunathpur Thermal Power Plant during the last five years are as follows:

(i) FY 2020-21: The low scheduled demand was due to the national lockdown imposed because of COVID-19.

(ii) FY 2021-22 to 2024-25: There was poor evacuation from the ash plant along with low scheduled demand from 2021-22 to 2024–25.

(iii) FY 2024-2025: Due to outage of Turbine in Unit #2 from March, 2024 to July, 2024 and Low schedule demand.

(iv) FY 2025-26 (till Nov'25):Unit #1 was under shut down in September, 2025 for oil leakage attention in suction line of HP seal back-up pump, and again under shut down from 14.10.2025 to 20.11.2025 for overhauling & attention of condenser. However, PLF in the current FY 2025-26 (till Nov'25) is 60.91%, as compared to 55.45% during the corresponding period of the previous year i.e. FY 2024-25 (till Nov'24).

The remedial measures undertaken by DVC are as follows:

(i) For better evacuation of fly ash from Electro-Static Precipitator (ESP) hopper's, a work order for an additional 01 No. of Fly Ash Extraction (FAE) tower has been placed.

(ii) Overhauling of both RTPS units has been carried out through Indian vendors and is currently running at full load.

(iii) Improvement in Ash Handling Plant (AHP) Performance has been carried out through extensive maintenance work.

(d):The Government of India, through the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), conducts statutory audits of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), under section 47 of Damodar Valley Corporation Act 1948 which includes examining evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. It also includes assessing the accounting principle used and significant estimates made by management (DVC), as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. Further, DVC performs technical audits of its thermal power plants for addressing deficit areas through long-term and short-term plan.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3126
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS BY NTPC

3126. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

whether the Government is aware that the State run thermal power giant National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is contemplating to develop nuclear power plants in different States aiming at achieving the target of 150 GW by 2032 for meeting future power demand and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

NTPC Ltd, a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, Government of India, has been exploring various options to diversify its energy portfolio, including the possibility of developing nuclear power projects in different States. Presently, Anu Shakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI), a Joint Venture (JV) of NTPC and NPCIL, is establishing a MahiBanswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (MBRAPP), 4×700 MW in Banswara district of Rajasthan. The 'Foundation Stone' for the project was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25.09.2025. Additionally, NTPC ParmanuUrja Nigam Limited (NPUNL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC, was incorporated on 07.01.2025 under the Companies Act to foray into setting of nuclear power plant after getting requisite clearances.

Overall, NTPC Ltd presently has 84.92 GW installed power generation capacity and further, targeted to have 149 GW installed power generation capacity by 2032 from diversified sources such as thermal, hydro, renewables, nuclear.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3130
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

OUTSTANDING DUES OF POWER GENERATION COMPANIES

†3130. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total outstanding dues of power generation companies (GENCOS) on power distribution companies (DISCOMs) at present; and

(b) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a)& (b): The Ministry of Power, Government of India notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 (LPS Rules, 2022) on 3 June 2022. The Rules provided that all outstanding dues, including late payment surcharge, of generating companies (Independent Power Producers, Central Public Sector Enterprises and renewable energy developers), inter-State transmission licensees, and trading licensees, outstanding as on 3rd June 2022, would be treated as legacy arrears and rescheduled with re-determined due dates for payment by distribution licensees in Equated Monthly Instalments (EMIs) in accordance with the provisions of the LPS Rules. Accordingly, 13 States opted to reschedule arrears amounting to ₹1,39,947crore as on 03.06.2022 under the EMI mechanism.

The LPS Rules also lay down a framework for time-bound clearance of current dues and provide for progressive regulation of access in the event of persistent payment defaults by distribution licensees.

Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by the Government of India, compliance with the LPS Rules has been prescribed as pre-qualifying criterion for assessing DISCOMs' eligibility for financial assistance.

Further, the Ministry of Power has introduced Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning loans to State DISCOMs, TRANSCOs and GENCOs, under which lending is made contingent upon performance against specified conditions. Compliance with the LPS Rules is a key requirement under these prudential norms.

As a result of these measures, following the payment of 41 EMIs by distribution utilities in terms of the LPS Rules, including pre-payment of legacy dues by some utilities, the outstanding legacy dues have reduced to ₹5,747 crore as on 09.12.2025. DISCOMs are also largely paying their current dues on time to avoid action under the Rules.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3182
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION IN BBMB

†3182. SMT. SANJNA JATAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan which is a major partner State in the sharing of the waters of the Ravi Beas rivers has not been provided appropriate representation in the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) in accordance with the agreements made and decisions taken in the previous meetings, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government and BBMB to provide appropriate representation to Rajasthan including the creation of any additional position for a full time member from Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) consists mainly of officers from the successor States of United Punjab (as defined in the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966) at present and Rajasthan is not adequately represented;

(d) if so, the measures proposed to include officers from Rajasthan in key positions in BBMB along with details of timeline and procedure for their appointment; and

(e) if not, the time by which the representation from Rajasthan is likely to be ensured?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (e): The posts in BBMB have been allocated to the partner states in the ratio as per their interim arrangement dated 29.11.1988 between the partner states. As of July 2025, the state of Rajasthan has a sanctioned share of 518 posts (comprising of Group A, B, C and D categories) in the overall sanctioned strength of BBMB. However, only 164 posts have been filled, resulting in 354 vacancies in Rajasthan's sanctioned share.

Further, the posts of Secretary, Special Secretary, Director (Security, Safety & Consultancy) and Director (HRD), are manned by officers one each from the State of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Rajasthan.

As per section 79(2)(b) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966, Bhakra Beas Management Board consist, inter-alia, of a representative each of the Governments of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh to be nominated by the respective Government. Thus, there is representation of each State in the Board. Further, to accommodate representation of the partner states of BBMB, as per their request, the proposal of amendment in section 79(2)(a) of The Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 has been initiated to increase the number of whole time members in BBMB from existing 2 to 4.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3184
ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

POWER SUPPLY TO NATIONAL GRID

3184. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current total installed power generation capacity in the country along with the latest available figures indicating the respective shares of fossil fuel-based and non-fossil fuel-based sources;

(b) the portion of this installed capacity that is presently generation-ready and capable of supplying power to the national grid together with the criteria used to determine grid-readiness;

(c) whether the quantum of installed generation capacity remains unutilised or under-utilised due to the absence or inadequacy of transmission infrastructure, if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(d) the timelines proposed by the Government for completing the transmission infrastructure necessary to ensure timely evacuation, grid integration and optimal utilisation of power across all regions of the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): The total installed power generation capacity in the country stands at 5,05,023 MW, comprising 2,45,600 MW from fossil fuel sources and 2,59,423 MW from non-fossil fuel-based sources. The installed capacity has been commissioned in accordance with applicable technical standards, is grid-connected and generation ready. It is capable of injecting power into the National Grid, subject to prevailing system conditions. Details of electricity generated from various sources during the period from April, 2025 to October, 2025 are given in the table below:

Category	Installed Capacity (in MW)	% Share in Installed Capacity	Electricity Generated (April, 2025 to October, 2025) (in MU)	% Share in Total of Generation
Fossil Fuel	2,45,600	48.6%	7,52,583	68.2%
Non-Fossil Fuel	2,59,423	51.4%	3,51,405	31.8%
Total	5,05,023	100%	11,03,988	100%

.....2.

(c): The National Transmission Grid has been remained accommodative in integrating generation capacity, including large – scale Renewable Energy (RE). There has been no curtailment of generation capacity with effective General Access Network (GNA) to the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS). However, at present, temporary GNA for evacuation of 12,407 MW of power has been provided through the available margins on the existing ISTS, subject to technical and operational constraints across different time blocks. Of this, 5,370 MW is located in Gujarat, 4,088 MW in Rajasthan, and 2,949 MW in Karnataka/ Tamil Nadu.

(d): Transmission systems associated with generation projects are planned well in advance and implemented in a phase manner, aligned with projected capacity addition. The National Grid is being strengthened on a continuous basis to ensure timely evacuation, grid integration and optimal utilisation of power across regions. Presently, 234 Inter-State Transmission System projects, capable of evacuating about 203 GW of generating capacity, are under various stages of implementation and are planned to be commissioned progressively by 2031.

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