GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4601
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

GUIDELINES FOR INSTALLING FGD SYSTEMS

4601. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the notification dated July 11, 2025 exempts a majority of coal-fired thermal power plant units from installing Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) systems, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the list of total number of units with their capacity and category (A,B,C) along with the criteria and scientific basis for classifying them into said categories, State-wise;

(c) the list of exempted units with their capacity and category, State-wise including Delhi-NCR along with the specific criteria and rationale used to determine these exemptions including the reasons for adopting location-based emission norms instead of uniform national standards; and

(d) whether comparative national SO_2 trends and international benchmarks were reviewed before this amendment and if so, the details thereof along with the compliance, review and monitoring roadmap for Categories B and C?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified emission standards [including Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)] for coal / lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide its Notification dated 07.12.2015. Further, MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 31.03.2021 categorized TPPs into three categories i.e. Category A, B and C for compliance of the emission standards. Accordingly, TPPs were classified as follows:

Sl. No.	Category	Location/Area	No. of TPPs	No. of Units	Capacity (MW)
1	Category A	Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population	17	66	20,577

.....2

2	Category B	Within 10 km radius of Critically Polluted Areas or Non-attainment cities	25	72	24,057
3	Category C	Other than those included in category A and B	149	462	1,66,885.5
Total			191	600	2,11,519.5

Note: As per 2011 census of India

State-wise details of number of TPP Units (including 35 Units of Delhi-NCR) along with their capacity under Category A, B and C are given at Annexure-I.

To meet the SO_2 emission norms, Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) system is being installed in coal/lignite based TPPs.

The SO_2 emission standards prescribed in MoEF&CC Notification dated 07.12.2015 have been reviewed by the Central Government taking into consideration the various representations received regarding exemption or relaxation in timelines of these standards due to limited availability of technology providers, its techno-economic feasibility, negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on supply chain, price escalation due to high demand and low supplies, low SO_2 concentration in ambient air and heavy burden on consumers due to increase in electricity price etc.

Besides the above, the scientific studies conducted by independent research institutions regarding effectiveness & rationale behind these standards and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region were also considered to evaluate the need of universal applicability and enforcement of these standards.

In view of above, now MoEF&CC has issued a Notification on 11.07.2025 regarding applicability of SO_2 emission standards for TPPs along with timelines and its details are given below:

(i) TPPs declared to retire before 31.12.2030 shall not be required to meet specified standards for SO_2 emissions in case such plants submit an undertaking to Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) and Central Electricity Authority(CEA) for exemption on ground of retirement of such plant;

(ii) the existing and under commissioning Category A TPPs shall comply with SO_2 emission standards by 31.12.2027. Other Category A plants to be commissioned after 31.12.2027 will operate only after ensuring compliance of these standards;

.....3.

(iii) for all Category B Plants or Units, whether existing or upcoming, the applicability of SO_2 emission standards, shall be decided by the Central Government based upon recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee in charge of Thermal Power Projects as per the procedure laid in the Notification dated 11.07.2025;

(iv) the SO_2 emission standards shall not be applicable to all Category-C TPPs subject to compliance of stack height criteria notified by MoEF&CC on 30.08.1990 and the timeline for compliance of stack height criteria is 31.12.2029.

The category wise applicability of SO_2 emission standards in TPPs have been decided based on detailed scientific studies and analysis of ambient SO_2 concentrations across the country, including areas near TPPs. This approach applies the precautionary principle for controlling and abating air pollution in densely populated and other air pollution sensitive areas, while also emphasizing on resource conservation by avoiding additional consumption of water, auxiliary power, and limestone, and avoiding the increase in carbon footprint/CO_2 emissions resulting from the installation of FGDs, as well as mining and transportation of limestone required for these measures.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4601 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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State-wise details of TPP units under Category A, B and C

Sl. No.	State	No. of TPP Units				
		Category A	Category B	Category C	Total no. of Units	Total Capacity (MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	18	31	11,590
2	Assam	0	0	03	03	750
3	Bihar	0	4	20	24	7,960
4	Chhattisgarh	0	18	45	63	23,688
5	Gujarat	03	0	43	46	16,092
6	Haryana*	08	0	04	12	5,330
7	Jharkhand	0	0	13	13	4,250
8	Karnataka	0	0	22	22	9,480
9	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	50	50	21,950
10	Maharashtra	15	11	46	72	24,966
11	Odisha	0	03	17	20	10,140
12	Punjab*	0	0	15	15	5,680
13	Rajasthan	07	0	30	37	10,480
14	Tamil Nadu	08	17	16	41	13,685
15	Telangana	0	0	19	19	7,572.5
16	Uttar Pradesh*	06	09	62	77	23,729
17	West Bengal	06	10	39	55	14,177
	Total	66	72	462	600	2,11,519.5

*** Note: Includes 35 Units of TPPs in Delhi-NCR (Haryana-12 Units, Punjab-13 Units, Uttar Pradesh-10 Units)**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4602
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

MITIGATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

4602. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted the recent recommendation of the committee led by the Principal Scientific Adviser to withdraw the mandatory installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) units in all coal-fired thermal power plants and if so, the reasons for this rollback despite its risks on health and environment;

(b) whether any alternative technologies or regulatory frameworks have been proposed to replace FGD systems in controlling SO_2 emissions from thermal power plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering a differential policy for coastal and non-coastal thermal plants based on their access to cheaper alternatives like seawater-based FGD treatment 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): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified emission standards [including Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)] for coal / lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide its Notification dated 07.12.2015. Further, MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 31.03.2021 prescribed for categorization of TPPs into the following 03 categories for compliance of emission standards:

(i) Category-A (Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population);

(ii) Category-B (Within 10 km radius of Critically Polluted Areas or Non-attainment cities);

.....2.

(iii) Category- C (Other than those included in Category A and B).

To meet the SO_2 emission norms, Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) system is being installed in coal/lignite based TPPs.

The SO_2 emission standards prescribed in MoEF&CC Notification dated 07.12.2015 have been reviewed by the Central Government taking into consideration the various representations received regarding exemption or relaxation in timelines of these standards due to limited availability of technology providers, its techno-economic feasibility, negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on supply chain, price escalation due to high demand and low supplies, low SO_2 concentration in ambient air and heavy burden on consumers due to increase in electricity price etc.

Besides, the scientific studies conducted by independent research institutions regarding effectiveness & rationale behind these standards and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region were also considered to evaluate the need of universal applicability and enforcement of these standards.

Various Stakeholders' consultation meetings among MoEF&CC, Ministry of Power (MoP), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), O/o Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) to the Government of India, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Research Institutions were also held in the matter. The recommendations of the stakeholders' consultation meetings, including the meeting chaired by the PSA to Govt. of India, was also taken into consideration by MoEF&CC.

In view of above, MoEF&CC has issued a Notification on 11.07.2025 regarding applicability of SO_2 emission standards along with timelines for compliance by TPPs and its details are given below:

(i) TPPS declared to retire before 31.12.2030 shall not be required to meet specified standards for SO_2 emissions in case such plants submit an undertaking to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for exemption on ground of retirement of such plant;

(ii) the existing and under commissioning Category A TPPs shall comply with SO_2 emission standards by 31.12.2027. Other Category A plants to be commissioned after 31.12.2027 will operate only after ensuring compliance of these standards;

.....3.

(iii) for all Category B Plants or Units, whether existing or upcoming, the applicability of SO_2 emission standards, shall be decided by the Central Government based upon recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee in charge of Thermal Power Projects as per the procedure laid in the Notification dated 11.07.2025;

(iv) the SO_2 emission standards shall not be applicable to all Category-C TPPs subject to compliance of stack height criteria notified by MoEF&CC on 30.08.1990 and timeline for compliance of stack height criteria is 31.12.2029.

The category wise applicability of SO_2 emission standards in TPPs have been decided based on detailed scientific studies and analysis of ambient SO_2 concentrations across the country, including areas near TPPs. This approach applies the precautionary principle for controlling and abating air pollution in densely populated and other air pollution sensitive areas, while also emphasizing on resource conservation by avoiding additional consumption of water, auxiliary power, and limestone, and avoiding the increase in carbon footprint/CO2 emissions resulting from the operation of deployed control measures, as well as mining and transportation of limestone required for these measures.

In all cases where SO_2 emission standards are not applicable, all such TPPs (irrespective of location) shall ensure compliance to stack height criteria notified by MoEF&CC on 30.08.1990 governing SO_2 emissions from TPPs to aid proper dispersion of pollutants and mitigate environmental impacts.

Further, TPPs are required to comply with emission standards within the prescribed time limits, failing which environmental compensation will be levied on the non-compliant TPPs.

The selection of technology for FGD installation is decided on the basis of cost benefit analysis by the utility. The policy regarding FGD installation is irrespective of coastal and non-coastal thermal plants.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4613
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS UNDER PM-JANMAN

4613. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has targeted to provide electricity connections to all uncovered households under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of its implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh, year and district-wise;

(c) whether there is any time and cost overrun in the projects thereunder and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present status of delay, if any and the time by which these projects are expected to be completed?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Government of India is supporting the States for grid electrification of all left out un-electrified households under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). This includes electrification works sanctioned for Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Under PM-JANMAN, works amounting to Rs. 522 Cr. with gross budgetary support of Rs. 332 Cr. have been sanctioned for providing on-grid connectivity to 1,27,987 no. households as per the scheme guidelines. In addition to this, electrification of 16,946 no. of PVTG households in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have been sanctioned under the respective State plan. Till date, 1,25,130 no of PVTG households have been electrified. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, out of a total 24,967 households sanctioned for electrification, 24,925 households have been electrified till date. District-wise and year-wise status of PM-JANMAN for the State of Andhra Pradesh is at Annexure.

(c) & (d) : All Household electrification works sanctioned under PM-JANMAN are to be completed by March, 2026 and no time or cost overrun has been reported by the State of Andhra Pradesh, till date.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4613 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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District-wise status of PM-JANMAN in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of HHs Sanctioned	Households electrified as on 13.08.2025
1	Srikakulam	828	851
2	Vizianagaram	150	99
3	Parvatipurammanyam	3,407	3400
4	Alluri Sitaram Raju	17493	17,270
5	East Godavari	4	39
6	Kakinada	9	9
7	Eluru	1,196	1,196
9	Ankapalli	0	160
10	Guntur	772	770
11	Prakasam	982	982
12	Nandyal	126	149
	Total	24,967	24,925

Year-wise details of households electrified in Andhra Pradesh (as on 13.08.2025):

Utility	No. of Households Electrified			
	2023-24	2024-2025	FY 2025-26	Total
APCPDCL		1,752	0	1,752
APEPDCL	17,199	5,587	238	23,024
APSPDCL		149	0	1,49
Total	17,199	7,488	238	24,925

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4616
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

VACANCIES FOR SCs / STs IN NTPC

†4616. SHRI ARUN KUMAR SAGAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) has forwarded the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to fill up the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the NTPC has fixed any timeframe to fill up these forwarded vacancies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the NTPC has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme to provide more facilities to the candidates selected in remote areas to discourage them from resigning; and

(f) 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) : Yes, NTPC Ltd. is following the reservation guidelines of the Government of India for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and their vacancies are earmarked accordingly. Further, the unfilled reserved vacancies of SCs and STs, as on 01.01.2025, have been carried forward as below:

Category of posts	SC Category	ST Category
Group-A	26	15
Group-B	-	-
Group-C	-	13
Group-D	-	-

(c) & (d): NTPC Ltd. is making all efforts to fill up the above forwarded (backlog) vacancies by December 2025.

Special Recruitment Drives (SRDs) are being held from time to time to fill up the forwarded (Backlog) vacancies. 02 Nos. of Special Recruitment Drives (SRDs) have been initiated in the recruitment year 2025, as of June 2025. Further, Backlog of reserved vacancies have also been advertised through regular recruitment advertisements.

(e) & (f) : NTPC Ltd. is paying the following locational allowances in line with the DPE (Department of Public Enterprise) guidelines dated 07.09.2017, with effect from the date of issuance of Presidential Directive i.e. on 10.05.2018:

i. Northeast Allowance at the rate of 10% of basic pay to employees posted at NTPC Projects located in the North-East.

ii. Special Allowance for difficult and far-flung area.

iii. NTPC induction program also helps to assimilate the new recruits coming from diverse backgrounds into the organizational values / culture and to impart the required knowledge & skills to perform the job.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4619
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

UNELECTRIFIED VILLAGES IN MAHARASHTRA

4619. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:
SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of villages and hamlets across the country that are yet to be electrified or continue to face irregular and unreliable power supply particularly in remote, tribal and forested regions, State-wise;

(b) the number of such unelectrified or under-electrified villages and hamlets in Maharashtra, especially in districts such as Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Palghar, Melghat region in Amravati and other tribal-dominated or forest fringe areas;

(c) whether the Government has set any timeline or phase-wise action plan to achieve 100% village and household electrification including last-mile connectivity to habitations located in difficult terrain in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted and quality power supply to tribal communities, forest-dwelling populations and economically backward rural regions of Maharashtra?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d) : As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable for all States and for all areas including remote, tribal and forested regions. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government/distribution utility to provide quality and reliable supply of power to the consumers.

.....2.

Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., and presently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY including 80 villages in the State of Maharashtra (details of Maharashtra is placed at Annexure-I). Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA including 15,17,922 households in the State of Maharashtra. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under RDSS, the norms for electrification have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification has been enhanced to cover all left out households, based on feasibility. Wherever not found feasible, off-grid Solar Photo voltaic based electrification works have been sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme.

Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,513 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.64 lakh households under RDSS (state wise details placed at Annexure-II) including 17,529 households in the State of Maharashtra (details of Maharashtra is placed at Annexure-III).This includes electrification works sanctioned for all Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. The works are expected to be completed by the end of the scheme period.

In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works amounting to Rs.50 Cr. have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households as on 30th June, 2025. State-wise details are placed at Annexure- IV.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Details of Maharashtra villages electrified during DDUGJY

District	Number of villages electrified
Amravati	1
Gadchiroli	51
Nandurbar	25
Raigarh	1
Thane	1
Yavatmal	1
Grand Total	80

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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State wise Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Sanction Details			Total (HHs + Public Places) Electrified
		Outlay	GBS	Total (HHs + Public Places)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	161	97	46,356	42,749
2	Arunachal Pradesh	76	68	10,136	7
3	Assam	786	707	1,27,111	0
4	Bihar	301	180	42,584	0
5	Chhattisgarh	423	254	80,734	9,031
6	Gujarat	0	0	0	6,626
7	Himachal Pradesh	7	6	100	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	197	177	29,183	0
9	Jharkhand	206	124	40,454	5,948
10	Karnataka	36	22	5,844	1,660
11	Kerala	7	4	1,482	448
12	Madhya Pradesh	459	275	90,265	24,751
13	Maharashtra	57	34	17,529	15,044
14	Manipur	214	193	36,972	0
15	Meghalaya	436	392	50,501	0
16	Mizoram	80	72	15,167	0
17	Nagaland	70	63	10,004	0
18	Odisha	0	0	0	2,588
19	Rajasthan	1765	1059	4,39,372	95,986
20	Tamil Nadu	30	18	8,603	6,348
21	Telangana	120	72	31,081	5,871
22	Tripura	105	94	19,853	11,835
23	Uttar Pradesh	964	579	2,58,700	245
24	Uttarakhand	15	13	2,049	742
25	West Bengal	-	-	-	3,372
	Total	6513	4503	13,64,080	2,33,251

Note: PVTG HHs in Gujarat, Odisha & West Bengal being electrified under State Plan.

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Details of Maharashtra households sanctioned under RDSS

District	Number of households sanctioned
Ahilyanagar	579
Ahmednagar	161
Akola	103
Amravati	13
Beed	262
Bhandara	2
Buldhana	538
C.sambhajinagar	103
Chandrapur	508
Dhule	411
Gadchiroli	495
Gondia	185
Hingoli	818
Jalgaon	384
Jalna	78
Latur	42
Nanded	372
Nashik	3,109
Osmanabad	55
Palghar	1,879
Parbhani	457
Pune	1,035
Raigad	3,837
Satara	50
Solapur	259
Thane	615
Wardha	16
Washim	211
Yavatmal	881
Kolhapur	6
Sindhudurg	65
Grand Total	17,529

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4619 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	States	No. of households Sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
2	Chhattisgarh	1,578
3	Jharkhand	2,342
4	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
5	Karnataka	179
6	Kerala	98
7	Telangana	326
8	Tripura	1,703
	Total	9,961

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4644
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

REFORMS-LINKED RESULT BASED SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION

4644. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's latest 'Reforms-Linked, Result-Based Scheme for Distribution' (RLRBSD) aims to curb inefficiencies and improve the financial health of India's power distribution companies (DISCOMs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was launched by the Government of India, in July 2021 with a total outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Cr including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 97,631 Cr. The key objective of the scheme is to improve financial sustainability and operational efficiency of the distribution utilities. The scheme envisages reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to 12-15% and Gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR Gap) to Zero at pan-India level by the end of scheme period i.e. 31.03.2028.

The release of central grant under the scheme has been linked to performance against various financial and operational parameters including the improvements in the AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap.

Infrastructure works, including smart metering works, amounting to Rs. 2.83 lakh Cr have been sanctioned under RDSS.

With the collective effort of Centre and States/ UTs, at the national level, the AT&C loss of the distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY2021 to 16.12% in FY2024 and the ACS-ARR gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY2021 to Rs. 0.19/kWh in FY2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4670
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL FEEDER MONITORING SYSTEM

†4670. SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:
SMT. SMITA UDAY WAGH:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the key objectives, features and technological framework of the National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS) and the manner in which it supports real-time data monitoring of rural and urban feeders across the country;

(b) the total number of feeders currently being monitored and integrated with the NFMS platform along with the number of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) on boarded-particularly those operating in Maharashtra;

(c) the extent to which NFMS has been implemented in rural and semi-urban areas of Maharashtra;

(d) whether districts like Jalgaon have been covered under this system and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the impact of NFMS in improving feeder-level transparency, reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, and ensuring reliability, transparency, efficiency and quality power supply to agricultural consumers and rural households in the country; and

(f) whether the Government has issued any performance-linked guidelines or evaluation parameters for State utilities thereunder in connection with NFMS data along with the measures taken to train personnel and modernize infrastructure in the said State?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (f) : The objective of National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS) is to Monitor 11 kV feeders, for parameters including supply hours and outages based on seamless Machine to Machine (M2M) automatic flow of data.

.....2.

Essentially, NFMS is a monitoring dashboard which collects data from communicable feeder meters. It would enable distribution utilities to track performance of the power distribution systems and identify areas of improvement. The NFMS dashboard has no direct bearing on AT&C losses or in improving quality and efficiency of power supply, but helps to monitor the power supply parameters so as to enable utilities and State Governments/ UTs to take necessary steps.

To facilitate monitoring and modernize infrastructure, smart feeder metering works have been sanctioned under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Utilities may use the data generated from meters installed, including meters installed at feeder and Distribution transformer, would help utilities in conducting energy audit, identifying high loss areas. These insights may be effectively used to improve technical and commercial losses.

Till date 2,06,767 feeders out of total 2,49,507 11 kV feeders across 72 distribution utilities have been integrated with the NFMS. For the State of Maharashtra, including Jalgaon district, 26,272 out of 26,461 11 kV feeders, both for rural and urban area feeders, across 5 distribution utilities have been integrated with the NFMS.

Under RDSS, release of funds for infrastructure works is linked to more than 90% of the feeder meters (85% in case of special category States) communicating with the National Feeder Monitoring System. Further, training is being delivered to distribution utilities personnel for smart metering related works under RDSS. Till date, 1,682 no. of junior staff utility employees (covering linemen, technicians and non-technical staff) have been imparted training.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4689
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

POWER GENERATION IN UTTARAKHAND

†4689. SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any annual or long-term target has been set for power generation in the State of Uttarakhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether power is sold by Uttarakhand to the national grid annually and if so, the quantum of power sold during each of the last three years;

(c) whether an increase is expected in power supply from Uttarakhand to the national grid during the next three years and if so, the estimated figures thereof; and

(d) the major schemes or projects being implemented by the Union Government to promote power generation especially hydropower in Uttarakhand?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : Fuel-wise Generation Program for all the generating stations in the country is prepared by CEA annually. The annual Generation Target for the generating stations located in Uttarakhand for the year FY 2025-26 is 16,625 Million Units (MUs).

(b) : Bifurcation of the net power sold by Uttarakhand in Temporary General Network Access (T-GNA) bilateral and collective market, as reported by State of Uttarakhand, is given at Annexure-I.

(c) & (d) : Presently four (4) hydro projects are under implementation in Uttarakhand, as per the details given at Annexure-II. Further, as reported by Uttarakhand, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) of 266MW/665 MWh and Solar Projects of 61.25 MW are anticipated to be commissioned in next three years for power supply from Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd (UJVNL) to State Grid.

These projects are expected to increase the power production in the State of Uttarakhand. However, the supply of power to the National Grid will depend on the State's power demand.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4689 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Bifurcation of the net power sold by Uttarakhand in Temporary General Network Access (T-GNA) bilateral and collective market:

Financial Year	Buy (MUs)	Sell (MUs)	Net(MUs)
2023-24	2,267	561	1,706
2024-25	10,831	3,995	6,836
2025-26*	1,761	10,986	-9,225

Note: 1)*Data till 10th August 2025

2) The data consists of Uttarakhand State (including DISCOMs, state embedded generators, IPPs and loads).

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4689 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Hydro projects under implementation in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Executing Agency	District	Installed Capacity	River Basin	Anticipated date of commissioning
1	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Chamoli	444 MW (4x111 MW)	Alaknanada/Ganga	2026-27 (Mar'27)
2	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Chamoli	520 MW (4x130 MW)	Dhauliganga / Alaknanada & /Ganga	2028-29 (Mar'29)
3	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project (UJVNL)	Dehradun & Tehri Garhwal	300 MW (3x100)	Yamuna	2031-32 (Dec'31)
4	Tehri Pump Storage Station (THDC)	Tehri Garhwal	500 (2x250 MW)	Bhilangna/ Bhagirathi/Ganga	2025-26 (Oct'25) #

(#) Out of 4 (Four) units of Tehri PSS, 2 (Two) Units of 250 MW each was commissioned on 05.06.2025 and 05.07.2025 respectively.

THDC: Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited

UJVNL: Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4706
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

CAPACITY OF BATTERY BASED ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

4706. SHRI RAJA A:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of battery-based energy storage systems in the country along with the details of major projects in this regard;

(b) the extent to which indigenous technology is being used in these Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESSs);

(c) the details of the efforts made by the Government to encourage BESSs across the States including the incentives and subsidies offered to such projects; and

(d) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued any draft regulations for the safety requirements of BESSs 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 present installed capacity of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) projects (more than 1 MWh capacity) in the country is 204.5 MW (505.6 MWh). The details are at Annexure.

(b) : Major components of BESS like Cells and Battery Management System are currently based on imported technology.

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(c) : For encouraging BESS across the States, the Government has, inter-alia, undertaken the following measures:

i. **Inclusion of Energy Storage System (ESS) in harmonized master list of infrastructure.**

(ii) **Incorporating ESS as an element of procurement planning**

(iii) **Issuing standard bidding guidelines for procurement and utilization of BESS as part of Generation, Transmission , Distribution or Ancillary Services.**

(iv) **Waiver of Inter-State Transmission (ISTS) charges for 12 years for co-located BESS projects to be commissioned by June 2028. For non-co-located BESS, 100% waiver for projects which are commissioned by June 2025, and thereafter graded reduction in waiver at the rate of 25% annually.**

(v) **Implementation of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) schemes for the development of about 43.2 GWh of BESS capacity in the country.**

(d) : CEA has issued draft Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2025 on 19.06.2025 for stakeholders' comments, which covers safety requirements for BESS.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4706 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Details of Battery Energy Storage Systems (more than 1 MWh capacity) in the country

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Project	State	Capacity	
			MW	MWh
1.	10MW/10MWh BESS project at Tata Power-DDL sub-station in Rohini, Delhi	Delhi	10	10
2.	20MW solar power project integrated with an 16MW/8MWh BESS at Dollygunj and AttamPahad in South Andaman	Andaman & Nicobar	16	8
3.	Modhera Sun Temple Solar with BESS	Gujarat	6	19.2
4.	1.7 MW Solar PV Power Plant with 0.5 MW/ 1.4 MWh BESS (at Kavaratti) in Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	0.5	1.4
5.	BESS project at Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh - 100 MW(AC) Solar PV Project with 40 MW/120 MWh Battery Energy Storage System	Chhattisgarh	40	120
6.	GSECL Gujarat Solar plus Storage Hybrid - 35MW Solar PV with 57 MWh BESS at Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station (KLTPS)	Gujarat	12	57
7.	SECI 1200 MW Renewable With 75 MW/150 MWh BESS	Karnataka	75	150
8.	SECI RTC 400 MW Renewable with 25MW/100MWh BESS	Rajasthan	25	100
9.	20 MW/ 40 MWh BESS in Delhi under Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding	Delhi	20	40

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4710
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN SONBHADRA

†4710. SHRI CHHOTELAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several villages in the tribal areas of Sonbhadra, an aspirational district under the Robertsganj Lok Sabha Constituency are still deprived of electricity and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which these villages are likely to be electrified fully?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and presently under the scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to help them achieve the objective of providing reliable power supply to all households. Under DDUGJY, as reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the State were electrified by 28th April, 2018. Thereafter, during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by the State, electrification of all willing households was completed. A total of 1,21,133 households were electrified in Sonbhadra district.

Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme, electrification works have been sanctioned for households left-out earlier, wherever found feasible. This includes electrification works sanctioned for Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households of Scheduled Caste community under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP). Under the scheme, electrification works for a total of 5,131 households have been sanctioned in Sonbhadra District, out of which 2,983 are tribal households sanctioned under DA–JGUA. These works are expected to be completed by Dec 2026.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4712
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

COAL BASED POWER PLANTS IN TELANGANA

4712. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal based power plants in Telangana along with the operational capacity of each of these power plants;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government has revised Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI) for coal operated power plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which it would help coal availability to coal based power plants in Telangana; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the potential increase in capacity of these coal based power plants in Telangana after implementation of revised SHAKTI 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) : The details of coal-based power plants in Telangana along with the operational capacity of each power plant are given as below:

S. No	Name of Project	Organisation	Sector	Installed Capacity (in MW)
1.	RAMAGUNDUM STPS*	NTPC Ltd	Central Sector	2,600
2.	TELANGANA STPP Phase-1			1,600
3.	SINGARENI TPP**	SCCL	State Sector	1,200
4.	BHADRADRI TPP	TGGENCO		1,080
5.	KAKATIYA TPS*			1,100
6.	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)			1,000
7.	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7)			800
8.	RAMAGUNDUM-B TPS			62.5
9.	YADADRI TPS			1,600
Grand Total				11,042.5

Note: *STPS /TPS – Super Thermal Power Station, **TPP – Thermal Power Plant

.....2.

(b) & (c) : The Government has approved the "Revised Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI) Policy" [Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025] on 07.05.2025. The Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025 has been issued by Ministry of Coal on 20.05.2025. Power plants (commissioned/ under construction/ under planning) situated in any State of the country, including Telangana, are eligible for coal linkage under the Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025 in accordance with the terms and conditions mentioned in the Policy. The provisions of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025 ensures increased availability of domestic coal linkage to the Power Sector in a simplified manner. This Policy enhances scope of the erstwhile coal linkage allocation policy for Power Sector by providing greater flexibility, wider eligibility and better accessibility to coal.

(d) : As per Section 7 of Electricity Act, 2003 setting up of a power plant is a de-licensed activity in the country. Any generation company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without requiring a license under Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. The availability of adequate generation capacity to meet the electricity demand in a State lies under the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility.

The power plants may secure coal linkage to meet the requirement as per their assessment of demand for Long Term / Short Term under the Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4729
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

SANCTION OF PUMPED STORAGE PLANTS

†4729. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:
DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned Detailed Project Reports (DPR) along with the approved total installed capacity for Pumped Storage Plants (PSPs);

(b) whether steps have been taken by the Government to speed up sanction of PSPs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether private sector has been included in the preparation and presentation of PSPs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any mechanism has been set up to ensure time bound and efficient
implementation of the said projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Total 12 number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) with aggregate capacity of 15,350 MW have been concurred by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) since 2002-03.

.....2/-

(b) & (c) : The following steps have been taken to expedite the approval of DPR of PSPs: -

i. **CEA has issued revised Guidelines in July 2024 for formulation of DPRs of PSPs by reducing the number of pre-DPR chapters.**

ii. **After consultation with the Geological Survey of India (GSI), the requirement for exploratory drifts in underground powerhouses has been eliminated for projects located in the peninsular region, addressing delays typically caused during S&I activities.**

iii. **CEA has launched the "Jal Vidyut DPR" portal for monitoring Survey and Investigation (S&I) activities of HEPs and PSPs. The portal enables real-time tracking of workflows and pending tasks across appraising agencies and developers, helping to identify and address delays effectively.**

iv **Government of India vide notification dated 01.08.2025 has exempted off-stream closed-loop pumped storage schemes, irrespective of the quantum of capital expenditure, from the requirement of concurrence by the CEA.**

(d) & (e): The private sector has also been involved in the preparation and submission of DPRs of PSPs. Presently, 30 number of PSPs under private sector with aggregate capacity of 51,100 MW are at S&I stage for preparation of DPRs.

(f) & (g) : The following measures have been taken by the Government of India to facilitate the timely completion of hydro power projects including PSPs.

a. **Guidelines to reduce the incidence of time and cost overruns in hydro power projects has been issued on 08.11.2019.**

b. **Dispute Avoidance Mechanism through Independent Engineers in construction contracts of CPSEs executing hydro power projects has been introduced on 27.09.2021.**

c. **Dispute Resolution through Conciliation Committees of Independent Experts (CCIEs) for contractual disputes in projects implemented by CPSUs/statutory bodies under the administrative control of Ministry of Power has been introduced on 29.12.2021.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4732
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER IN UTTAR PRADESH

†4732. MRS RUCHI VIRA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing gap between demand and supply of power in Uttar Pradesh especially during the peak season;

(b) if so, the current figures of its demand and supply in the State;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the State Government and the Union Government to bridge this gap;

(d) whether any long-term infrastructure is being/has been established or policy initiatives are being/have been undertaken to ensure continuous and uninterrupted power supply in rural and urban areas and if so, the timeline fixed and targets set for implementing such initiatives; and

(e) the actual demand and supply of power and average daily power cut (cut time) in each district of Uttar Pradesh especially in Moradabad district?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025) is given at Annexure-I. Further, month-wise Power Supply Position of the State during April to June of current year 2025 is given at Annexure-II. These details indicate that the Energy Supplied in the States has been almost commensurate to the Energy Requirement. The gap between the demand and availability of electricity in Uttar Pradesh has declined from 0.8% during 2022-23 to almost NIL in the current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025).

(c) & (d) : Government of India has taken following measures to ensure continuous and uninterrupted power supply in the country including Uttar Pradesh:

1. **Generation Planning:**

(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind and Hydro.

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(ii) 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.

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

(iv) 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.

Several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 11,680 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till June 2025. In addition, 38,935 MW (including 5,695 MW of stressed thermal power projects) of thermal capacity is currently under construction. Further, contracts for 15,440 MW thermal capacity have been awarded and is due for construction. To meet the projected demand in the country, 35,460 MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified, which is at various stages of planning.

List of under construction central sector thermal power projects in Uttar Pradesh is given at Annexure-III.

(B) 13,463.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 9802 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) 1,58,450 MW Renewable Capacity including 74,150 MW of Solar, 30,080 MW of Wind and 53,750 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 62,000 MW of Renewable Capacity including 46,010 MW of Solar and 15,990 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, 8250 MW/49500MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 5780 MW/34680 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Out of these, 3500 MW/21000 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under bidding and 15,829 MW/51,106 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) are currently under various stages of construction/bidding.

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, which includes about 17,915.6 ckm of transmission lines and 95.5 GVA of transformation capacity in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

3. Distribution System Planning:

Government of India has supported the States/ UTs to help them improve supply of power in urban and in rural areas earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) where in distribution infrastructure projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed. Presently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.82 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned, including projects worth Rs 40,739 crore for the state of Uttar Pradesh.

With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of supply in rural and urban areas have improved to 22.6 hrs and 23.4 hrs, respectively, in FY 2025.

4. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:

(i) 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.

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

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

(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) 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.

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

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

(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module.

(e) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/areas/districts in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Further, as per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable for all States and for all areas including rural and urban areas.

As reported by State, the details of average daily hours of supply in rural and urban areas for Uttar Pradesh, including for the district of Moradabad, is placed at Annexure-IV.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025):

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	%
2022-23	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8
2023-24	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
2024-25	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2
2025-26 (upto June,2025)	46,028	46,022	6	0.0

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Month-wise Power Supply Position of the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current year 2025-26 (upto June, 2025):

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	%
April, 2025	13,075	13,072	3	0.0
May, 2025	16,117	16,117	0	0.0
June, 2025	16,837	16,833	4	0.0

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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List of under construction central sector Thermal Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh:

Sl. No.	Project Name / Implementing Agency	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated date of Commissioning
1	Khurja SCTPP (THDC)	U-2	660	Aug-25
2	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	U-2	660	Sept-25
3	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	U-3	660	Dec-25
4	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	U-8	800	May-29
5	Singrauli STPP, St-III (NTPC)	U-9	800	Feb-30

SCTPP: Supercritical Thermal Power Project

THDC: Tehri Hydro Development Corporation

NUPPL: Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited

STPP: Super Thermal Power Project

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4732 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Average Supply hours for Rural Area, Nagar Pachayat, Tehsil HQ And District HQ from UPSLDC Level (May-2025)

S.No.	District	Rural Area (Scheduled 18:00 hrs)		Nagar Pachayat (Scheduled 21:30 hrs)		Tehsil HQ (Scheduled 21:30 hrs)		District HQ (Scheduled 24:00 hrs)	
		Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours
1	Prayagraj	18.29	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
2	Ballia	18.29	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
3	Deoria	18.29	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
4	Varanasi	18.29	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
5	Kushinagar	18.29	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
6	Bhadohi	18.36	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
7	Ghazipur	18.36	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
8	Mau	18.36	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
9	Sant Kabir Nagar	18.36	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
10	Sonbhadr	18.36	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
11	Azamgarh	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
12	Kaushambi	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
13	Maharajganj	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
14	Siddharthnagar	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
15	Pratapgarh	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
16	Basti	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
17	Chandauli	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
18	Fatehpur	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
19	Gorakhpur	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
20	Mirzapur	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
21	Jaunpur	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
22	Ambedkarnagar	18.36	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
23	Gonda	18.36	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
24	Lakhimpur Kheri	18.36	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
25	Shahjhanpur	18.36	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
26	Sitapur	18.36	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
27	Bahraich	18.41	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
28	Barabanki	18.41	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
29	Badaun	18.41	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
30	Pilibhit	18.41	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
31	Unnao	18.41	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
32	Amethi	18.33	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
33	Hardoi	18.33	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
34	Raebareli	18.33	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
35	Sharawasti	18.33	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
36	Balrampur	18.38	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
37	Bareilly	18.38	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
38	Ayodhya	18.38	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
39	Lucknow	18.38	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
40	Sultanpur	18.38	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
41	Agra	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
42	Auraiya	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
43	Firozabad	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
44	Kanpur	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
45	Etawah	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
46	Hathras	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
47	Kasganj	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
48	Mathura	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
49	Aligarh	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-

50	Farrukhabad	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
51	Mainpuri	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
52	Etah	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
53	Kanpur Dehat	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
54	Kannauj	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
55	Amroha	18.39	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
56	Bijnor	18.39	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
57	Rampur	18.40	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
58	Sambhal	18.40	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
59	Moradabd	18.40	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
60	Saharanpur	18.39	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
	NCR Area (Scheduled 24:00 Hours)								
61	Gautam Buddh Nagar	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
62	Hapur	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
63	Muzaffarnagar	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
64	Shamli	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
65	Baghpat	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
66	Bulandshahr	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
67	Gahaziabad	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
68	Meerut	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
	Bundelkhand Rural Area (Scheduled 20:00 Hours)								
69	Hamirpur	20.10	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
70	Mahoba	20.10	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
71	Chitrakoot	20.10	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
72	Banda	20.14	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
73	Jhansi	20.14	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
74	Jalaun	20.14	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-
75	Lalitpur	20.14	-	21.34	-	21.36	-	24.00	-

Average Supply hours for Rural Area, Nagar Pachayat, Tehsil HQ And District HQ from UPSLDC Level (June-2025)

S.No.	District	Rural Area (Schduled 18:00 hrs)		Nagar Pachayat (Schduled 21:30 hrs)		Tehsil HQ (Schduled 21:30 hrs)		District HQ (Schduled 24:00 hrs)	
		Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours
1	Prayagraj	18.25	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
2	Ballia	18.25	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
3	Deoria	18.25	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
4	Varanasi	18.25	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
5	Kushinagar	18.25	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
6	Bhadohi	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
7	Ghazipur	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
8	Mau	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
9	Sant Kabir Nagar	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
10	Sonbhadr	18.36	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
11	Azamgarh	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
12	Kaushambi	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
13	Maharajganj	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
14	Siddharthnagar	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
15	Pratapgarh	18.34	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
16	Basti	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
17	Chandauli	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
18	Fatehpur	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
19	Gorakhpur	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
20	Mirzapur	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
21	Jaunpur	18.39	-	21.34	-	21.40	-	24.00	-
22	Ambedkarnagar	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
23	Gonda	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
24	Lakhimpur Kheri	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
25	Shahjhanpur	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
26	Sitapur	18.33	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
27	Bahraich	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
28	Barabanki	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
29	Badaun	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
30	Pilibhit	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
31	Unnao	18.38	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
32	Amethi	18.28	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
33	Hardoi	18.28	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
34	Raebareli	18.28	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
35	Sharawasti	18.28	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
36	Balrampur	18.35	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
37	Bareilly	18.35	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
38	Ayodhya	18.35	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
39	Lucknow	18.35	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
40	Sultanpur	18.35	-	21.35	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
41	Agra	18.28	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
42	Auraiya	18.28	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
43	Firozabad	18.28	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
44	Kanpur	18.28	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
45	Etawah	18.35	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
46	Hathras	18.35	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
47	Kasganj	18.35	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
48	Mathura	18.35	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
49	Aligarh	18.29	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
50	Farrukhabad	18.29	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
51	Mainpuri	18.29	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
52	Etah	18.32	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
53	Kanpur Dehat	18.32	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
54	Kannauj	18.32	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
55	Amroha	18.29	-	21.40	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
56	Bijnor	18.29	-	21.40	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
57	Rampur	18.36	-	21.40	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
58	Sambhal	18.36	-	21.40	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
59	Moradabd	18.36	-	21.40	-	21.41	-	24.00	-
60	Saharanpur	18.29	-	21.40	-	21.41	-	24.00	-

	NCR Area (Scheduled 24:00 Hours)								
61	Gautam Buddh Nagar	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
62	Hapur	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
63	Muzaffarnagar	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
64	Shamli	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
65	Baghpat	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
66	Bulandshahr	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
67	Gahaziabad	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
68	Meerut	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
	Bundelkhand Rural Area (Scheduled 20:00 Hours)								
69	Hamirpur	20.13	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
70	Mahoba	20.13	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
71	Chitrakoot	20.13	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
72	Banda	20.13	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
73	Jhansi	20.13	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
74	Jalaun	20.13	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-
75	Lalitpur	20.13	-	21.36	-	21.38	-	24.00	-

Average Supply hours for Rural Area, Nagar Pachayat, Tehsil HQ And District HQ from UPSLDC Level (July-2025)

Sl. No.	District	Rural Area (Schduled 18:00 hrs)		Nagar Pachayat (Schduled 21:30 hrs)		Tehsil HQ (Schduled 21:30 hrs)		District HQ (Schduled 24:00 hrs)	
		Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours	Actual Supply Hours	Emergency Rostering Hours
1	Prayagraj	18.15	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
2	Ballia	18.15	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
3	Deoria	18.15	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
4	Varanasi	18.15	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
5	Kushinagar	18.15	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
6	Bhadohi	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
7	Ghazipur	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
8	Mau	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
9	Sant Kabir Nagar	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
10	Sonbhadr	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
11	Azamgarh	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
12	Kaushambi	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
13	Maharajganj	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
14	Siddharthnagar	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
15	Pratapgarh	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
16	Basti	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
17	Chandauli	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
18	Fatehpur	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
19	Gorakhpur	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
20	Mirzapur	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
21	Jaunpur	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
22	Ambedkarnagar	18.14	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
23	Gonda	18.14	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
24	Lakhimpur Kheri	18.14	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
25	Shahjhanpur	18.14	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
26	Sitapur	18.14	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
27	Bahraich	18.20	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
28	Barabanki	18.20	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
29	Badaun	18.20	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
30	Pilibhit	18.20	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
31	Unnao	18.20	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
32	Amethi	18.17	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
33	Hardoi	18.17	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
34	Raebareli	18.17	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
35	Sharawasti	18.17	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
36	Balrampur	18.16	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
37	Bareilly	18.16	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
38	Ayodhya	18.16	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
39	Lucknow	18.16	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
40	Sultanpur	18.16	-	21.31	-	21.31	-	24.00	-
41	Agra	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
42	Auraiya	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
43	Firozabad	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
44	Kanpur	18.16	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
45	Etawah	18.13	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
46	Hathras	18.13	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
47	Kasganj	18.13	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
48	Mathura	18.13	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
49	Aligarh	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
50	Farrukhabad	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
51	Mainpuri	18.18	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
52	Etah	18.20	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
53	Kanpur Dehat	18.20	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
54	Kannauj	18.20	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
55	Amroha	18.17	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
56	Bijnor	18.17	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
57	Rampur	18.22	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
58	Sambhal	18.22	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
59	Moradabd	18.22	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
60	Saharanpur	18.17	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-

	NCR Area (Scheduled 24:00 Hours)								
61	Gautam Buddh Nagar	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
62	Hapur	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
63	Muzaffarnagar	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
64	Shamli	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
65	Baghpat	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
66	Bulandshahr	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
67	Gahaziabad	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
68	Meerut	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	-
	Bundelkhand Rural Area (Scheduled 20:00 Hours)								
69	Hamirpur	20.03	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
70	Mahoba	20.03	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
71	Chitrakoot	20.03	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
72	Banda	20.07	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
73	Jhansi	20.07	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
74	Jalaun	20.07	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-
75	Lalitpur	20.07	-	21.30	-	21.30	-	24.00	-

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4761
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

MANDATORY INSTALLATION OF FGD SYSTEMS

4761. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether only about 5 per cent of India's coal-based thermal power capacity had Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems installed as on 2023 according to recent date of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Eastern India had zero compliant plants despite norms set years ago and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for which the Government is still delaying mandatory Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) control in the majority of Thermal Power Plants thereby putting public health at risk; and

(d) the time by which the enforcement is likely to be made universal rather than postponing deadlines with minimal penalty structures?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified emission standards [including Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)] for coal / lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide its Notification dated 07.12.2015. Further, MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 31.03.2021 prescribed categorization of TPPs into three categories i.e. Category A, B and C for compliance of the emission standards. Accordingly, TPPs were classified as follows:

Sl. No.	Category	Location/Area	No. of TPPs	No. of Units	Capacity (MW)
1	Category A	Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population	17	66	20,577
2	Category B	Within 10 km radius of Critically Polluted Areas or Non-attainment cities	25	72	24,057
3	Category C	Other than those included in category A and B	149	462	1,66,885.5
Total			191	600	2,11,519.5

Note: As per 2011 census of India

To meet the SO_2 emission norms, Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGDs) systems are being installed in coal/lignite based TPPs.

The SO_2 emission standards prescribed in MoEF&CC Notification dated 07.12.2015 have been reviewed by the Central Government taking into consideration the various representations received regarding exemption or relaxation in timelines of these standards due to limited availability of technology providers, its techno-economic feasibility, negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on supply chain, price escalation due to high demand and low supplies, low SO_2 concentration in ambient air and heavy burden on consumers due to increase in electricity price etc.

Besides the above, the scientific studies conducted by independent research institutions regarding effectiveness & rationale behind these standards and its role in overall ambient air pollution of the region were also considered to evaluate the need of universal applicability and enforcement of these standards.

In view of above, MoEF&CC has issued a Notification on 11.07.2025 regarding applicability of SO_2 emission standards for TPPs along with timelines and its details are given below:

(i) TPPs declared to retire before 31.12.2030 shall not be required to meet specified standards for SO_2 emissions in case such plants submit an undertaking to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for exemption on ground of retirement of such plant;

(ii) the existing and under commissioning Category A TPPs shall comply with SO_2 emission standards by 31.12.2027. Other Category A plants to be commissioned after 31.12.2027 will operate only after ensuring compliance of these standards;

(iii) for all Category B Plants or Units, whether existing or upcoming, the applicability of SO_2 emission standards, shall be decided by the Central Government based upon recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee in charge of thermal Power Projects as per the procedure laid in the notification dated 11.07.2025;

(iv) the SO_2 emission standards shall not be applicable to all Category-C TPPs subject to compliance of stack height criteria notified by MoEF&CC on 30.08.1990 and the timeline for compliance of stack height criteria is 31.12.2029.

The above category wise applicability of SO_2 emission standards in TPPs have been decided based on detailed scientific studies and analysis of ambient SO_2 concentrations across the country, including areas near TPPs.

Further, in case of non-compliance beyond the specified timelines, MoEF&CC has prescribed the following Environmental Compensation on non-retiring TPPs:

Non-Compliant operation beyond the Timeline	Environmental Compensations (Rs. Per unit electricity generated)
0-180 days	0.20
181-365 days	0.30
366 days and beyond	0.40

Till 31.12.2023, FGDs could be installed in 24 Units (10,600 MW).

As of now, FGDs have been installed in 57 Units of various TPPs across the country. Out of these, 11 FGDs (in the States: Jharkhand-03, Odisha-02 and West Bengal-06) have been installed in the TPPs located in Eastern region of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4769
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

ADOPTION OF EV TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS

4769. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that approximately 76 percent of India's electricity generation in Financial Year 2023-24 comes from thermal power, mainly coal, potentially offsetting the environmental benefits of Electric Vehicles (EVs) due to high carbon emissions from electricity used for charging;

(b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase the share of renewable energy in India's electricity generation mix to ensure that EV adoption effectively reduces carbon emissions; and

(c) the steps being implemented to align the growth of the EV market with the expansion of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind to ensure that advancements in green energy infrastructure support the transition to EVs and reduce the transportation sector's carbon footprint?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The Government is aware that coal-based power currently contributes the largest share in the country's electricity generation mix. India remains firmly committed to combating climate change while simultaneously ensuring energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside the energy transition of the economy towards achieving 'Net-Zero' emissions by 2070.

In its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in August 2022, India has targeted to achieve about 50% of its cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. As on 31.07.2025, the share of non-fossil fuel based installed capacity has become 50.25% of total installed generation capacity.

.....2.

With the steadily increasing share of RE in the Grid and promotion of clean and efficient energy technologies, there has been significant decrease of about 7% (from 0.78 kg / KWh in 2014-15 to 0.72 Kg / KWh in 2023-24) in average carbon emission intensity of grid electricity in India.

(b): Government has taken various steps/ measures to increase the share of renewable energy in India's electricity generation mix. The details of which are given at Annexure-I.

(c): Government has taken several steps to align the growth of the EV which are given at Annexure-II.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4769 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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In order to increase the share of renewable energy in India's electricity generation mix, various steps/measures taken by government are as follows: -

(i) 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.

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

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

(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) 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.

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

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

(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

(xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module.

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4769 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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The steps taken by Government to align the growth of the EV market are as below:

i. Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has formulated following schemes to promote the adoption of Electric Vehicles:

- **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme: PM E-DRIVE Scheme has been notified on 29th September 2024 for promotion of electric mobility and to reduce dependence of fossil fuels in the country. This scheme aims to incentivise sale of e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-Ambulances, and e-buses. The scheme also supports development of charging infrastructure and upgradation of vehicle testing agencies.**

- **Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry (PLI-Auto): Government on 15th September, 2021 approved PLI-Auto Scheme, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products.**

- **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for manufacturing Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC): Government on 12th May, 2021 approved PLI-ACC in order to promote manufacturing of ACC in the country. The scheme envisages to establish a cumulative ACC battery manufacturing capacity of 50 GWh.**

- **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme Phase-II (FAME-II): FAME-II was implemented for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019. Under FAME-II, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) was introduced with the objective of domestic manufacturing of electric vehicles, its assemblies/ sub-assemblies and parts/sub-parts thereby increasing the domestic value addition.**

- **PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme: This Scheme notified on 28th October, 2024 and aims to support deployment of more than 38,000 electric buses. The objective of scheme is to provide payment security to e-bus operators in case of default by Public Transport Authorities (PTAs).**

- **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI): This scheme was notified on 15th March, 2024 to promote the manufacturing of electric cars in India.**

ii. Ministry of Power (MoP) has issued Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure-2024, dated 17th September, 2024, outline standards and protocols to create connected & interoperable EV charging infrastructure network which includes Battery Swapping/Charging stations.

iii. The following steps have been taken by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country:

- **Notification issued vide S.O. 5333(E) dated the 18th October, 2018, has granted exemption from the requirements of permit to the battery-operated transport vehicles.**

- **Notification issued vide G.S.R. 525(E) dated the 2nd August, 2021 has exempted Battery Operated Vehicles from the payment of fees for the purpose of issue or renewal of registration certificate and assignment of new registration mark.**

- **Notification issued vide G.S.R. 302(E) dated the 18th April, 2023 to issue All India Tourist Permit for battery operated vehicles without payment of any permit fee.**

- **Notification issued vide G.S.R. 167(E) dated the 1st March, 2019 for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and their compliance standards shall be as per Automotive Industry Standards (AIS) 123.**

- **An advisory dated 12th August, 2020 has been issued to all States and UTs regarding sale and registration of two wheeled Electric Vehicles without batteries.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4780
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

LEGISLATION ON ELECTRICAL SAFETY

4780. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government on the suggestion/representation submitted to study the legislations of South Korea and Queensland (Australia) related to electrical safety;

(b) the details of the elements identified from those legislations for adoption in India to improve safety keeping in view that large number of fires are caused by electrical short circuits;

(c) the details of the engagements including advisory of the Union Government with State Governments to promote electrical safety during the last five years; and

(d) whether the Government plans to enact legislation for electrical safety and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has been advised to examine the suggestions received and global best practices, and, if necessary, amend the relevant Regulations in consultation with stakeholders, while fully safeguarding the principles of Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business, as emphasised by the Government of India.

(c) & (d) : In accordance with the provisions of Section 53(a) and Section 177(2)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003, CEA notified the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric supply) Regulations, 2010, as amended from time to time , to ensure electrical safety and protect human lives. CEA, after consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders, on 8th June 2023 replaced these regulations by the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023.

The provisions of these Regulations are discussed with State Governments on regular basis through meetings, conferences, and seminars. Advisories are also issued to State Governments with the objective of enhancing electrical safety.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4785
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAUBHAGYA

†4785. SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:
SHRI BHUMARE SANDIPANRAO ASARAM:
SMT. DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:
DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been able to implement the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) successfully in order to provide electricity connections to villages across various States of the country particularly in the State of Maharashtra and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government to various States/UTs including Maharashtra for the Saubhagya scheme;

(d) whether the Government has estimated the number of people still deprived of universal access to electricity in the country including each district of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof, State / UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (e): Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing reliable power supply to all households. As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018.Thereafter, during SAUBHAGYA, as reported by States including the State of Maharashtra, electrification of all willing households was completed. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. State-wise details are placed at Annexure-I.

.....2.

The Central grant by Government of India for SAUBHAGYA scheme was Rs.6330.32 Cr. State wise details, including for Maharashtra, are placed at Annexure-II.

Presently, Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). It includes works for electrification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant Villlage Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Till date, based on survey done by the States, works amounting to Rs. 6,487 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,59,752 households. The State/UT-wise details are placed at Annexure-III and District-wise details for Maharashtra are placed at Annexure-IV

In addition, under New Solar Power Scheme, works amounting to Rs. 50 Crores have been sanctioned for off-grid solar based electrification of 9,961 households as on 30th June, 2025.State-wise details are placed at Annexure-V.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Number of Households electrified since the launch of SAUBHAGYA scheme including Additional Households achievement under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No of Households electrified
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
Total		2,86,13,424

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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State Wise Fund released under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Grant Released (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	159.79
2	Assam	718.34
3	Bihar	491.38
4	Chhattisgarh	378.71
5	Haryana	8.46
6	Himachal Pradesh	2.02
7	Jammu & Kashmir	45.57
8	Jharkhand	284.31
9	Karnataka	48.03
10	Kerala	66.34
11	Ladakh	5.59
12	Madhya Pradesh	553.64
13	Maharashtra	217.98
14	Manipur	98.58
15	Meghalaya	205.93
16	Mizoram	41.2
17	Nagaland	54.18
18	Odisha	322.68
19	Punjab	0.71
20	Rajasthan	304.54
21	Sikkim	1.9
22	Telangana	16.77
23	Tripura	275.93
24	Uttar Pradesh	1814.62
25	Uttarakhand	43.92
26	West Bengal	169.2
Total		6330.32

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Household Electrification sanctioned under RDSS

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crores)	Total Households Sanctioned
A.	Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS			
1	Rajasthan	1,526.94	916.16	338,702
2	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501
3	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167
4	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004
5	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	251,487
6	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.55	15,475
7	Jharkhand	25.16	15.09	4,853
8	Jammu & Kashmir	106.70	96.03	15,359
9	Bihar	238.86	143.32	35,467
10	Assam	785.55	706.99	127,111
11	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506
12	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972
13	Chhattisgarh	166.55	99.93	34,078
14	Kerala	0.33	0.20	40
15	Madhya Pradesh	1.13	0.68	196
	Total (A)	4,678.19	3,328.60	941,918
B.	Electrification works sanctioned under RDSS in Vibrant Villages			
1	Himachal Pradesh*	6.08	5.47	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154
	Total (B)	39.34	35.41	2,837
C.	Electrification of PVTG Households through Grid Connectivity under PM-JANMAN			
C1	Sanctioned under RDSS			
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	24,967
2	Bihar	0.28	0.17	0
3	Chhattisgarh	38.17	22.90	7,077
4	Jharkhand	74.13	44.47	12,442
5	Madhya Pradesh	143.39	86.02	29,290
6	Maharashtra	26.61	15.96	8,556
7	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633
8	Karnataka	3.77	2.26	1,615
9	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345

10	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.94	8,603
11	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884
12	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316
	Sub Total (C1)	516.15	328.31	127,061
C2	PVTG HH electrification covered under State Plan**			
1	Gujarat	0	0	-
2	Odisha	0	0	-
3	West Bengal	0	0	-
	Sub Total (C2)			
	Total (C=C1+C2)	516.15	328.31	127,061
D.	Electrification of Tribal Households identified under DA-JGUA			
D1	Sanctioned Households			
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.12	11.47	4,921
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	7.38	1,938
3	Bihar	61.40	36.84	7,117
4	Chhattisgarh	218.44	131.06	39,579
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.49	0.45	93
6	Jammu & Kashmir	89.84	80.85	13,824
7	Jharkhand	92.44	55.47	19,467
8	Karnataka	32.14	19.28	4,229
9	Kerala	5.73	3.44	1,080
10	Madhya Pradesh	284.94	170.97	55,795
11	Maharashtra	23.60	14.16	6,961
12	Rajasthan	197.11	118.26	82,842
13	Telangana	110.73	66.44	26,525
14	Tripura	40.69	36.62	7,677
15	Uttar Pradesh	32.21	19.32	6,867
16	Uttarakhand	0.84	0.75	207
	Sub Total (D1)	1,217.91	772.77	279,122
D2	Sanctioned Public Places			
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.70	0.42	182
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.03	9
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.05	7
4	Jharkhand	8.25	4.95	1,910
5	Kerala	0.15	0.09	17
6	Madhya Pradesh	3.32	1.99	650
7	Rajasthan	0.70	0.42	195
8	Telangana	2.90	1.74	672
9	Tripura	2.31	2.08	512

10	Uttar Pradesh	0.13	0.08	30
11	Uttarakhand	0.08	0.07	19
	Sub Total (D2)	18.63	11.92	4,203
	Total (D=D1+D2)	1,236.53	784.69	283,325
E.	Electrification works sanctioned under PM-AJAY			
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.50	2.10	811
2	Jharkhand	6.14	3.68	1,782
3	Madhya Pradesh	0.002	0.001	6
4	Maharashtra	6.810	4.086	2,012
	Total (E)	16.45	9.87	4,611
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	6,486.67	4,486.87	1,359,752

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ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Details of Households sanctioned in Maharashtra

District	Number of households sanctioned
Ahilyanagar	579
Ahmednagar	161
Akola	103
Amravati	13
Beed	262
Bhandara	2
Buldhana	538
C. sambhajinagar	103
Chandrapur	508
Dhule	411
Gadchiroli	495
Gondia	185
Hingoli	818
Jalgaon	384
Jalna	78
Latur	42
Nanded	372
Nashik	3,109
Osmanabad	55
Palghar	1,879
Parbhani	457
Pune	1,035
Raigad	3,837
Satara	50
Solapur	259
Thane	615
Wardha	16
Washim	211
Yavatmal	881
Kolhapur	6
Sindhudurg	65
Grand Total	17,529

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ANNEXURE-V

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4785 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 21.08.2025

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Off-grid solar based household electrification sanctioned under New Solar Power Scheme

Sl. No.	States	No. of households Sanctioned
(a)	Andhra Pradesh	1,675
(b)	Chhattisgarh	1,578
(c)	Jharkhand	2,342
(d)	Madhya Pradesh	2,060
(e)	Karnataka	179
(f)	Kerala	98
(g)	Telangana	326
(h)	Tripura	1,703
Total		9,961

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4788
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

MARGHERITA THERMAL POWER PROJECT

4788. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the current status of the coal-based Margherita Thermal Power Project in Upper Assam;

(b) the details regarding the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the project;

(c) whether the Government of Assam has submitted a revised Detailed Project Report for the above mentioned project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has received any intimation from Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited by stating that it intends to abandon the project and if so, the reasons for the same and the future plan in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGCL) had intended to develop a 2x800 MW pit head coal based Thermal Power Project at Margherita. Accordingly, Detailed Project Report (DPR) was prepared by NTPC Ltd. with the project cost of Rs. 16,850 Cr. in Year 2019. APGCL had submitted coal linkage request to Ministry of Coal (MoC) & Ministry of Power (MoP), for 4.11 MTPA coal from North East coal fields of Coal India Limited (CIL) at 90% PLF, considering coal of GCV 6,900 kcal/Kg.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had advised APGCL that due to non-availability of sufficient coal in North East coal fields, it may not be possible to develop Margherita TPP as a pit head plant as given in DPR. Therefore, APGCL needs to revisit the DPR. And if APGCL agrees to same, then coal from other coal companies like ECL, BCCL and CCL may be sourced. Accordingly, APGCL was advised to approach CIL for their Coal requirement from the above-mentioned Coal Companies. However, no communication in this regard has been received from APGCL.

(d) : Ministry of Power has not received any intimation from APGCL regarding its intention to abandon the project.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4794
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO HIMACHAL PRADESH UNDER RDSS

†4794. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of budget allocated to Himachal Pradesh under the said scheme;

(c) the works for which the budget has been sanctioned; and

(d) the details of works completed so far in Himachal Pradesh under the scheme as well as those yet to be completed?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : 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 in the country. The scheme has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 Crore with an estimated Central grant of Rs. 97,631 Crore. The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) Gap to zero. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the distribution utilities for distribution infrastructure & smart metering works. Under RDSS, infrastructure projects,

including smart metering works, amounting to 2.83 lakh Cr have been sanctioned till date.

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(b) & (c) : For the State of Himachal Pradesh, distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs. 4,116 Cr have been sanctioned. Work-wise details are as under:

Details	Sanctioned Cost (Rs Cr)	Central grant (Rs Cr)
Smart Metering works	1,788	466
Loss Reduction works	1,958	1,763
Infrastructure works under Vibrant Village Program	6	5
Infrastructure works for northern border area	362	326
Household electrification works under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)	0.53	0.48
Total	4,116	2,561

(d) : Till date ~16% of the sanctioned smart metering works and ~2% of the sanctioned infrastructure works have been completed in the State of Himachal Pradesh. It is expected that the remaining sanctioned works will be completed by the end of the scheme period i.e. 31.03.2028.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4796
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIA ENERGY STACK

4796. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has constituted a task force to design and implement the India Energy Stack (IES);

(b) if so, the mandate and composition thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to include the representatives from emerging green energy sectors in the process;

(d) the critical challenges in the existing power sector ecosystem that the IES seeks to address; and

(e) the major components and expected functionalities of the proposed Utility Intelligence Platform under IES?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c) : Ministry of Power has constituted a task force comprising domain experts and various stakeholders including representatives from Ministries, State utilities, Regulators etc. to chart a roadmap for the India Energy Stack (IES). The Task force has representatives from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and other stakeholders in the green energy sector.

(d) & (e) : IES is envisioned to create a unified, secure and interoperable digital platform to transform the power sector by enabling seamless data exchange, real time analytics and enhanced consumer services. It aims to create a standardised platform that will enable data, services and systems to work together seamlessly across the power sector value chain.

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