GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.17
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY

17. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the present installed power capacity of the country along with thedetails of thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable/non-fossil energy sources, percentage-wise;

(b) the details of the policy, technical and investment factors contributing to achieve over 500GW installed capacity along with the impact of this achievement on the Panchamrit Goals of COP-26 and the long-term energy transition roadmap;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to diversify India's energy portfolio throughclean and secure sources such as nuclear power;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen power generation, transmission anddistribution infrastructure, renewable energy projects and ensure quality power supply to theconsumers in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Jharkhand; and

(e) the manner in which expansion of clean, secure and reliable sources like nuclear energywould strengthen India's long-term energy security and the manner in which it would contribute toachieving the Net-Zero 2070 target?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): As on 31.12.2025, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW of non-fossil fuel sources. The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, are given at Annexure-I:

(b), (c) & (e): 1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

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(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm &Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(xiii) Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d): Two thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand are at construction stage as per details at Annexure-II. Further, as informed by the State Government of Jharkhand, following steps have been/ are being taken to strengthen power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency:

Strengthening of Transmission infrastructure:

(i) 220/132/33 kV Grid Sub-Station, Itkhori has been constructed and energized on 01.10.2021. This Grid is dedicated towards power supply improvement to Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.

(ii) Five more Grid Sub-Stations are under implementation for Chatra Parliamentary Constituency namely Hunterganj, Simaria, Mahuhadhar, Chandwa&Dhara (Chatra). Out of these five grid sub-station, construction of Simaria&Dhara (Chatra) Grid Sub-Station has been completed and back charged and will be energized on full load after completion of associated transmission line. Rest 03 Grid sub-stations are under construction and will be energized after completion of the work.

Strengthening of Distribution infrastructure: Govt of India is supplementing the efforts of the State to provide quality power supply to consumers through the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) . Under the scheme, distribution works amounting to Rs 116.8 Cr have been sanctioned for Chatra Parliamentary constituency including works pertaining to replacement of old/frayed cables, new HT/LT lines, upgradation of HT/LT lines, new Distribution Transformers etc.

Further, the household electrification works amounting to Rs 7.04 Cr have been sanctioned under RDSS for 1615 households in Chatra Parliamentary constituency including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan), households belonging to scheduled Tribes identified under DAJGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan) andhouseholds belonging to Scheduled Castes identified under PM–AJAY (Pradhan Mantri AnusuchitJaatiAbhyuday Yojana).

Further as informed by the State, distribution infrastructure works have also been taken up under the MukhyamantriUjjwal Jharkhand Yojana (MUJY) scheme. Completed works under the scheme include electrification works related to 91 Nos of habitations, 166 km of new 11 kV Line, 205 km of LT and installation of 115 No of 25kVA/63kVA/100 kVA Distribution transformers.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise:

Installed Capacity (in MW) of the country as on 31.12.2025			
Category		**Installed Capacity (MW)**	**% Share in Total**
Fossil Fuel	Coal	2,19,610	42.75%
	Lignite	6,620	1.29%
	Gas	20,122	3.92%
	Diesel	589	0.11%
	Total Thermal/ Fossil	2,46,942	48.07%
Non-Fossil Fuel	RES (including Hydro)	2,58,008	50.22%
	Hydro (including PSPs)	50,915	9.91%
	Wind, Solar & Other RE	2,07,093	40.31%
	Wind	54,511	10.61%
	Solar	1,35,810	26.44%
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,757	2.09%
	Waste to Energy	857	0.17%
	Small Hydro	5,159	1.00%
	Nuclear	8,780	1.71%
	Total Non-Fossil Fuel	2,66,788	51.93%
	Total Installed Capacity	5,13,730	100.0%

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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Under-construction thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand:

Sl.No	Name of the Project	Sector	District	Unit No.	Capacity in MW
1	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Ramgarh	2	800
				3	800
2	Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC		Koderma	1	800
				2	800

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.65
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

PROGRESS OF REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

65. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS); and

(b) the details of the budget allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh with respect to RDSS,district-wise?

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. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned which would help improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country.

Sanctioned Loss reduction works include replacement of old/frayed conductors, upgradation/augmentation of Distribution transformers (DT)/sub-stations, feeder segregation works etc. Further, grid electrification works have been sanctioned for 13,65,139 households (including 4203 public places) wherever found feasible. This includes grid electrification of households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes identified under DA-JGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste identified under Pradhan Mantri AnusuchitJaatiAbhyudayYojna (PM-AJAY) and households in border areas under Viibrant Village Programme (VVP). Overall, the physical progress of Loss reduction works achieved till date is ~37%. Further, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.05 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). Till date, smart meters have been installed for 3.9 crore consumers, 1.62 lakh feeders and 13.14 lakh Distribution Transformers under the scheme. Overall, more than 5.44 crore

smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

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Till date, funds amounting to Rs. 38,342 cr. have been released under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines.

The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the Utilities which, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the Utilities, regular issuance of tariff order, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc. As a result of collective efforts of the Centre and States/ UTs, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 and ACS-ARR Gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.06/kWh in FY25.

(b): The district-wise details of the project sanctioned/ budget allocated for the State of Uttar Pradesh under RDSS are at Annexure.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 65 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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District-wise details of the sanctioned Project cost and Central Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under RDSS as on 15.01.2026

Sr. No.	District	Sanctioned Cost of Distribution Infrastructure Work (LR)	Sanctioned Central GBS for Distribution Infrastructure Work (LR)	Sanctioned Cost of Smart Metering Works (SM)	Sanctioned Central GBS for Smart Metering Works (SM)
1	Agra	198.65	119.19	294.75	44.21
2	Aligarh	410.10	246.06	288.23	43.23
3	Auraiya	145.83	87.50	138.70	20.80
4	Banda	196.66	118.00	201.36	30.20
5	Chitrakoot	129.48	77.69	112.29	16.84
6	Etah	231.84	139.10	154.83	23.22
7	Etawah	171.78	103.07	127.31	19.10
8	Farrukhabad	169.61	101.77	142.43	21.36
9	Firozabad	295.55	177.33	223.33	33.50
10	Hamirpur	107.93	64.76	135.08	20.26
11	Hathras	163.16	97.90	178.19	26.73
12	Jalaun	169.54	101.72	175.80	26.37
13	Jhansi	200.58	120.35	210.37	31.55
14	Kannauj	133.95	80.37	155.00	23.25
15	Kanpur Dehat	117.28	70.37	177.87	26.68
16	Kanpur Nagar	114.71	68.83	175.38	26.31
17	Kashganj (Kashiram Nagar)	217.20	130.32	136.95	20.54
18	Lalitpur	119.48	71.69	103.26	15.49
19	Mahoba	96.80	58.08	97.83	14.68
20	Mainpuri	173.02	103.81	190.64	28.60
21	Mathura	326.08	195.65	243.50	36.53
22	Kanpur	1330.10	798.06	328.40	49.26
23	Amethi	130.39	78.23	215.20	32.28
24	Ayodhya	174.52	104.71	215.21	32.28
25	Budaun	266.37	159.82	263.12	39.47
26	Bahraich	156.24	93.74	276.18	41.43
27	Barabanki	197.86	118.72	215.20	32.28
28	Bareilly	429.70	257.82	392.09	58.81
29	Shrawasti	75.72	45.43	123.77	18.57
30	Gonda	367.43	220.46	294.29	44.14
31	Hardoi	221.98	133.19	209.41	31.41
32	LakhimpurKheri	196.77	118.06	360.59	54.09
33	Lucknow	938.00	562.80	669.63	100.44
34	Raebareli	228.42	137.05	352.41	52.86
35	Pilibhit	199.03	119.42	202.70	30.41
36	Unnao	167.64	100.58	235.85	35.38

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37	Ambedkar Nagar	158.42	95.05	215.20	32.28
38	Balrampur	130.42	78.25	137.07	20.56
39	Shahjahanpur	230.89	138.53	233.15	34.97
40	Sitapur	221.41	132.85	183.08	27.46
41	Sultanpur	158.85	95.31	215.20	32.28
42	Baghpat	98.96	59.38	197.78	29.67
43	Bijnor	341.00	204.60	509.03	76.36
44	Bulandshehar	362.56	217.54	465.98	69.90
45	G.B. Nagar	190.25	114.15	249.51	37.43
46	Ghaziabad	236.45	141.87	645.62	96.84
47	Hapur	183.73	110.24	205.15	30.77
48	JP Nagar (Amroha)	131.27	78.76	256.36	38.45
49	Meerut	327.66	196.60	433.70	65.06
50	Moradabad	278.19	166.91	401.79	60.27
51	Muzzffarnagar	269.37	161.62	406.76	61.01
52	Rampur	142.69	85.61	276.35	41.45
53	Saharanpur	448.68	269.21	475.51	71.33
54	Sambhal	487.74	292.64	216.90	32.54
55	Shamli	106.05	63.63	206.45	30.97
56	NOIDA	1313.50	788.10	0.00	0.00
57	Prayagraj	806.94	484.16	309.89	46.48
58	Pratapgarh	355.37	213.22	296.68	44.50
59	Fatehpur	369.94	221.96	236.43	35.46
60	Kaushambi	237.05	142.23	133.51	20.03
61	MIRZAPUR	169.42	101.65	213.75	32.06
62	Sonbhadra	204.08	122.45	172.79	25.92
63	Varanasi	1927.93	1156.76	139.36	20.90
64	Chandauli	90.77	54.46	158.62	23.79
65	Ghazipur	209.74	125.84	277.28	41.59
66	Jaunpur	327.42	196.45	381.55	57.23
67	Azamgarh	171.61	102.96	380.99	57.15
68	Ballia	294.80	176.88	199.15	29.87
69	Mau	223.73	134.24	207.42	31.11
70	Gorakhpur	194.14	116.48	324.10	48.62
71	Deoria	160.31	96.19	245.29	36.79
72	Kushinagar	134.52	80.71	264.16	39.62
73	Maharajganj	74.96	44.98	261.19	39.18
74	BASTI	96.70	58.02	250.39	37.56
75	SantKabir Nagar	39.90	23.94	152.24	22.84
76	Siddharth Nagar	195.43	117.26	206.76	31.01
77	SantRavidas Nagar	131.93	79.16	126.19	18.93
Total		21204.16	12722.50	18885.47	2832.82

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.81
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

CHAUSA THERMAL POWER PLANT

†81. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chausa Thermal Power Plant located in Buxar district of Bihar has beenpartially or completely shut down for different periods due to unavailability or disruption in coalsupply and if so, the number of days this power plant has remained shut down due to shortage ofcoal since its inception;

(b) the consolidated data for the Chausa Power Plant involving its installed capacity, actualgeneration Plant Load Factor (PLF), coal supply status and periods of shutdown till date;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt any alternative arrangements to prevent arecurrence of the coal crisis such as long-term fuel supply agreements, coal blending orprocurement from other sources in view of its crucial role in energy security of the State; and

(d) if so, the current status 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): Buxar Thermal Power Plant (BTPP) of capacity 1320 MW (2x660 MW) located at Chausa, in the district of Buxar, Bihar is being implemented by SJVN Thermal Power Limited (STPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SJVN Ltd which is a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Power. Unit#1 (660 MW) of the project achieved Commercial Operation Date (COD) on 14.11.2025.

After the COD, the 'Unit" was kept in continuous operation to supply power to the State of Bihar and further, the shutdown was required for carrying out some work for stabilising the 'Unit' after completion of trial-run. Eventually, the 'Unit' was taken into shutdown for 20 days (from 15.12.2025 to 04.01.2026) to carry out required work.

(b): The consolidated data for the Buxar Thermal Power Plant involving its installed capacity, actual generation (PLF), coal supply status and period of shut down are given as under:

- **Installed Capacity: Unit#1 (660 MW) commissioned on 14.11.2025 and Unit#2(660MW) is under construction.**

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- **Power Generation (14.11.2025 to 14.12.2025): 268.635 MUs at 55% PLF.**
- **Power Generation (05.01.2026 to 16.01.2026): 91.235 MUs at 70% PLF.**
- **Coal Supply: under the FSA (Fuel Supply Agreement) coal received from CCL (Central Coalfield Ltd) is 2,53,035 Metric Tonnes (as on 17.01.2026).**
- **Period of shutdown: 15.12.2025 to 04.01.2026 (20 days).**

(c) & (d) STPL has signed fuel supply agreement (FSA) with Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) for supply of 4.976 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) coal per annum on long-term basis for 20 years at 85% PLF. As such, no alternative arrangement is required.

Further, the Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy involving infrastructure development, policy reforms and production enhancement in order to meet the requirement of coal for coal-based capacity. These measures include the following:

i. **Ministry of Coal has initiated several steps to ramp up domestic coal production in the country in order to achieve self-reliance. Some of the major initiatives undertaken include Single Window Clearance, amendment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to allow captive mines to sell up to 50% of their annual production after meeting the requirement of the end use plants, production through Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) mode, increasing use of mass production technologies, new projects and expansion of existing projects, and auction of coal blocks to private companies/PSUs for commercial mining. 100% Foreign Direct Investment has also been allowed in commercial mining.**

ii. **The Government of India has approved the Revised SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) Policy for Coal Allocation to Power Sector. Revised SHAKTI Policy will support the power sector through greater flexibility, wider eligibility and better accessibility to coal.**

iii. **Coal Logistic Plan and Policy was launched by the Ministry of Coal to enhance supply chain efficiency, reduce costs & promote sustainability. Under this plan, critical Railway projects have been identified, which are essential for improving rail connectivity, ensuring timely coal supply, and reducing logistics costs, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of coal transportation across the country.**

iv. **To address the issue of coal supplies to Power Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted comprising the Chairman, Railway Board; Secretary, Ministry of Power and Secretary, Ministry of Coal.**

v. **Coal supply is continuously monitored by the coal companies and also by an Inter-Ministerial 'Sub-Group' comprising the representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) which meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.97
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

URJAVEER SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

97. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of individuals registered and trained as "Urjaveers" under the Urjaveer Schemeinitiated by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) since its launch, year-wise, State-wise anddistrict-wise in Andhra Pradesh including Kakinada district;

(b) the number of LED bulbs, LED battens and five-star Brushless Direct Current Motors(BLDC) fans distributed to eligible households under the PMAY energy-efficient appliancesinitiative in Andhra Pradesh since launch, year-wise and district-wise including Kakinada district;

(c) the details of the National Efficiency Cooking Programme (NECP) along with the number ofelectric cooking solutions procured by beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh State since launch,district-wise and year-wise including Kakinada district;

(d) whether Government proposes to replicate these initiatives in other States/UTs throughEESL and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether various EESL programmes have contributed to energy savings during the last fiveyears; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with financial benefits to DISCOMs, year-wise and State-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The Urjaveer Scheme, initiated by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), is a volunteer-based programme launched in Andhra Pradesh on 7 December 2024. Under the programme, individuals are registered and trained to promote the use of energy-efficient appliances. District-wise details of Urjaveers are not maintained by EESL. However, details of States with the majority of registrations, including Andhra Pradesh, since launch are enclosed at Annexure-I.

(b) : EESL has not supplied any energy efficient appliance under the PMAY energy-efficient appliances initiative in Andhra Pradesh.

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(c) : The National Efficient Cooking Programme (NECP) was launched by EESL in November 2023 with the objective of promoting electric cooking solutions. Under the programme, the Women Development and Child Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, procured 11,400 induction cooktops for distribution among Anganwadis. In addition, 19 induction cooktops were procured by retail consumers in Andhra Pradesh. District wise details (including Kakinada District) based on the delivery of cooktops made by EESL in the State of Andhra Pradesh since launch is attached as Annexure-II.

(d) : No such proposal is envisaged by Ministry of Power.

(e) & (f) : EESL programmes, namely the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) and the Street Light National Programme (SLNP), which were launched in 2015, have contributed significantly to energy savings. During the last five years, i.e., from 2020–21 to 2024–25, the cumulative energy savings achieved under these programmes is estimated at 284 billion kilowatt-hours.

The year-wise and State-wise financial benefits accruing to Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are not quantified by EESL. However, an estimated peak demand reduction of about 11,000 MW has been achieved due to the implementation of the UJALA and SLNP programmes.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 97 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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State	Total No. of Urjaveers
Andhra Pradesh	8685
Maharashtra	209
Arunachal Pradesh	39
Bihar	30
Telangana	15
Tamil Nadu	14

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 97 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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District/Year	Total No. of induction cooktops
Srikakulam	328
ParvathipuramManyam	368
Vizianagaram	514
AlluriSitharamaRaju	412
Visakhapatnam	607
Anakapalli	255
Kakinada	455
East Godavari	408
Dr.B.R.AmbedkarKonaseema	274
West Godavari	228
Eluru	406
NTR	587
Krishna	372
Guntur	499
Palnadu	337
Bapatla	440
Prakasam	464
SPSR Nellore	693
Tirupati	588
Chittoor	516
Annamayya	351
Sri SathyaSai	526
YSR	428
Anantapur	494
Kurnool	530
Nandyal	339
Total	11419

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.98
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

98. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025,proposing major reforms, including cost-reflective tariffs, open access, regulatory accountabilityand push for non-fossil fuel generation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the key features of the proposed bill relevant to distribution companies(DISCOMs), electricity regulators and consumers in remote/tribal districts;

(c) whether these features would apply specifically in Maharashtra and if so, the detailsthereof;

(d) whether the Ministry intends to introduce safeguards or special provisions within the reformframework to protect vulnerable consumers (such as tribal households) from tariff shocks orservice disruption and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the timeline by which the Bill is expected to be passed, rules notified and the same isimplemented in tribal and backward districts of Maharashtra?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): Central Government has issued the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025, proposing comprehensive reforms in the power sector. The draft Bill seeks to take measures for financial sustainability, promote competition, strengthen regulatory accountability, and accelerate India's transition towards non-fossil fuel–based electricity generation, in alignment with the vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. The key reforms proposed are outlined below:

i. Financial Viability: The financial sustainability of distribution licensees is critical for reliable and affordable electricity. The proposed amendments mandate cost-reflective tariffs, empower Commissions to determine tariffs *suomotu* effective 1st April each year.

ii. Economic Competitiveness: High industrial tariffs, cross-subsidies, and rising procurement costs have weakened industrial competitiveness. The proposed reforms aim to rationalise tariffs, unlock demand, reduce costs, and enhance India's economic productivity and global competitiveness.

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iii. Energy Transition: To achieve 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030, the amendments propose empowering CERC to introduce market-based instruments to attract investment and accelerate renewable capacity addition. Enforceable non-fossil energy obligations are also proposed to align the Electricity Act with the Energy Conservation Act.

iv. Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business: The amendments propose uniform national standards of service to improve supply quality and accountability. Consumer-friendly measures include capping assessment for unauthorised use to one year, and reducing appeal pre-deposit requirements.

v. Regulatory Strengthening: To enhance accountability and efficiency, it is proposed that Governments may refer complaints against CERC and SERC Members, with expanded grounds for removal. A 120-day timeline is proposed for adjudicatory decisions, and the strength of APTEL is proposed to be increased to address pendency.

vi. Other Reforms: Powers for installation and maintenance of electric lines are proposed to be transitioned from the repealed Telegraph Act, 1885 into the Electricity Act, 2003, with States framing compensation framework. To reduce network duplication and costs, distribution licensees are proposed be permitted to supply electricity through shared networks, subject to regulatory approval and charges.

(c) : Upon enactment, the provisions of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 shall apply uniformly across all States, including Maharashtra.

(d) : Subsidies for specified consumer categories including tribal households may continue to be transparently funded by the State Government under Section 65, without compromising the financial sustainability of power sector.

(e) : The stakeholders comments on the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 were invited on 9th October, 2025. The bill is currently in consultation stage and extensive consultation with different categories of stakeholders is in process.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.108
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

IMPACT OF SHORTAGE OF POWER

108. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power shortage in urban, rural, manufacturing and industrial sectors inMaharashtra and other States in the country;

(b) the reasons for power shortage in these sectors and the steps taken by the Government toaddress the issue;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of power shortage on the economy andindustrial growth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by the Government to ensureadequate power supply to meet the growing demand?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 513.730 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 289.607 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

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

Further, 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. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States / UTs.

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

1. Generation Planning:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:

(i) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.

(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm &Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localisation of supply chain for solar PV Modules.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 108 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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The State-wise detail of Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24.

State/ System / Region	April, 2022 - March, 2023				April, 2023 - March, 2024			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,788	1,788	0	0	1,789	1,789	0	0
Delhi	35,143	35,133	10	0	35,501	35,496	5	0
Haryana	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
Punjab	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0
Rajasthan	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
Uttarakhand	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
Northern Region	4,63,088	4,58,640	4,449	1	4,76,852	4,74,946	1,906	0.4
Chhattisgarh	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
Gujarat	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0
Madhya Pradesh	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
Maharashtra	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,018	10,018	0	0	10,164	10,164	0	0
Goa	4,669	4,669	0	0	5,111	5,111	0	0
Western Region	4,77,393	4,76,808	586	0.1	5,17,714	5,17,301	413	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
Telangana	77,832	77,799	34	0	84,623	84,613	9	0
Karnataka	75,688	75,663	26	0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
Kerala	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0
Tamil Nadu	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0
Puducherry	3,051	3,050	1	0	3,456	3,455	1	0
Lakshadweep	64	64	0	0	64	64	0	0
Southern Region	3,71,467	3,70,900	567	0.2	4,19,531	4,19,293	238	0.1
Bihar	39,545	38,762	783	2	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
DVC	26,339	26,330	9	0	26,560	26,552	8	0
Jharkhand	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
Odisha	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
West Bengal	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
Sikkim	587	587	0	0	544	543	0	0
Andaman-Nicobar	348	348	0	0.12914	386	374	12	3.18562
Eastern Region	1,82,791	1,80,888	1,903	1	1,92,013	1,90,747	1,266	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0
Assam	11,465	11,465	0	0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
Manipur	1,014	1,014	0	0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
Meghalaya	2,237	2,237	0	0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
Mizoram	645	645	0	0	684	684	0	0
Nagaland	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0
Tripura	1,547	1,547	0	0	1,691	1,691	0	0
North-Eastern Region	18,758	18,680	78	0.4	20,022	19,733	289	1.4
All India	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

The State-wise detail of actual Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy for the years 2024-25 and the current year 2025-26 (upto December, 2025).

State/ System / Region	April, 2024 - March, 2025				April, 2025 - December, 2025			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,952	1,952	0	0	1,509	1,509	1	0.0
Delhi	38,255	38,243	12	0	31,011	31,004	7	0.0
Haryana	70,149	70,120	30	0	55,932	55,867	65	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	13,566	13,526	40	0.3	10,295	10,259	36	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	20,374	20,283	90	0.4	14,874	14,862	12	0.1
Punjab	77,423	77,423	0	0	60,852	60,811	41	0.1
Rajasthan	1,13,833	1,13,529	304	0.3	82,782	82,782	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2	1,29,271	1,29,245	26	0.0
Uttarakhand	16,770	16,727	43	0.3	12,634	12,585	49	0.4
Northern Region	5,18,869	5,17,917	952	0.2	4,00,371	4,00,135	236	0.1
Chhattisgarh	43,208	43,180	28	0.1	31,484	31,475	8	0.0
Gujarat	1,51,878	1,51,875	3	0	1,18,066	1,18,066	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1,04,445	1,04,312	133	0.1	75,024	75,017	7	0.0
Maharashtra	2,01,816	2,01,757	59	0	1,49,339	1,49,330	9	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,852	10,852	0	0	8,437	8,437	0	0.0
Goa	5,411	5,411	0	0	4,085	4,085	0	0.0
Western Region	5,28,924	5,28,701	223	0	3,96,482	3,96,458	24	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	79,028	79,025	3	0	59,580	59,574	6	0.0
Telangana	88,262	88,258	4	0	61,137	61,130	7	0.0
Karnataka	92,450	92,446	4	0	67,697	67,687	9	0.0
Kerala	31,624	31,616	8	0	22,947	22,945	2	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,30,413	1,30,408	5	0	99,673	99,664	10	0.0
Puducherry	3,549	3,549	0	0	2,693	2,690	3	0.1
Lakshadweep	68	68	0	0	54	54	0	0.0
Southern Region	4,25,373	4,25,349	24	0	3,13,762	3,13,724	38	0.0
Bihar	44,393	44,217	176	0.4	37,299	37,283	15	0.0
DVC	25,891	25,888	3	0	18,590	18,587	3	0.0
Jharkhand	15,203	15,126	77	0.5	11,717	11,711	6	0.1
Odisha	42,882	42,858	24	0.1	34,037	34,032	5	0.0
West Bengal	71,180	71,085	95	0.1	56,921	56,888	32	0.1
Sikkim	574	574	0	0	378	378	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	425	413	12	2.9	316	299	17	5.5
Eastern Region	2,00,180	1,99,806	374	0.2	1,58,986	1,58,924	62	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,050	1,050	0	0	909	909	0	0.0
Assam	12,843	12,837	6	0	10,973	10,973	0	0.0
Manipur	1,079	1,068	10	0.9	863	861	3	0.3
Meghalaya	2,046	2,046	0	0	1,542	1,542	0	0.0
Mizoram	709	709	0	0	559	559	0	0.0
Nagaland	938	938	0	0	772	772	0	0.0
Tripura	1,939	1,939	0	0	1,523	1,523	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	20,613	20,596	16	0.1	17,227	17,224	3	0.0
All India	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	12,86,829	12,86,465	363	0.0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.115
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

EMISSIONS FROM THERMAL POWER PLANTS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

115. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent to which emissions from thermal powerplants in neighbouring States contribute to Delhi's air pollution and if so, the details and findingsthereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has granted exemptions (in addition to extensions) to multiplecoal-based power plants from installing pollution control equipment such as Flue GasDesulphurisation (FGD) systems and if so, the details thereof including the number and details ofsuch exempted units;

(c) whether the Government recognizes that such exemptions could lead to persistently highemissions in neighbouring regions and thus displace pollution burden and if so, the measurestaken in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to enforce strict compliance with emission norms,ensure operational pollution control systems and prevent transfer of pollution burden from oneState to another to create tangible impact?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): There is a total of 11 coal-based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) with 35 units (13,555 MW) located within 300 km of Delhi-NCR region [i.e States of; Haryana- 05 TPPs (12 units), Punjab- 04 TPPs (13 units) and Uttar Pradesh-02 TPPs (10 units)].

As per The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)-Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) Source Apportionment study (2018), the contribution of Power Plants to $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} levels in Delhi during winter 2016 was assessed at 6% and 5% respectively, while during summer 2016, the contribution was 7%. However, the Badarpur Thermal Power Plant was operational during the study period, which has been permanently shut down since October, 2018.

(b) to (c): The 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 Notification dated 07.12.2015. Further, MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 31.03.2021 prescribed for categorization of TPPs into the following three categories for compliance of the emission standards:

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Category A: Within 10 km radius of National Capital Region or cities having million plus population;

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

Category C: Other than those included in category A and B

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.

Based on the above, MoEF&CC issued a Notification dated 11.07.2025 specifying the applicability and compliance timelines of SO_2 emission standards, as detailed below:

Category	Applicability of SO_2 emission standards	Timelines for Compliance (Non- retiring units)	Last date for retirement of units for exemption from compliance
Category A	Mandatory	31.12.2027	31.12.2030
Category B	To be decided on a case-to-case basis by the Central Government based upon the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee (Thermal Projects). In case any TPP is considered for exemption from SO2 emission standards, such TPP shall ensure meeting of stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990.	31.12.2028	
Category C	Not applicable subject to condition of meeting stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990.	31.12.2029	

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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 operation of deployed control measures, as well as mining and transportation of limestone required for these measures.

Out of the 11 TPPs (35 units) located within 300 km of Delhi-NCR region, 14 units (5,350 MW) fall under Category-A, while the remaining 21 units (8,205 MW) fall under Category-C. The details of these Delhi-NCR plants along with SO_2 compliance status is given at Annexure.

(d): The Thermal Power Plants are regulated through grant of Consent to Establish and/or Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981by concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). These Acts also include penal provisions for non-compliance of environmental standards.

Moreover, in case of non-compliance beyond the prescribed timelines, the following Environmental Compensation can also be levied on non-compliant 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

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 115 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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Details of Delhi NCR units along with SO_2 compliance status

Sl. No.	State	Sector	Organisation	Name of Project	Category	Unit No.	Total Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning	FGD Installation Status
1	Haryana	Central	NTPC	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	A	1	500	31-10-2010	FGD installed
2	Haryana	Central	NTPC	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	A	2	500	05-11-2011	FGD installed
3	Haryana	Central	NTPC	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	A	3	500	07-11-2012	FGD installed
4	Haryana	Private	JhPL(HR)	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	A	1	660	12-01-2012	FGD installed
5	Haryana	Private	JhPL(HR)	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	A	2	660	11-04-2012	FGD installed
6	Haryana	State	HPGCL	PANIPAT TPS	A	6	210	31-03-2001	Bid opened
7	Haryana	State	HPGCL	PANIPAT TPS	A	7	250	28-09-2004	Bid opened
8	Haryana	State	HPGCL	PANIPAT TPS	A	8	250	28-01-2005	Bid opened
9	Haryana	State	HPGCL	RAJIV GANDHI TPS	C	1	600	31-03-2010	Category C units are exempted vide MoEF&CC Notification dated 11.07.2025
10	Haryana	State	HPGCL	RAJIV GANDHI TPS	C	2	600	01-10-2010	
11	Haryana	State	HPGCL	YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	C	1	300	01-11-2007	
12	Haryana	State	HPGCL	YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	C	2	300	29-03-2008	
13*	Punjab	Private	NPL	RAJPURA TPP	C	1	700	24-01-2014	
14*	Punjab	Private	NPL	RAJPURA TPP	C	2	700	06-07-2014	
15	Punjab	Private	TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	C	1	660	17-06-2014	
16	Punjab	Private	TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	C	2	660	25-10-2015	
17	Punjab	Private	TSPL	TALWANDI SABO TPP	C	3	660	29-03-2016	
18	Punjab	State	PSPCL	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	C	1	210	29-12-1997	
19	Punjab	State	PSPCL	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	C	2	210	16-10-1998	
20	Punjab	State	PSPCL	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	C	3	250	03-01-2008	
21	Punjab	State	PSPCL	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	C	4	250	31-07-2008	
22	Punjab	State	PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	C	3	210	31-03-1988	
23	Punjab	State	PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	C	4	210	29-01-1989	
24	Punjab	State	PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	C	5	210	29-03-1992	
25	Punjab	State	PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	C	6	210	30-03-1993	
26	Uttar Pradesh	Central	NTPC	DADRI (NCTPP)	A	1	210	21-12-1991	FGD installed
27	Uttar Pradesh	Central	NTPC	DADRI (NCTPP)	A	2	210	18-12-1992	FGD installed
28	Uttar Pradesh	Central	NTPC	DADRI (NCTPP)	A	3	210	23-03-1993	FGD installed
29	Uttar Pradesh	Central	NTPC	DADRI (NCTPP)	A	4	210	24-03-1994	FGD installed
30	Uttar Pradesh	Central	NTPC	DADRI (NCTPP)	A	5	490	25-01-2010	FGD installed
31	Uttar Pradesh	Central	NTPC	DADRI (NCTPP)	A	6	490	16-07-2010	FGD installed
32	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	C	7	105	31-03-1978	Category C units are exempted vide MoEF&CC Notification dated 11.07.2025
33	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	C	8	250	27-09-2011	
34	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	C	9	250	25-05-2012	
35	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	C	10	660	29-01-2022	FGD installed

*** Installation of FGDs in Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 2 (2x700 MW) of Rajpura TPP, NPL have been completed and the FGD systems are "Ready for Testing and commissioning" since July 2023 and January 2024 respectively. However, the matter is sub-judice in Hon'ble Supreme Court.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.133
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

PROCUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY VIA ENERGY EXCHANGES

133. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mechanism through which power is traded via exchanges in the countryalong with the process followed for price discovery and the total volume of electricity procuredthrough power exchanges;

(b) the details of the average price at which power has been purchased through major powerexchanges such as Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. (IEX), Power Exchange India Limited (PXIL)and Hindustan Power Exchange Ltd. (HPX) during the last five years, along with a breakdown forboth day-time and night-time rates; and

(c) whether the Government has envisaged any special incentives, concessional tariffs orschemes to support emerging industries such as homestays, hospitality units and MSMEs withthe objective of reducing their energy costs 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): Power Exchanges are electronic platforms that facilitate sale and purchase of electricity in transparent, competitive, and regulated manner. Power Exchanges are regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), and the principles governing price discovery for various types of contracts are laid down in the CERC Power Market Regulations, 2021 as amended from time to time. During FY 2024-25, the total electricity procured through these exchanges was 143.75 Billion Units. The trading on exchanges is done by using different types of contracts using various mechanisms and price discovery processes. Details of the mechanism through which power is traded in exchanges in India, along with the process followed for price discovery, are given at Annexure-I.

(b): Details of the weighted average power purchase prices through Power Exchanges, along with the corresponding total volumes for the last five years, including a separate break-up of prices for peak and non-peak hours, are provided at Annexure-II.

(c): As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the determination of tariffs for various categories of consumers vests with the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). Tariffs are determined after due consideration of relevant factors, including the protection of consumer interests and the reasonable recovery of the cost of electricity. Further, in accordance with Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, State Governments are empowered to grant subsidies to any class of consumers, to reduce cost of electricity for such consumers.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 133 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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The price discovery process for different types of Contracts are as follows:

Contract Type	Matching Mechanism for Price Discovery
Integrated-Day Ahead Market	Double-Sided Closed Auction with Uniform Price
Real-Time Market	
Intra-Day	Continuous Matching
Day Ahead Contingency	
Term Ahead Market* - Daily	Uniform Price Step Auction
Term Ahead Market* – Weekly	
Term Ahead Market* – Monthly	
Term Ahead Market* – Any Day Single Sided Contracts (ADSS)	Reverse Auction

****Including Green & High Price Term Ahead Market***

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 133 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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i. Details of Price (in Rs. per kWh) in different market segments with total volume for all 3 Power Exchanges (During the Day (24 Hrs.))

Year	Day Ahead Market	Green Day Ahead Market	High Price Day Ahead Market	Real Time Market	Term Ahead Market	Green Term Ahead Market	High Price Term Ahead Market	Total Volume (in Billion Units)
2021-22	4.39	5.29	-	4.19	4.48	4.65	-	101.45
2022-23	5.96	6.50	-	5.66	6.91	6.28	-	102.95
2023-24	5.25	5.81	14.41	5.05	7.04	5.56	14.70	121.49
2024-25	4.48	4.09	8.81	4.25	7.15	4.78	15.97	143.75
2025-26 (up to Dec-2025)	3.89	3.57	13.15	3.58	6.01	5.03	15.44	124.10

ii. Details of Price (in Rs. per kWh) in different market segments for all 3 Power Exchanges (During the Peak Hours)

Year	Day Ahead Market	Green Day Ahead Market	High Price Day Ahead Market	Real Time Market	Term Ahead Market	Green Term Ahead Market	High Price Term Ahead Market
2021-22*	5.76	6.55	-	5.40	4.55	4.89	-
2022-23*	7.74	8.29	-	7.06	7.52	6.33	-
2023-24*	6.81	7.36	14.34	6.39	7.67	5.72	15.09
2024-25#	6.74	6.93	8.57	6.06	7.88	5.75	16.17
2025-26# (up to Dec-2025)	6.77	7.17	14.40	5.66	7.13	5.86	15.46

***Peak hours: 17:00 to 23:00 hrs**
#Peak hours: 18:00 to 23:00 hrs

iii. Details of Price (in Rs. per kWh) in different market segments for all 3 Power Exchanges (During the Non-Peak Hours)

Year	Day Ahead Market	Green Day Ahead Market	High Price Day Ahead Market	Real Time Market	Term Ahead Market	Green Term Ahead Market	High Price Term Ahead Market
2021-22*	3.93	4.87	-	3.78	4.17	4.52	-
2022-23*	5.36	5.90	-	5.19	6.55	5.98	-
2023-24*	4.73	5.29	14.69	4.60	6.90	5.58	14.35
2024-25#	3.88	3.70	8.69	3.83	6.69	4.60	15.77
2025-26# (up to Dec-2025)	3.11	3.03	13.81	3.04	5.40	6.16	16.36

***Non-peak hours: 00:00 to 17:00 hrs and 23:00 to 24:00 hrs**
#Non-peak hours: 00:00 to 18:00 hrs and 23:00 to 24:00 hrs

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.167
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

POWER GRID AND TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE

167. SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government, in coordination with the State Government of Maharashtrahas assessed the adequacy of Maharashtra's power grid and transmission infrastructure in viewof rising demand from agriculture, MSMEs and large industrial clusters and if so, the detailsthereof;

(b) whether existing capacity is proving insufficient in several regions and if so, the detailsthereof;

(c) the number of power cuts, unscheduled outages and load-shedding incidents reported inrural and industrial areas of Maharashtra during the last two years, district-wise, and their impacton farm operations, industrial output and employment;

(d) whether persistent disruptions are attributable to transmission bottlenecks, ageingtransformers, weak grid resilience, fuel constraints or financial stress of distribution utilities and ifso, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the details and timelines of new power generation projects, sub-stations and transmissionlines approved for Maharashtra; and

(f) whether delays in commissioning have aggravated chronic power supply constraints in theState and if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): As Electricity is a concurrent subject, the planning, development and operation of the Intra-State power grid and transmission infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Government of Maharashtra.

The Central Government, through the Ministry of Power and Central agencies, works in coordination with the State Governments, including Maharashtra, and provides technical and planning support, including assistance in Resource Adequacy (RA) assessment and transmission system planning, taking into account potential growth in electricity demand including demand from agriculture and industrial clusters.

.....2.

Strengthening and augmentation of Inter-State and Intra-State transmission infrastructure is planned and undertaken in a phased manner to cater to increased demand and system reliability.

(d): As per Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Ltd. (MSETCL), presently the constraints are seen in two Intra-State transmission lines: 400 kV Pune (PG)-Chakan line and 220 kV Babhleshwar - Nashik line. Remedial measures have been taken for implementation of additional lines and substations to mitigate the problem.

(e): With regard to generation capacity, one thermal power project, namely Koradi Thermal Power Station, Stage-V (Units 11 & 12 of 2×660 MW) is under construction in Maharashtra, which is scheduled for commissioning by November 2029.

The existing available transfer capacity (ATC) of Maharashtra state is 10,800 MW and Total Transfer Capacity (TTC) is 11,300MW, which suffice the current need of transmission of power from Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) network. However, to cater to future power demand of Maharashtra 13 number of ISTS projects are under implementation. Details are at Annexure-I.

As per Maharashtra State Transmission Utility, in order to augment the Intra-State Transmission System (In-STS) of Maharashtra, a total number of 196 Extra High Voltage (EHV) substations and 19,360 Circuit kilometres (ckm) of new EHV lines of voltage level 100 kV to 765 kV are planned for implementation upto 2033-34. Presently, 11 number of In-STS transmission schemes are under implementation. Details are at Annexure-II.

(f): The energy supplied in the State of Maharashtra is commensurate to the requirement of electricity in the state. The gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied has declined significantly from 0.1% during 2022-23 to 'Nil' during the current year.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 167 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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Inter-State Transmission Schemes

Sl No	Transmission System	Anticipated SCOD
1	Transmission System for Evacuation of Power from potential renewable energy zone in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-V (8GW): Part A	May'29
2	Inter-Regional Strengthening between SR Grid and WR Grid	October'27
3	Transmission System for Evacuation of Power from potential renewable energy zone in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-IV (7 GW): Part C	October'26
4	ISTS Network Expansion scheme in Western Region & Southern Region for export of surplus power during high RE scenario in Southern Region	June'26
5	Potential REZ in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-IV (7GW): Part D	September'27
6	Network Expansion scheme in Western Region to cater to Pumped storage potential near Talegaon (Pune)	January'28
7	Transmission scheme for evacuation of Power from Dhule 2 GW REZ	June'26
8	Western Region Network Expansion Scheme in Kallam area of Maharashtra	June'26
9	Transmission system for evacuation of power from RE projects in Solapur	June'26
10	Transmission Network Expansion in Gujarat to increase its ATC from ISTS Part B	March'26
11	Augmentation of Transformation capacity at 400/220 KV Boisar Substation in Maharashtra by 400/220 kV, 1x500 MVA (5th) ICT	February'26
12	Transmission System for Evacuation of power from Potential RE Zone in Khavda Area of Gujarat under phase IV (7GW)-Part E4	March'26
13	Augmentation of Transformation capacity by 400/220 kV, 1x500 MVA (3rd) ICT at Navi Mumbai (GIS) (PG) S/s in Maharashtra	September'27

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 167 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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Intra State Transmission Schemes in Maharashtra

Sl No	Transmission System	Anticipated SCOD
1	Reconductoring of 400 kV Pune(PG)-Chakan-S/c	Feb'26
2	400/220 kV Pimpalgaon S/s along with associated transmission system	Sept'27
3	1500 MVA, 765/400 kV Ektuni ICT-3	Mar'27
4	500 MVA, 400/220 kV Alkud ICT-2	June'26
5	400/220 kV Padghe (Mh) bus split S/s along with associated transmission system	Mar'29
6	400/220 kV Kalwa(Mh) bus split S/s along with associated transmission system	Mar'28
7	STATCOMs in In-STS system ((1) 400 kV Karad (2) 400 kV Jejuri (3) 400 kV Dhule (4) 400 kV Kalwa (5) 400 kV Padghe (6) 220 kV Borivali (7) 220 kV Boisar (8) 220 kV Aarey (9) 400 kV Chakan (10) 400 kV Lonikand)	400 kV Dhule and 400 kV Lonikand – Sept'2028 Rest Others – Mar'30
8	400/220 kV Velgaon S/s along with associated transmission system	Jan'28
9	400/220 kV Hinjewadi S/s along with associated transmission system	March'26
10	400 kV Bableshwar-Kudus-D/c & 220 kV outlets from Kudus (2x500 MVA, 400/220 kV Kudus ICTs idle charged from 2017)	March'26
11	220 kV downstream network from Pune(GIS)	Jan'26

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