

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO.387  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**EMPLOYMENT TO LOCAL RESIDENTS UNDER TPP**

**†\*387. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether any provision was made under the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy to provide employment to the affected families in the Thermal Power Plant(TPP) located at Chausa in the Buxar Parliamentary Constituency;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of persons provided with jobs till date under the said policy;**
- (c) the details of the number of local residents from Chausa and Buxar districts provided with direct or indirect employment so far in the said plant, category-wise and nature of work-wise;**
- (d) whether the Government is considering to adopt any policy or to further strengthen it to give priority in employment to local residents under this project; and**
- (e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF POWER**

**(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)**

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

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## STATEMENT

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.387 FOR REPLY ON 19.03.2026 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT TO LOCAL RESIDENTS UNDER TPP ASKED BY SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH.**

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**(a) to (c) : Yes. As per the Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy approved by the office of District Land Acquisition Officer, District Buxar, Government of Bihar for the Buxar Thermal Power Project of SJVN Thermal Power Plant Limited there exists provisions of Employment/ Self- Employment for Project Affected Families (PAF) (Details may be seen in the Annexure-A).**

**In accordance with the above mentioned policy, 550 Project Affected Persons have been provided Employment under various activities of the project. Further, a total of 2586 local residents (including above mentioned 550 Project Affected Persons) of Buxar District were provided direct/ indirect Employment (Details are in Annexure - B)**

**(d) & (e) :Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy is approved by the state government under the broad principles of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARRA), 2013. The R&R package for the Buxar Thermal Power Plant (BTTP) provides for “priority in employment to local residents” under the project.**

**Presently, Unit #2 of BTTP is under construction and Unit #3 is under planning & further employment avenues in various works in different categories is expected to arise.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 387 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT TO LOCAL RESIDENTS UNDER TPP**

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**Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) Policy for Buxar Thermal Power Plant of SJVN Thermal (P) Ltd. (STPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SJVNL, duly approved by the District Land Acquisition Officer, Govt. of Bihar. Relevant extracts of Chapter- 6 of R&R Policy is as under:**

**6.2 Employment**

**6.2.1 Direct Employment**

**Project Affected Families whose land has been acquired for the project will be provided employment either by the contractor (the contractor deployed for execution of the plant) or by the project itself. According to the criteria determined by the company, candidates will be given an opportunity for employment in the worker category only on the basis of their qualification, suitability and availability of vacancies.**

**The vacancy will be filled through a limited competitive examination and a merit list will be prepared based on the results. Candidates will be selected sequentially from the top of the selection list. STPL is free to formulate its own selection process. While providing employment, preference will first be given to Project Affected Families and only thereafter to other / indirectly affected families.**

**6.2.2 Secondary Employment**

**If direct employment with STPL cannot be provided, some alternative options such as financial assistance for income generation, jobs with small contract contractors, training for self-employment, etc., will be provided to the affected families in order to improve their economic standard.**

**The Buxar Thermal Power Project (1320 MW) is based on supercritical thermal power technology. It has been kept in view that STPL projects are capital-intensive and equipped with advanced technology. However, in case of any opportunities arising in the project, priority will be given to PAF (Project Affected Families) subject to suitability and availability. In addition, due to the establishment of the STPL project, employment opportunities of a lower level will be generated. Efforts will be made, as far as possible, to connect interested PAFs with these opportunities.**

**6.3 Rehabilitation Assistance to Other PAFs**

**Assistance to separated families who have lost accessibility: -**

**Assistance will be provided to those families who have lost access to their land or houses which have not been acquired, but the land or houses of other families around them have been acquired.**

## **6.4 Self-Help Groups (SHG)**

**For the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Project Affected Families will be provided financial assistance as mentioned under the income generation scheme, preferably in groups of Project Affected Families wherever possible. The formation of Self-Help Groups will develop a sense of empowerment and self-reliance among Project Affected Families and will also promote the development of cottage industries in villages.**

**The number of members in a Self-Help Group will generally be five to ten. If required, Self-Help Groups may arrange additional funds from banks. Assistance from non-governmental organizations may also be taken in forming Self-Help Groups. The financial assistance to be provided to Self-Help Groups will be determined on the basis of the comparatively maximum financial assistance payable to a Project Affected Family under the income generation scheme.**

## **6.5 Small Contracts**

**As a viable employment opportunity, consideration will be given to awarding contracts to Project Affected Families on a priority basis. Small work contracts will be reserved for D-type contractors of the project affected area. After giving preference to contractors from Project Affected Families, preference will be given to contractors from the project affected area. The financial limit of D-class contractors will be determined according to the provisions of the State Government.**

**Small administrative-nature works may include housekeeping work, cleaning work, maintenance of electrical fittings, dish antenna system, services for offices and staff clubs, maintenance of nursery parks, and construction of buildings and other infrastructural structures.**

### **6.5.1 Jobs with Contractors**

**Contractors will be instructed that wherever possible they should give preference to Project Affected Families in providing jobs in the unskilled category. After Project Affected Families, preference will be given to indirectly affected families. This will provide employment to a large number of Project Affected Families.**

### **6.5.2 Hiring of Light Vehicles**

**As an employment opportunity for Project Affected Families, light vehicles may be hired. After giving preference to the light vehicles of Project Affected Families, preference may be given to residents of the affected area.**

### **6.5.3 License for Canteen**

**In granting contracts/permits for running canteens inside project offices, preference will be given to Project Affected Families and thereafter to residents of the project area.**

### **6.5.4 Courier Services**

**In granting contracts/permits for running courier services inside project offices, preference will be given to Project Affected Families and thereafter to residents of the project area.**

#### **6.5.5 Allotment of Shops**

**In the allotment of shops developed by SJVN in its townships, preference will be given to displaced shopkeepers, followed by other Project Affected Families and then to residents of the project area.**

#### **6.5.6 PCO / Internet Kiosks**

**In the allotment of PCOs and Internet kiosks in SJVN townships, preference will be given to Project Affected Families and thereafter to residents of the project area.**

#### **6.5.7 Other Livelihood Assistance**

**Any other livelihood assistance considered appropriate by the project.**

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**ANNEXURE-B**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 387 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT TO LOCAL RESIDENTS UNDER TPP**

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Sl. No	Type of Contract	Nature of work	Name of Contractor	Total manpower	Persons of Project Affected Families (PAF)			Buxar		
					Total	Category	Nature of job	Total	Category	Nature of job
1	Service Contract	Secretarial Services	M/s Mysore	13	8	Skilled	Secretarial Services	4	Skilled	Secretarial Services
								1	High-Skilled	Secretarial Services
2	Service Contract	Housekeeping and other allied services	M/s Pankaj Security	52	0	0	0	2	High-Skilled	Driver/ Supervisor
					3	Skilled	Elect./ Plumbing/ Amen	4	Skilled	Elect./ Plumb/ Cook
					3	Semi Skilled	Cook cum Helper/ IT maintenance	4	Semi Skilled	Cook Cum Helper
					21	Un-Skilled	Helper/Sweeper	15	Un-Skilled	Helper/Sweeper
3	Service Contract	Security Services	M/s Krishna Security	28	1	High-Skilled	Security Guard	10	High-Skilled	Supervisor / Security-Guard
					2	Skilled	Security Guard	15	Skilled	Security Guard
4	EPC Contractor	C/o of BTPP	M/s L&T	2166	0	High-Skilled	Construction activities	2	High-Skilled	Construction activities
					114	Skilled	Construction activities	681	Skilled	Construction activities
					31	Semi Skilled	Construction activities	183	Semi Skilled	Construction activities
					205	Un-Skilled	Construction activities	940	Un-Skilled	Construction activities
					1	Contractual Staff	Construction activities	9	Contractual Staff	Construction activities
5	O&M Contractor	O&M	M/s Power Mech	254	10	Tech- Executive	Plant O&M technical work	3	Tech- Executive	Plant O&M technical work
					3	Non Tech- Executive	Plant O&M Work	1	Non Tech- Executive	Plant O&M Work
					59	Tech- Non Executive	Plant O&M technical work	107	Tech- Non Executive	Plant O&M technical work
					44	Non- Tech- Non Executive	Plant O&M other Work	27	Non- Tech- Non Executive	Plant O&M other Work

6	Civil Contract	C/o of BTTP Colony	M/s Hi-Tech	10	8	Un-Skilled	Loading/ Unloading	2	Un-Skilled	Loading/ Unloading
7	Civil Contract	C/o Boundary Wall	M/s APS Hydro	15	12	Skilled	Supervisors	0	0	0
					3	Un-Skilled	Loading/ Unloading	0	0	0
8	Coal Transportation	Transportation of Coal form Warf to Plant	M/s Pragati Road Line	16	0	0	0	16	Skilled	Driving and operation
9	Hired Vehicle	Engagement of vehicle for BTTP Official work	Individual owner	32	22	Vehicle and driver	O&M of Vehicle	10	Vehicle and driver	O&M of Vehicle
<b>Total</b>				<b>2586</b>	<b>550</b>			<b>2036</b>		

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4374  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**INSTALLATION OF FGD SYSTEMS IN TPPS**

**†4374. SHRI NEERAJ MAURYA:**

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

- (a) the current status of the installation of Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) systems in Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) across the country along with the number of plants where the said installation has been completed so far;
- (b) the timeline fixed for the installation of FGD systems to ensure compliance with the emission control standards under environmental regulations; and
- (c) the details of the financial, technical or other hurdles being faced in the installation of FGD systems along with the steps being taken by the Government to overcome the same?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), vide Notification dated 31.03.2021, prescribed for categorization of Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) into three categories namely Category A, B and C for compliance of the emission standards. Accordingly, TPPs were classified as under:

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
<b>Total</b>			<b>191</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2,11,519.5</b>

*Note: As per 2011 census of India*

At present, out of these 600 TPP units, Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGDs) systems have been installed in 72 units across the country (Category A – 19 units, Category B – 4 units and Category C – 49 units).

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**(b): As per MoEF&CC Notification dated 11.07.2025, the applicability of SO<sub>2</sub> emission standards along with timelines for compliance is as follows:**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Applicability of SO<sub>2</sub> emission standards</b>	<b>Timelines for Compliance (Non- retiring units)</b>	<b>Last date for retirement of units for exemption from compliance</b>
<b>Category A</b>	<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>31.12.2027</b>	<b>31.12.2030</b>
<b>Category B</b>	<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).</b>  <b>In case any TPP is considered for exemption from SO<sub>2</sub> emission standards, such TPP shall ensure meeting of stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990.</b>	<b>31.12.2028</b>	
<b>Category C</b>	<b>Not applicable subject to condition of meeting stack height as per notification no. G.S.R. 742 (E) dated 30.08.1990.</b>	<b>31.12.2029</b>	

**(c): Major issues/challenges being faced in the implementation of FGD system by Thermal Power Plants are as follows:**

- (i). There are limited vendors with limited capacity to supply and install FGD components. Vendors' capacity for FGD installation is about 16-20 GW (33 to 39 units) in the country and time taken for installation is about 44 to 48 months.**
- (ii). India had manufacturing capability of 70% FGD components which has now increased to 80% with the passage of time. However, it still depends on the imports from other countries.**
- (iii). The installation of FGD systems has also faced difficulties in terms of conceptualization, design challenges etc. Standardization could not be done as different sites have different requirements like space constraints, lay-out and orientation etc.**

**To address the above issues, vendors have been encouraged to enhance their capacity and to maximize the indigenous production of all FGD parts in order to reduce the import dependence.**

**Further, in case of non-compliance beyond the prescribed timelines, the following Environmental Compensation will be levied on non-compliant TPPs:**

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

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4394  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**RECEIVABLE DAYS FOR SALE OF POWER**

**4394. SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:  
DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:  
SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

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

- (a) the receivable days for sale of power as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2025, State-wise;**
- (b) the details of the outstanding receivables and the percentage share of receivables outstanding for more than two years, State-wise and Distribution Companies (DISCOMs)-wise;**
- (c) the total interest expenditure incurred by DISCOMs on working capital borrowings during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;**
- (d) whether the Government has fixed any benchmark for reduction of receivable days under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) or any other reform-linked scheme and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) the corrective measures proposed by the Government to align receivable days with the sixty-days benchmark and prevent accumulation of long pending receivables?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c): Receivables for sale of power and interest cost for distribution utilities is published annually by Power Finance Corporation at the utility level and it is based on annual accounts submitted by utilities. The details regarding receivable days for sale of power for last two years are enclosed at Annexure I.**

**Further, as per annual accounts submitted by the utilities to PFC, the interest expenditure incurred by DISCOMs on total borrowing during the last three years is enclosed at Annexure-II. However, the interest expenditure is not separately available for working capital borrowings.**

**(d) & (e): Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of the States to improve the financial health of the distribution utilities including reduction in their receivable days. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:**

- i. Smart Metering: Installation of pre-paid smart meters for consumers and system smart meters is an important intervention under Revamped Distribution Sector**

**Scheme (RDSS) which provides enhanced services to consumers, improves financial discipline for DISCOMs through increased collection efficiency and leads to better energy accounting in the distribution system. By shifting consumers to prepaid model, distribution utilities can effectively reduce their receivable days.**

- ii. Payment of Subsidy and Govt. department dues: Timely payment of subsidy by State Governments and payment of electricity dues of Government departments are the mandatory conditions under RDSS and for availing Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by the State. Further, the condition is also one of the pre-requisite conditions under Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities.**
  
- iii. Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025: The rules mandate year-wise provisioning for old receivables, which is a critical step in accurately reflecting a distribution utility's financial health and reducing receivable days.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4394 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Receivable days for sale of Power of distribution utilities**

	<b>State/ DISCOM</b>	<b>As on March 31, 2024</b>	<b>As on March 31, 2025</b>
1.	<b>State Sector</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>121</b>
2.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>91</b>
3.	<b>APCPDCL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54</b>
4.	<b>APEPDCL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>
5.	<b>APSPDCL</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>153</b>
6.	<b>Assam</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>
7.	<b>APDCL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>
8.	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>227</b>
9.	<b>NBPDCL</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>163</b>
10.	<b>SBPDCL</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>284</b>
11.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>82</b>
12.	<b>CSPDCL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>82</b>
13.	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
14.	<b>DGVCL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
15.	<b>MGVCL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>
16.	<b>PGVCL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>
17.	<b>UGVCL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
18.	<b>Haryana</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>61</b>
19.	<b>DHBVNL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>76</b>
20.	<b>UHBVNL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>
21.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>
22.	<b>HPSEBL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>
23.	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>363</b>
24.	<b>JBVNL</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>363</b>
25.	<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>76</b>
26.	<b>BESCOM</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43</b>
27.	<b>CHESCOM</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>108</b>
28.	<b>GESCOM</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>144</b>
29.	<b>HESCOM</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>165</b>
30.	<b>MESCOM</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>67</b>
31.	<b>Kerala</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>
32.	<b>KSEBL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>
33.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>174</b>
34.	<b>MPMaKVVCL</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>264</b>
35.	<b>MPPaKVVCL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>
36.	<b>MPPoKVVCL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>198</b>
37.	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>187</b>
38.	<b>MSEDCL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>187</b>
39.	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>432</b>
40.	<b>MSPDCL</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>432</b>
41.	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>134</b>
42.	<b>MePDCL</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>134</b>
43.	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>
44.	<b>PSPCL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>
45.	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
46.	<b>AVVNL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
47.	<b>JdVVNL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>

48.	JVVNL	30	24
49.	Tamil Nadu	58	56
50.	TANGEDCO	58	
51.	TNPDCL		56
52.	Telangana	219	257
53.	TSNPDCL	397	461
54.	TSSPDCL	168	199
55.	Tripura	204	193
56.	TSECL	204	193
57.	Uttar Pradesh	310	295
58.	DVVNL	357	292
59.	KESCO	248	204
60.	MVVNL	280	373
61.	PaVVNL	150	149
62.	PuVVNL	555	457
63.	Uttarakhand	18	21
64.	UPCL	18	21
65.	West Bengal	60	60
66.	WBSEDCL	60	60
67.	Private Sector	20	17
68.	Delhi	10	8
69.	BRPL	13	9
70.	BYPL	12	9
71.	TPDDL	6	5
72.	Gujarat	30	30
73.	Torrent Ahmedabad	30	30
74.	Torrent Power Surat	29	29
75.	Maharashtra	15	15
76.	AEML	15	15
77.	Odisha	30	23
78.	TPNODL	16	10
79.	TPSODL	96	63
80.	TPWODL	28	25
81.	TPCODL	21	16
82.	Uttar Pradesh	14	15
83.	NPCL	14	15
84.	West Bengal	56	62
85.	IPCL	56	62
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>112</b>

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4394 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Interest cost of distribution utilities (in Rs. Crore)**

S. No.	States/Uts	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	State Sector	65,895	74,646	73,738
2.	A&N Islands	81	82	83
3.	Andaman & Nicobar PD	81	82	83
4.	Andhra Pradesh	3,542	5,493	6,678
5.	APCPDCL	938	1,602	1,854
6.	APEPDCL	1,124	1,434	1,889
7.	APSPDCL	1,481	2,456	2,935
8.	Assam	137	175	214
9.	APDCL	137	175	214
10.	Bihar	1,469	1,943	1,562
11.	NBPDCL	650	971	688
12.	SBPDCL	819	972	874
13.	Chhattisgarh	775	961	891
14.	CSPDCL	775	961	891
15.	Goa	11	11	10
16.	Goa PD	11	11	10
17.	Gujarat	360	721	704
18.	DGVCL	99	234	217
19.	MGVCL	54	96	93
20.	PGVCL	118	224	220
21.	UGVCL	89	167	175
22.	Haryana	777	1,433	1,726
23.	DHBVNL	355	720	975
24.	UHBVNL	423	713	751
25.	Himachal Pradesh	485	580	588
26.	HPSEBL	485	580	588
27.	Jharkhand	1,219	1,381	1,797
28.	JBVNL	1,219	1,381	1,797
29.	Karnataka	3,678	3,848	5,322
30.	BESCOM	1,229	1,721	2,289
31.	CHESCOM	328	388	454
32.	GESCOM	555	618	837
33.	HESCOM	1,438	986	1,583
34.	MESCOM	128	136	159
35.	Kerala	1,493	2,394	1,849
36.	KSEBL	1,491	2,391	1,846
37.	TCED	2	3	3
38.	Madhya Pradesh	3,460	4,052	4,243
39.	MPMaKVVCL	1,345	1,511	1,535
40.	MPPaKVVCL	1,004	1,216	1,262
41.	MPPoKVVCL	1,111	1,324	1,446
42.	Maharashtra	11,944	8,955	9,655
43.	MSEDCL	11,825	8,780	9,469
44.	BEST	119	175	186
45.	Manipur	19	29	30
46.	MSPDCL	19	29	30
47.	Meghalaya	167	146	133
48.	MePDCL	167	146	133
49.	Puducherry	23	29	22

50.	<b>Puducherry PD</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>
51.	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,758</b>
52.	<b>PSPCL</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,758</b>
53.	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>7,707</b>	<b>9,775</b>	<b>10,892</b>
54.	<b>AVVNL</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>2,919</b>
55.	<b>JdVVNL</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>4,019</b>
56.	<b>JVVNL</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>3,954</b>
57.	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
58.	<b>Sikkim PD</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
59.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>10,517</b>
60.	<b>TANGEDCO</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>16,440</b>	
61.	<b>TNPDC</b>			<b>10,517</b>
62.	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>5,883</b>
63.	<b>TSNPDCL</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,709</b>
64.	<b>TSSPDCL</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>4,175</b>
65.	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>
66.	<b>TSECL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>
67.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>7,643</b>	<b>6,951</b>
68.	<b>DVVNL</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,835</b>
69.	<b>KESCO</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>254</b>
70.	<b>MVVNL</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,613</b>
71.	<b>PaVVNL</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>869</b>
72.	<b>PuVVNL</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>2,380</b>
73.	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>341</b>
74.	<b>UPCL</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>341</b>
75.	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1,830</b>
76.	<b>WBSEDCL</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1,830</b>
77.	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>3,916</b>
78.	<b>DNHDD</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
79.	<b>DNHDDPDCL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
80.	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,310</b>
81.	<b>BRPL</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,086</b>
82.	<b>BYPL</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>985</b>
83.	<b>TPDDL</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>238</b>
84.	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>670</b>
85.	<b>Torrent Ahmedabad</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>558</b>
86.	<b>Torrent Power Surat</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>113</b>
87.	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>368</b>
88.	<b>AEML</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>368</b>
89.	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>512</b>
90.	<b>TPNODL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>133</b>
91.	<b>TPSODL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>132</b>
92.	<b>TPWODL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>141</b>
93.	<b>TPCODL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>106</b>
94.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>
95.	<b>NPCL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>
96.	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>
97.	<b>CESC</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
98.	<b>IPCL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>69,821</b>	<b>78,282</b>	<b>77,653</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4410  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**FINANCIAL HEALTH OF DISCOMS**

**4410. SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:  
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:  
SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:**

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

- (a) whether specific policy interventions and structural reforms undertaken by the Government to improve the financial health of DISCOMs have had a positive effect;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the status of the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Rules and the role of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2025 on promoting competition and payment discipline;**
- (c) the details of the Average Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses at the pan-India levels since the inception of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021; and**
- (d) the year-wise trends of the gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) since the inception of the RDSS?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

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

- 1. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to performance of the States/ distribution utilities against financial and operational parameters.**
- 2. Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been made available to State Governments, which is conditional upon them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector including financial performance of the distribution utilities.**

**.....2.**

- 3. Additional Prudential Norms have been laid down for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities based on performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**
- 4. Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Costs Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff have been framed so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.**
- 5. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

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

**Govt notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2022. The Rules provide that all the dues of Generating companies (IPPs, CPSEs and Renewable Energy Developers), Traders and Inter State Transmission Service Providers, including late payments surcharges, upto 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2022 were considered as arrears which were to be rescheduled and the distribution licensee shall pay such dues in equated monthly installments (EMIs) as per the rules, starting from August 2022 with benefits of non-applicability of late payment surcharge after 03.06.2022. These rules also provide framework for time-bound clearance of current dues.**

**As a result, the outstanding legacy dues of Rs. 1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 have reduced to Rs. 3,300 crore as on 10.03.2026. DISCOMs are also paying their current dues in time.**

**In order to ensure long-term financial stability for DISCOMs while safeguarding consumer interests, various measures have been envisaged in the draft National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2026, and Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2025.**

**(c) & (d): State wise AT&C loss and ACS-ARR gap since the inception of RDSS are enclosed at Annexure I and II respectively.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED  
QUESTION NO. 4410 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**AT&C Loss (%)**

<b>State/ UT</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
<b>ANI</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>19.77</b>	<b>20.76</b>	<b>24.14</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>20.42</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>7.87</b>
<b>Arunachal</b>	<b>51.82</b>	<b>47.83</b>	<b>51.70</b>	<b>42.86</b>	<b>46.20</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>18.73</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>14.03</b>	<b>15.44</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>34.40</b>	<b>33.94</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>20.32</b>	<b>15.51</b>
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>13.81</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>18.13</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>14.25</b>
<b>Delhi (NDMC)</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>8.36</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>10.39</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>8.97</b>	<b>8.25</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>17.46</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>12.01</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>11.76</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>19.44</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>59.28</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>43.09</b>	<b>30.85</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>28.19</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>11.89</b>	<b>11.92</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>6.61</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>48.29</b>	<b>38.61</b>	<b>42.46</b>	<b>26.82</b>
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>41.72</b>	<b>21.36</b>	<b>20.45</b>	<b>22.89</b>	<b>22.76</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>26.60</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>16.96</b>	<b>23.86</b>	<b>17.69</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>24.56</b>	<b>24.28</b>	<b>13.82</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>12.90</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>23.37</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>17.51</b>	<b>17.52</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>29.05</b>	<b>36.45</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>28.01</b>	<b>32.31</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>47.08</b>	<b>43.26</b>	<b>47.28</b>	<b>47.11</b>	<b>48.86</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>21.83</b>	<b>17.75</b>	<b>14.72</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>19.21</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>17.49</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>15.18</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>98.35</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>21.84</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>10.96</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>18.65</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>19.84</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>37.36</b>	<b>24.97</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>69.01</b>	<b>29.61</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>26.78</b>	<b>30.62</b>	<b>22.18</b>	<b>16.39</b>	<b>19.54</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>15.39</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>14.69</b>	<b>15.08</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>16.37</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>17.17</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>14.97</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>10.76</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.05</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>15.22</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>15.04</b>

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED  
QUESTION NO. 4410 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**ACS-ARR Gap (Rs per kWh)**

<b>States/ UTs</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
<b>ANI</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.22</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>(0.22)</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>(0.18)</b>	<b>(0.41)</b>
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>(0.42)</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>
<b>Delhi (NDMC)</b>	<b>(0.77)</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>(2.45)</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>(0.18)</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(0.58)</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>(0.12)</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.69</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>(0.22)</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>(0.45)</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>(0.50)</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>(0.25)</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>(0.18)</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(0.27)</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.72)</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.73</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>(0.09)</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>(0.32)</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(0.25)</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.06</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4422  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**PROFIT RECORDED BY DISCOMS**

**4422. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:  
SMT. SHAMBHAVI:  
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:  
DR. LATA WANKHEDE:  
SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

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

- (a) the total profit recorded by Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) during the Financial Year-2025 and the manner in which this reflects improvements in operational and financial performance;**
- (b) the key factors that contributed to the improved profitability of DISCOMs including tariff reforms, loss reduction measures and efficiency enhancements;**
- (c) whether targeted support from Government schemes incentives and performance linked initiatives has played a role in strengthening the finances of DISCOMs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same;**
- (d) the manner in which the Government monitors and supports DISCOMs to sustain positive financial outcomes while ensuring affordable power supply; and**
- (e) whether these developments align with long term objectives of financial viability and reliable electricity delivery across all regions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (e): Government of India (GoI) has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their operational performance and financial viability through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:**

**(i) Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. Financial support is provided under the scheme for strengthening distribution infrastructure and smart metering works. The release of funds under this scheme for loss reduction works is contingent upon performance of the utilities against various operational and financial parameters. This has helped in timely release of subsidy and Government department dues to the utilities. It has also nudged the utilities for regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, improve billing by reducing leakages and improve collection against energy billed.**

**(ii) Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been made available to State Governments, which is conditional upon them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector including financial performance of the distribution utilities.**

**(iii) Additional Prudential Norms have been laid down for sanctioning of loans to State-owned power utilities based on performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

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

**(v) Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

**(vi) To improve payment discipline in the power sector value chain, Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 were promulgated, which entail obligations upon the distribution utilities to clear their legacy dues as existing on 03.06.2022 in a phased manner and time bound clearance of current dues.**

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

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4425  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**INCREASE IN POWER SUPPLY**

**4425. COM. SELVARAJ V:  
SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:**

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

- (a) whether the power sector is the backbone of the country's economy and reliable powersupply is essential for its growth particularly for building Artificial Intelligence (AI) capabilities and infrastructure, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase power availability in the country?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

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

**The Government have taken the following steps to increase the power availability in the country:**

**1. Generation and Storage Planning:**

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

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

.....2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (ii) **Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**
- (iii) **Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**
- (iv) **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- (v) **To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**
- (vi) **Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**
- (vii) **Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**
- (viii) **Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.**
- (ix) **To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.**
- (x) **“Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.**
- (xi) **Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.**
- (xii) **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4426  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**FREQUENT POWER OUTAGE IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH**

**4426. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of frequent power outages, inadequate transmission infrastructure and poor power quality in Western Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether the steps have been taken by the Government to improve power supply transmission and distribution in the said region, if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether similar power sector issues are prevalent in other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) whether national reforms have been undertaken by the Government to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply across the country, 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) : Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/ areas is within the purview of the respective State Government/ Power Utility.**

**As reported by Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (UPPTL), there is adequate transmission infrastructure provision in Western Uttar Pradesh to meet the demand. Continuous steps are taken by UPPTL to supply good quality power.**

**There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is about 520 Giga Watt (GW) as on January, 2026. India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding about 296 GW of fresh generation capacity since April 2014, transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. The Energy supplied has been commensurate to the Energy requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/ distribution network. The details of Power supply position in the country and in the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) during last four financial years (up to January, 2026) are given at Annexure-I. Further, as reported by the State, average daily hours of supply details are enclosed at Annexure-II.**

**The Central Government has taken the following steps to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply across the country:**

- (i) The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and making power available to the various States / UTs.**

(ii) **Proactive monitoring of generation projects under construction to facilitate commensurate capacity addition.**

(iii) **Hydro based generation is scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.**

(iv) **All the Generation Companies including Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.**

(v) **Adequate coal stocks are maintained at coal-based power plants.**

(d): **Government of India has been supplementing 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) to help distribution utilities achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power in their area of operations. Projects worth ₹1.85 lakh Cr. were executed under DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS in the country.**

**In addition, Government of India, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector in the country. The scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and under-recovery per each unit of electricity supplied to zero. Financial assistance is provided to the distribution licensees for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and smart metering works. Under this scheme, projects worth ₹ 1.53 lakh Cr. for loss reduction works and ₹ 1.31 Lakh Cr. for smart metering have been sanctioned for the country. Fund release under the scheme for distribution infrastructure works is linked to performance of the distribution utilities against various reform measures including parameters like timely release of subsidy & Government department dues, publishing of annual account & tariff order, no new creation of regulatory asset, reduction in AT&C losses & Gap between the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realised etc. This has helped improve financial discipline in the distribution utility.**

**Further, to support the power distribution utilities to improve their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses some of the key initiatives taken, in addition to RDSS, are as under:**

i. **Additional Borrowing consent of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.**

ii. **Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.**

iii. **Rules for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity is passed through.**

iv. **Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.**

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**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4426 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Power Supply position in the country and in the State of UP in terms of Energy requirement and Energy supplied.**

Financial Year (FY)	All India				Uttar Pradesh			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	( % )	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	( % )
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2
2025-26 (up to January, 2026)	14,27,436	14,27,009	427	0.0	1,41,475	1,41,449	26	0.0

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**ANNEXURE-II****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4426 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Average daily supply hours of Uttar Pradesh**

Month	Rural		Urban			Emergency power cut
	Except Bundelkhand (Scheduled 18 hrs)	Bundelkhand (Scheduled 20 hrs)	Nagar Panchayat (Scheduled 21:30 hrs)	Tehsil Headquarter (Scheduled 21:30 hrs)	Janpad Headquarter (Scheduled 24 hrs)	
April 2025	18:28	20:05	21:31	21:36	24:00	-
May 2025	18:36	20:12	21:35	21:37	24:00	-
June 2025	18:34	20:13	21:36	21:40	24:00	-
July 2025	18:19	20:05	21:30	21:30	24:00	-
August 2025	19:04	20:39	21:55	21:53	24:00	-
September 2025	18:37	20:19	21:44	21:41	24:00	-
October 2025	22:19	22:50	23:15	23:19	24:00	-
November 2025	18:41	20:19	21:37	21:36	24:00	-
December 2025	18:21	20:03	21:31	21:31	24:00	-
January 2026	18:47	20:16	21:39	21:39	24:00	-
February 2026	18:52	20:24	21:44	21:46	24:00	-

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4431  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**POWER SUPPLY IN TAMIL NADU**

**4431. THIRU D M KATHIR ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited (TNPDC) has stepped up procurement swap deals and transmission upgrades and requested the Union Government to provide 1500 MW to meet the high power demand and ensure uninterrupted supply during the upcoming Tamil Nadu Assembly election period, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;
- (b) whether Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Resource Adequacy Plan has estimated that the peak power demand of Tamil Nadu may reach 24000 MW and the highest daily consumption may exceed six hundred million units by April 2026, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the proactive measures taken by the Union Government for the supply of the requested power to Tamil Nadu from central power plants located in other States; and
- (d) the list of power infrastructure development projects initiated by the Union Government in Tamil Nadu particularly in the Vellore Parliamentary Constituency?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a) to (c): As per 'Resource Adequacy Plan (RAP)' prepared by State of Tamil Nadu in consultation with Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the period till 2034-35, projected peak demand and annual energy consumption during financial year 2026-27 is envisaged as 23,314 MW and 1,62,726 MUs respectively.

To meet peak summer demand, TNEB Ltd. has taken several advance measures as under:

- (i) Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation (TNPDC) has concluded Medium-Term Power Procurement arrangements for about 2,700 MW for a period of five years and Short-Term Power procurement arrangements for about 3,500 MW during the months of March, April and May to meet the anticipated increase in summer demand.
- (ii) TNPDC has entered into a power swap arrangement with Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) for 500 MW during the period from 01.03.2026 to 15.04.2026.

.....2.

(iii) Recently, the State has added 800 MW coal based thermal capacity i.e North Chennai Thermal Power Station Stage-III (800 MW) with Commercial Operation Date on 24.01.2026. State already optimized its hydro resources during the months of November, December and January, so that full hydro capacity is available during the high-demand summer months of March, April and May.

(iv) The State has added a total of 1,924 MVA of new substation Transformation capacity, 1,606 MVA of additional Transformation capacity in existing substations and 452 km of Transmission lines in FY 2025-26

In addition to the above, state of Tamil Nadu had requested for additional allocation of 1500 MW power. Subsequently, the Ministry of Power (MoP) has allocated 329.36 MW of firm power from the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station (Stage I & II) to Tamil Nadu in November, 2025, which is extended up to 31.05.2026 with view to ensure uninterrupted power in the state.

(d): The details of power infrastructure development projects initiated by the State/ Central Government in Tamil Nadu are given below;

(i) **Generation:**

There are four under construction thermal power projects of capacity 5,140 MW in the State of Tamil Nadu. The details are given at Annexure.

(ii) **Transmission:**

Currently five Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) projects are under implementation in Tamil Nadu for integration of Renewable Energy (RE)/ non-fossil generation and grid-strengthening and its details are given below:

(A) Transmission System under ISTS for evacuation of power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (Unit-3 & 4 - 2x1000MW).

(B) Augmentation of 2x500 MVA, 400/230 kV transformation capacity 3<sup>rd</sup>&4<sup>th</sup> ICTs (Interconnecting Transformer)] at Karur Pooling Station.

(C) Augmentation of Transformation capacity at 400/230KV Tuticorin-II Gas-Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Pooling Station in Tamil Nadu by 500MVA, 400/230KV ICT (6th).

(D) Augmentation of 1x500 MVA, 400/230 kV ICT (7th) at Tuticorin-II GIS SubStation.

(E) Augmentation of Transformation capacity by 1x500 MVA, 400/230 kV ICT (4th) at Kalivanthapattu s/s in Tamil Nadu.

Further, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has approved Intra State Transmission System (In-STS) projects under Green Energy Corridor (GEC)-II Scheme in Tamil Nadu, which are being implemented by Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Limited (TANTRANSCO), the list of projects under GEC-II are given below:

(A) 400 kV line associated with Samugarengapuram 400/230-110 kV SS (Sub Station)

- (B) 230/110 kV line associated with Samugarengapuram 400/230-110kV SS**
- (C) Establishment of 230/110 kV Digital substation at Poolavady 230 kV SS.**
- (D) 230/110 kV line associated with Poolavadi 230 kV SS**
- (E) Establishment of 230/110 kV Substation at Muppandal**
- (F) 230/110 kV line associated with Muppandal 230 kV SS**

**(iii) Distribution:**

**With the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector, Government of India launched 'Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme' (RDSS) in July 2021. A key objective of the RDSS is to reduce the 'Aggregate Technical and Commercial' (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15 % and the gap between 'Average Cost of Supply' (ACS) and 'Average Revenue Realized' (ARR) to Zero. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the eligible Distribution Utilities for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and smart metering works in the country including Tamil Nadu, for enhancing the efficiency of the distribution network and reduce losses in the system.**

**Under the RDSS Scheme, distribution infrastructure works of Rs 1.53 lakh crores and smart metering works of Rs 1.31 lakh crores have been sanctioned for the country. Under this scheme, Rs 19,235 crore for smart metering projects and Rs 9,568 crore for distribution infrastructure works have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu including Vellore Parliamentary Constituency. Following power distribution infrastructure works amounting to Rs 776 crore have been sanctioned in the Vellore Parliamentary Constituency under RDSS:**

- (A) Agriculture Feeder Segregation (AFS): 54 number of feeders.**
- (B) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS): 10 number of feeders.**
- (C) Separation of Double Distribution Transformer: 04 number of feeders.**
- (D) Auxiliary cable for Distribution Transformers (DT): 9058 DTs.**
- (E) Smart meters: 8,00,606 consumers, 9058 DTs and 213 feeders.**

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**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4431 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**The details of under construction thermal power projects in the State of Tamil Nadu:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Capacity (in MW)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,000</b>
			<b>4</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>BharatiyaNabhikiyaVidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>UdangudiSuper Thermal Power Plant(Stage-I)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>660</b>
			<b>2</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ennore Special Economic Zone(SEZ)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>660</b>
			<b>2</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,140</b>

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4433  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD RULES,1974**

**†4433. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that despite Rajasthan having over 52 percent share in the surplus water of Ravi-beas, no Rajasthan cadre officer has been appointed to the post of Member Irrigation or Secretary in the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) so far, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of the amendments to the Bhakra Beas Management Board Rules, 1974 notified on 23 February 2022 and the provisions made therein to ensure appointment of Rajasthan cadre officers as Member or Secretary;
- (c) whether any Rajasthan State cadre officer has been considered or appointed to any important post in BBMB after the amendments in the rules in 2022, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure adequate representation of Rajasthan?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a),(c)&(d): As per section 79(2) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966, Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) consists of a whole-time Chairman and two whole-time members to be appointed by the Central Government, a representative each of the Governments of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, to be nominated by the respective Government, and two representatives of the Central Government to be nominated by that Government. Hence, all states including the state of Rajasthan have representation in the Board.

The officers from the State of Rajasthan serving in BBMB have held the post of Secretary in BBMB from time to time. At present, an officer from Water Resources Department, Government of Rajasthan, working in BBMB as Chief Engineer has been holding the additional charge of Secretary, BBMB since 01 May, 2025.

(b): The Bhakra Beas Management Board (Amendment) Rules, 2022, notified on 23rd February, 2022, were amended incorporating selection criteria for the appointment of Chairman, BBMB and notified on 13th February, 2023. Further, the revised method of recruitment for whole time members is currently under process in the Ministry post consultations with BBMB and its partner States.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4447  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**ANANTAPUR-RAMAYAPATNAM GREEN ENERGY CORRIDOR**

**4447. SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

- (a) whether the Anantapur-Ramayapatnam Green Energy Corridor has received clearance from Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for evacuation of renewable power to the State grid, if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the total sanctioned transmission capacity in MW, route length (in km) and the number of substations planned under the said corridor;**
- (c) whether execution of the said corridor including land acquisition, construction of transmission lines and substations and commissioning has commenced, if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) if not, the reasons for delay and the steps being taken by the Government to initiate construction;**
- (e) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised so far for the said corridor; and**
- (f) the expected timeline for completion and integration of the said corridor into the State grid?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (f): No, there is no project from Anantapur - Ramayapatnam approved under Green Energy Corridor scheme of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy in Andhra Pradesh. Further, any Scheme for expansion / strengthening of Intra-State Transmission System does not require any approval of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) is the appropriate authority at State level.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4479  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**FGD SYSTEM KORADI THERMAL POWER PLANT**

**†4479. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:**

**Will the Minister of POWER  
be pleased refer to USQ No. 2215 dated 12 February, 2026 and to state that:**

- (a) whether the progress of six tenders for installation of FGD system at Koradi Thermal Power Plant is very slow, if so, the details thereof and the present stage of bid evaluation;**
- (b) whether the Government is monitoring the roadmap on a monthly basis to ensure that the FGD system is commissioned before 31.12.2027 in accordance with the notified timelines, if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MAHAGENCO) has debarred or blacklisted the contractor of five tenders (issued in 2023) who failed to fulfil contractual obligations or recovered the full amount under the risk and cost clause, if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) the steps taken to ensure that the outcome of the six tenders does not meet the same fate as that of the earlier five tenders?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) : Koradi Thermal Power plant is owned by Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MAHAGENCO) and comprises 04 units, viz. Unit No. 6 (210 MW) and Units No. 8, 9 and 10 (3 x 660 MW).**

**The Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) system in respect of Unit No. 6 was commissioned on 31.12.2024. The progress of 6<sup>th</sup> tender for installation of FGD systems in Units 8, 9 and 10 is as under:**

- (i) Tender was published on 11.06.2025 with last date of submission as 01.07.2025.**
- (ii) Subsequently, based on request received from various prospective bidders and to facilitate wider participation, the tender timeline was extended seven times, with the final extension up to 04.11.2025.**
- (iii) The Techno-commercial bids were opened on 06.11.2025. After evaluation of Techno-commercial bids received, price bids of qualified bidder were opened on 29.01.2026.**

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**(b): Koradi Thermal Power Plant falls under Category 'A' and the timeline for compliance of SO<sub>2</sub> emission standards for such plants is 31.12.2027. In case of non-compliance beyond the prescribed timelines, the following Environmental Compensation will be levied on non-compliant TPPs:**

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

**(c): The contractor who failed to fulfil the contractual obligations has been debarred from participating in the bids invited by MAHAGENCO for the period of three years after termination of 5<sup>th</sup> tender contract issued in 2023.**

**Subsequent to termination of contract, the Bid Security (EMD) and Performance Bank Guarantee submitted by the bidder have been forfeited under the Risk and Cost clause of the contract.**

**(d): As per information provided by MAHAGENCO, necessary care has already been taken for the current tender as per procurement policy.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4517  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**STRUCTURAL DEFLECTION IN BHAKRA DAM**

**4517. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

- (a) whether it is true that Bhakra Dam has recorded a maximum structural deflection of 1.17770 inches this year compared to the original static loading limit of 1.03 inches and subsequent reading of 1.04 inches demonstrates partial recovery toward the design envelope, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has confirmed that the deflection has exceeded the original permissible level and corrective measures initiated and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether BBMB proposes to engage international experts through the National Dam Safety Authority to examine increased deflection and if so, the timeline and terms of reference along with the details of communication with Ministry of Jal Shakti in this regard;
- (d) whether controlled drawdown is planned for the coming summer targeting between 1,490 and 1,510 feet and if so, the rationale behind it;
- (e) whether desiltation operations would also take place during drawdown and if so, details thereof; and
- (f) the present status of real-time monitoring of deflection, seepage and stress at the Bhakra Dam?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a) & (b): As intimated by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Bhakra Dam recorded a maximum deflection of 1.1770 inches on 19.11.2025, whereas the design limiting value for deflection under non-seismic conditions is 1.03 inches, as per the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) trial load study, 1964. As on 10.03.2026, the deflection of dam is about 0.9623 inches.

**The following corrective measures have been initiated by BBMB:**

- (i) BBMB has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Centre for Excellence in Dams (ICED), IIT Roorkee to address issues related to BBMB dams, including the deflection of Bhakra Dam.

**(ii) Building consensus among partner States for drawdown of the Bhakra reservoir close to the Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL) of 1462 feet before the arrival of upcoming monsoon.**

**(c) : As of now, BBMB does not propose to engage international experts through the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA).**

**(d) : A controlled drawdown of the Bhakra Dam reservoir has been planned by BBMB in the coming summer. The proposal to lower the reservoir level up to the Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL) of 1462 feet has been deliberated in various Technical Committee Meetings (TCMs) since the monsoon of 2025 to build consensus among the partner states. By lowering the reservoir level to MDDL, it would ensure completion of Full Reservoir Level (FRL) – Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL) cycle and restoration of the structural elasticity of the dam.**

**(e) : Desiltation operations would also be undertaken during the reservoir drawdown period. The initiation and continuation of desiltation activities at a particular site depend on the reservoir reaching specific water levels during the drawdown phase.**

**(f) : Periodic monitoring of deflection, stress and strain is being done through instruments installed at the time of construction of the Bhakra Dam. Seepage is tracked and managed through drainage and grouting galleries/drain holes in the dam body, foundation and abutments. As on 10.03.2026, the values of deflection, seepage and stress are within permissible limits.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4524  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM**

**4524. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:**

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

- (a) the present status of the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) including the total MWh capacity sanctioned under the amended guidelines permitting four hour single cycle storage;**
- (b) the number of projects benefiting from the extended Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charge waiver for energy storage installations valid until June 2028; and**
- (c) the progress made towards the Government's target of supporting 30 GWh of BESS capacity including the details of tranches released in 2024-25?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) & (c): Ministry of Power, Government of India is administering two Viability Gap Funding (VGF) schemes for the development of 43.8 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), with storage capacity of 4 hours or 2 hours, based on the specific requirements of the beneficiary utilities. The details, including the implementation status of the two schemes, are as under:**

- i. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme through Budgetary Support: Central Government, on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2023, approved the VGF scheme for the development of 4 GWh of BESS capacity with a budgetary outlay of Rs 3,760 crore. Subsequently, due to a decline in prices of BESS, the capacity has been enhanced to 13.8 GWh within the sanctioned budget. Out of the 13.8 GWh BESS capacity, Letters of Award (LoAs) have been issued for 12.7 GWh. Since none of the projects had achieved the milestone for releasing the VGF, no VGF disbursement was done during FY 2024-25. During the FY 2025-26, VGF of about Rs. 100 Cr. has been disbursed so far.**

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ii. **Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of 30 GWh of BESS supported through Power System Development Fund (PSDF): Ministry of Power, vide order dated 09.06.2025, launched VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh of BESS with financial support of ₹5,400 crore from the Power System Development Fund. Under this scheme, 25 GWh has been allocated to 15 States for meeting their storage requirements, while 5 GWh has been allocated to NTPC Ltd. to support electricity demand during non-solar hours and optimize utilization of existing thermal and transmission infrastructure. Out of the total allocated capacity, LoAs have been issued for 17.1 GWh. Since none of the projects has achieved the milestone for releasing the VGF, no VGF disbursement has been done so far in this scheme.**

**(b): Central Electricity Regulatory Commission through the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations dated 26.06.2025, has extended the benefit of 100% Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges waiver for co-located BESS projects commissioned on or before 30<sup>th</sup> June 2028, for a period of 12 years. For the non-co-located BESS projects, the 100% ISTS charges waiver was till 30<sup>th</sup> June,2025 with graded reduction in waiver by 25% per year thereafter. The provision for ISTS charges waiver benefit has also been provided for Hydro Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) where construction is awarded by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2028, for a period of 25 years from the Commercial Operation Date (COD). The BESS and Hydro PSP projects that comply with the provisions of the above mentioned CERC Regulations would be eligible for availing ISTS charges waiver benefits.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4541  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC FEEDERS IN WARANGAL**

**4541. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

- (a) the details of the total number of agricultural and domestic feeders in Warangal district of Telangana, the number of feeders segregated under Central schemes such as Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana during the last five years along with the present status of feeder separation, year-wise;
- (b) the amount of Central financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilised for feeder separation and related distribution strengthening works in Warangal district, along with physical targets and achievements made in this regard;
- (c) the impact/assessment conducted, if any, on improvement in hours of supply to agricultural and domestic consumers, reduction in AT&C losses, transformer failure rates and overall reliability indices (SAIDI/SAIFI) in Warangal after feeder separation; and
- (d) whether any pending works or cost overruns have been reported and the timeline fixed for completion and if so, the details thereof?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a) to (d): Government of India has supported States in segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders. The objective is to enable solarization of agricultural feeders to provide day-time supply of power to farmers and efficient load management in rural areas.

Under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), 7,833 feeders were segregated at the national level with a project cost of Rs. 10,394 crore and the scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. Under ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), based on proposals submitted by the States, works amounting to Rs. 40,455 crore have been sanctioned for segregation of 31,109 feeders. The sunset date for RDSS is 31<sup>st</sup> March 2028.

As reported by the State, no agricultural feeder has been segregated in Warangal district under DDUGJY and as such there was no distribution strengthening works related to feeder segregation. Further, the State has not participated in RDSS.

Further, as reported by the State, details of the 11 kV feeders in Warangal circle are as follows:

- No of feeders: 337
- Pure agriculture feeder: 8
- Mixed agriculture feeder: 196

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4544  
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**ELECTRIFICATION OF HOUSES UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME**

**4544. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any running schemes or programmes after the closure of Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) to ensure electrification of houses that remained pending under the said scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any review of the efficacy of the said scheme to assess whether electrification has been sustained during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the saturation percentage of electrification in tribal villages among the 18734 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas that remained incomplete under the said scheme; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to promote renewable energy sources particularly solar power in remote and tribal areas as sustainable alternatives in household electrification projects?

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

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

As reported by the States/UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by the States, electrification (on grid and off grid) of all willing unelectrified households was completed wherein a total of 2.86 crore households were electrified, including households belonging to Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

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**Government of India is now supporting States for grid electrification of households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, under RDSS. In addition, all households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri AnusuchitJaatiAbhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for grid electrification of 13,65,139 households under RDSS based on proposal submitted by the States including 7,946 households in LWE affected areas in Chhattisgarh.**

**Since, most of the left out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms. Further, regular review meetings are convened with all stakeholders to facilitate smooth execution of works and early achievement of targets.**

**Further, under New Solar Power Scheme, works have been sanctioned for 8,823 PVTG and 4,099 tribal households for off-grid solar based electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA, respectively.**

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4588**

**ANSWERED ON 19.03.2026**

**HOUSES ELECTRIFIED UNDER SAUBHAGYA SCHEME**

**4588. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

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

- (a) whether all households in KarbiAnglong and DimaHasao districts in Assam were electrified under the Saubhagya Scheme and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether any households in the said districts are currently without functional electricity connections and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the steps taken under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to ensure reliable and uninterrupted power supply in these hilly districts?**

**A N S W E R**

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

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a) to (c) : (i) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility.**

**(ii) Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to electricity to all consumers, previously under schemes of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014 and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and presently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021.**

**(iii) As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including 2,732 villages in the States of Assam. Further, under DDUGJY and thereafter during SAUBHAGYA, electrification of all willing households was completed as reported by the States/UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 61,928 and 14,295 households in the districts of KarbiAnglong and DimaHasao respectively. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.**

**(iv) Government of India is supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. 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 Villages Program (VVP), as per proposals submitted by the States, wherever found feasible. Till date, electrification works for 13.65 lakh households have been sanctioned under RDSS including 9,011 and 2,604 households for the districts of KarbiAnglong and DimaHasao respectively.**

**(v) Since most of the left-out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, the norms for electrification under RDSS have been relaxed and the ceiling limit for cost of electrification was enhanced. Grid based electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS wherever found feasible as per the revised norms.**

**(vi) The details of works sanctioned under RDSS for KarbiAnglong and DimaHasao districts for strengthening distribution infrastructure are placed at Annexure.**

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**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4588 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2026**

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**Loss Reduction Infrastructure works:****KarbiAnglong district:**

<b>Major Components</b>	<b>Sanctioned Qty</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (INR Cr.)</b>
<b>Cabling Works (LT)</b>	<b>87.53 Ckms.</b>	<b>4.85</b>
<b>HVDS (11 kV Line)</b>	<b>230.03 Ckms.</b>	<b>24.25</b>
<b>HVDS (DTR)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>Feeder Bifurcation</b>	<b>45 Ckms.</b>	<b>4.74</b>
<b>Reconductoring/Augmentation of 11 or 22 kV Line</b>	<b>61.14 Ckms.</b>	<b>15.99</b>
<b>Reconductoring/Augmentation of 33 or 66 kV Line</b>	<b>11.5 Ckms.</b>	<b>1.98</b>
<b>Additional Household Electrification</b>	<b>9,011</b>	<b>59.99</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>113.98</b>
<b>Physical Progress</b>		<b>31.48%</b>

**DimaHasao district:**

<b>Major Components</b>	<b>Sanctioned Qty</b>	<b>Sanctioned Cost (INR Cr.)</b>
<b>Cabling Works (Low Tension)</b>	<b>44.45 Ckms.</b>	<b>2.46</b>
<b>High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS 11 kV Line)</b>	<b>62.86 Ckms.</b>	<b>6.63</b>
<b>HVDS Distribution Transformer (DTR)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Reconductoring/ Augmentation of 11 or 22 kV Line</b>	<b>42.58 Ckms.</b>	<b>14.88</b>
<b>New 33 or 66 KV line</b>	<b>15 Ckms.</b>	<b>5.50</b>
<b>Additional Household Electrification</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>17.35</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>47.47</b>
<b>Physical Progress</b>		<b>33.46%</b>

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