

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.309
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

500 GW INSTALLED CAPACITY MILESTONE AND NON-FOSSIL ENERGY SHARE

309 DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:
SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH:
SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:

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

- (a) details of India achieving the milestone of 500 GW installed power capacity in September, 2025;
- (b) the present share of non fossil fuel sources in total installed capacity and whether the fifty percent non fossil target announced at COP26 has been achieved ahead of schedule;
- (c) the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 including solar and wind milestones crossed;
- (d) the roadmap for achieving 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070; and
- (e) the status potential and Government initiatives for promoting projects in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): The details of installed generation capacity in September 2025, at the time of achievement of 500 GW, and the installed generation capacity as on 31.12.2025, indicating the percentage share of fossil and non fossil fuel sources, are given at **Annexure-I**. As on 31.12.2025 the total installed generation capacity is 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW (48.07 %) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW (51.93 %) of non-fossil fuel sources.

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.

(c): During 2025, a total of 48,436 MW Renewable energy capacity has been added. This includes 37,945 MW of Solar power and 6,347 MW of Wind power. The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025 are given at **Annexure-II**.

(d) : The details of initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to achieve 500 GW non fossil capacity by 2030 and the strategy for attaining Net Zero emissions by 2070 are as follows:

1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These, inter-alia, include 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.
- (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.
- (xiii) 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
- (xiv) 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.

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.

(e): As informed by the State Government of Maharashtra, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has assessed that there is a potential of 1,895 MW wind power in various district of the Marathwada region at 120 meters AGL (Above Ground Level). Against this potential, 1,141 MW of Wind capacity has already been installed.

Similarly, as per the assessment, there is a potential of 8,462 MW of Solar power projects out of which 2,134 MW solar power capacity has already been installed in the Marathwada region.

Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) has taken initiatives for development of new wind projects, repowering old sites and integrating storage and hybrid systems to promote Renewable Energy development in the State.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 309 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026

The details of country's of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, in September 2025 and December 2025

Installed Capacity (in MW) of the Country					
Category		as on 30.09.2025		as on 31.12.2025	
		Installed Capacity (MW)	% Share in Total	Installed Capacity (MW)	% Share in Total
Fossil Fuel	Coal	2,17,458	43.41%	2,19,610	42.75%
	Lignite	6,620	1.32%	6,620	1.29%
	Gas	20,132	4.02%	20,122	3.92%
	Diesel	589	0.12%	589	0.11%
	Total Fossil Fuel	2,44,800	48.87%	2,46,942	48.07%
Non-Fossil Fuel	RES (including Hydro)	2,47,310	49.37%	2,58,008	50.22%
	Hydro (including PSPs)	50,108	10.00%	50,915	9.91%
	Wind, Solar & Other RE	1,97,201	39.37%	2,07,093	40.31%
	Wind	53,124	10.61%	54,511	10.61%
	Solar	1,27,332	25.42%	1,35,810	26.44%
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,757	2.15%	10,757	2.09%
	Waste to Energy	854	0.17%	857	0.17%
	Small Hydro	5,134	1.02%	5,159	1.00%
	Nuclear	8,780	1.75%	8,780	1.71%
	Total Non-Fossil Fuel	2,56,090	51.13%	2,66,788	51.93%
Total Installed Capacity		5,00,889	100.0%	5,13,730	100.0%

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 309
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026**

The details of the renewable energy capacity additions during 2025

All figures in MW							
As on	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio-Power		Solar Power	Large Hydro	Total RES
			Bio Mass Power/Cogeneration	Waste to Energy			
2025 (Jan-Dec)	58.06	6,347.77	29.10	236.68	37,945.22	3,820.00	48,436.83

RES: Renewable Energy Sources

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.310
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

EXEMPTION OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS FROM INSTALLING FGD SYSTEMS

310 SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether a number of thermal power plants have been exempted from installing Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Systems;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any study has been commissioned/conducted to assess the impact of exemption;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) safeguards put in place to enforce appropriate emission controls and cost-effective approach to pollution control?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified emission standards [including Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)] for coal / lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) vide its Notification dated 07.12.2015. Further, MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 31.03.2021 prescribed for categorization of TPPs into three categories i.e. Category A, B and C for compliance of the emission standards. Accordingly, TPPs were classified as follows:

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

Note: As per 2011 census of India

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The SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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.

In view of the above, MoEF&CC has issued a Notification on 11.07.2025 regarding the applicability of SO₂ emission standards notified vide Notification dated 07.12.2015. Accordingly, the applicability and timelines for compliance of SO₂ emission standards by TPPs are tabulated below:

Category	Applicability of SO₂ 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 SO ₂ 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	

The category wise applicability of SO₂ emission standards in TPPs have been decided based on detailed scientific studies and analysis of ambient SO₂ concentrations across the country, including areas near TPPs done by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Delhi, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)-National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS)-Bengaluru. This approach applies the precautionary principle for controlling and abating air pollution in densely populated and other air pollution sensitive areas, while also emphasizing on resource conservation by avoiding additional consumption of water, auxiliary power, and limestone, and avoiding the increase in carbon footprint/CO₂ emissions resulting from the operation of deployed control measures, as well as mining and transportation of limestone required for these measures.

(e): All TPPs are required to comply with the emission norms as notified by MoEF&CC. The TPPs 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, 1981 by concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). These Acts also include penal provisions for non-compliance of environmental standards.

To comply with the stack emission standards notified by MoEF&CC vide Notification dated 07.12.2015 and its subsequent amendments, TPPs are adopting technologies such as upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) for compliance with Particulate Matter (PM) standards, NO_x Combustion Modification for NO_x emission standards, and installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) systems for SO₂ emission standards.

Moreover, in case of non-compliance beyond the prescribed timelines in MoEF&CC Notification dated 11.07.2025, the following Environmental Compensation can also be levied on non-compliant TPPs (for both SO₂ and parameters other than SO₂):

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.311
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA

311 SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:

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

- (a) the basis on which the estimated number of un-electrified households was revised downward during SAUBHAGYA implementation;
- (b) State-wise number of households currently identified as de-electrified or non-functional connections;
- (c) the amount of extra-budgetary borrowings raised by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) under SAUBHAGYA and related schemes; and
- (d) the interest burden incurred on unutilised funds?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October 2017 to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As per the SAUBHAGYA scheme, the total number of un-electrified households was estimated at 300 lakh, against which 286 lakh households across the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period and all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019. State-wise details are enclosed at **Annexure-I**.

Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient Distribution Sector. Projects worth Rs 2.62 lakh Crore have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering works under the scheme, of which, works amounting to Rs. 6522 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country. This includes electrification works sanctioned for particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Maha Nyaya Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. The State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+Addl HHs) are given at **Annexure-II**.

(c) & (d): The amount of extra budgetary borrowings raised by REC under SAUBHAGYA scheme is as follows:

Sr. No.	Scheme	Amount in Rscore
1	SAUBHAGYA	2,950.00
2	DDUGJY	21,159.30
Total		24,109.30

The entire fund was utilised for the scheme within the stipulated time.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026

Number of Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA period

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

*Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026

State/UT-wise details of Household electrification under RDSS (PVTG+AddIHHS)

Name of State	Total Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified
Addl. HHs Sanctioned under RDSS		
Andhra Pradesh	15,475	15,307
Arunachal Pradesh	6,506	0
Assam	127,111	0
Bihar	35,467	0
Chhattisgarh	34,078	188
Jammu & Kashmir	15,359	0
Jharkhand	4,853	371
Kerala	40	11
Madhya Pradesh	196	21
Manipur	36,972	0
Meghalaya	50,501	0
Mizoram	15,167	0
Nagaland	10,004	0
Rajasthan	338,702	79,526
Uttar Pradesh	251,487	1,317
Total (A)	941,918	96,741
Himachal Pradesh*	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,683	0
Uttarakhand	1,154	0
Total (B)	2,837	0
Andhra Pradesh	24,967	24,925
Bihar	-	0
Chhattisgarh	7,077	7,160
Jharkhand	12,442	11,146
Karnataka	1,615	1,546
Kerala	345	313
Madhya Pradesh	30,216	27,006
Maharashtra	8,556	9,216
Rajasthan	17,633	16,023
Tamil Nadu	8,603	6,939
Telangana	3,884	3,884
Tripura	11,664	11,692
Uttar Pradesh	316	195
Uttarakhand	669	669
Sub Total (C1)	127,987	120,714
Gujarat	0	6,626
Odisha	0	5,156
West Bengal	0	3,372

Sub Total (C2)	0	15,154
Madhya Pradesh	25	20
Sub Total (C3)	25	20
Total (C=C1+C2+C3)	128,012	135,888
Andhra Pradesh	4,921	4,359
Arunachal Pradesh	1,938	1,469
Bihar	7,117	648
Chhattisgarh	39,579	12,245
Himachal Pradesh	93	10
Jammu & Kashmir	13,824	0
Jharkhand	19,467	0
Karnataka	5,288	1,101
Kerala	1,080	204
Madhya Pradesh	59,172	11,910
Maharashtra	6,961	5,228
Rajasthan	82,842	7
Telangana	26,525	15,442
Tripura	7,677	5,089
Uttar Pradesh	6,867	65
Uttarakhand	207	135
Sub Total (D1)	283,558	57,912
Odisha	0	0
Sub Total (D2)	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	182	129
Arunachal Pradesh	9	9
Himachal Pradesh	7	3
Jharkhand	1,910	0
Kerala	17	0
Madhya Pradesh	650	67
Rajasthan	195	0
Telangana	672	0
Tripura	512	0
Uttar Pradesh	30	7
Uttarakhand	19	3
Sub Total (D3)	4,203	218
Odisha	0	0
Sub Total (D4)	0	0
Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4)	287,761	58,130
Andhra Pradesh	811	411
Jharkhand	1,782	0
Madhya Pradesh	6	3
Maharashtra	2,012	21
Total (E)	4,611	435
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	1,365,139	291,194

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.312
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

STATUS OF POWER PROJECTS UNDER "PRAGATI" PLATFORM

312 # SMT. SUNETRA AJIT PAWAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of the 53 power projects reviewed under the PRAGATI platform, 43 projects have been successfully commissioned by December, 2025;
- (b) the current status of the remaining ten under-construction projects, and the timeline set for their completion;
- (c) whether Government has identified the major administrative and technical obstacles that caused significant delays in these projects; and
- (d) whether there is any plan to implement such a monitoring system at the district level as well to enhance coordination with the States in view of the success of the PRAGATI model?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): Yes, out of 53 power projects reviewed under the PRAGATI platform, 43 projects have been successfully commissioned by December 2025. The status of remaining 10 under-construction power projects is at **Annexure**.

The multi-tier monitoring mechanism under the PRAGATI ecosystem, enables coordinated action across administrative levels. Under this mechanism, state/sub-state levels, review meetings are also convened wherein district collectors and district-level officers are invited to participate along with central and state officials. These district representatives present on-ground challenges, provide status updates, and facilitate resolution.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 312 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026

Status of Under-Construction Power Projects which were reviewed earlier under Pragati Platform (Till Dec-2025)

Sl. No	Date of PRAGATI Review	Project Name/State/UT	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	Original date of commissioning	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Progress (%)		Reasons for Delay
						Physical	Financial	
1	26.04.2017	North eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) States: Mizoram, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya	6,700	Dec-2018	Mar-2026	96.6	81.6	i. Delay in timely availability of land for Sub-station, Right of Way (RoW) issues and Statutory clearances ii. Post-award change in scope of work based on the requirements of the States iii. Lack of connectivity infrastructure (road, bridge etc.) iv. Intermittent law and order issues.
2	27.06.2018/ 25.08.2021	Comprehensive Scheme for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim States: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim	9,129	Dec-2018	Mar-2027	82.5	85.5	i. Delay in compensation assessment & disbursement. ii. Delay in forest working permission from State Govt. iii. Delay in handover of Substation land & resolution of RoW by State Govt. iv. Severe flash floods in North Sikkim
3	29.06.2016	520 MW Tapovan-Vishnugad Hydro Power Project (TVHPP) (4x130 MW) State: Uttarakhand	10,907	Mar-2013	FY 2029-30	74.5	68.0	i. Delay due to natural disasters like flash floods, glacial outburst, etc. ii. Stoppage of work at TVHPP by State Administration w.e.f. 05.01.23 after reporting of land subsidence in Joshimath. (Resumed on 23.09.24). iii. Delay due to geological surprises

4	27.09.2017/ 25.05.2022	Patratu Super Thermal Power Project Phase-I (3x800 MW) State: Jharkhand	20,302	Mar-2023	FY 2026-27	87.0	89.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Delay in readiness of Associated Transmission System by JUSNL, Govt. of Jharkhand. ii. Non availability of encumbrance free land for construction of Ash Mound iii. Law & Order issues iv. Delay in clearance for forest land and Non- availability / Interrupted supply of sand v. Performance issue by EPC agency
5	25.11.2020	PakalDul HE Project UT: J&K	12,728	Apr-2020	Dec-2026	77.0	63.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Initial delay due to court case during tendering process. ii. Geological surprise at Adit Tunnel site. iii. Law & Order issues.
6	24.09.2025	Dibang Multipurpose Project (2880 MW) State: Arunachal Pradesh	31,876	Feb-2032	Feb-2032	16.7	11.7	The original date of commissioning is Feb-2032. Hence no delay
7	26.08.2015	Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (4x250 MW) State: Uttarakhand	8,339	Jul-2010	Mar-2026	98.9	98.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Legal issues during the tendering process and non-availability of quarry/dumping areas coupled with local disturbances. ii. Geological variations necessitating design and execution changes.
8	25.08.2021	VishnugadPipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (444 MW) State: Uttarakhand	6,405	Jun-2013	Sep-2027	75.0	84.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Delay in environment and forest clearances due to local agitation. ii. Extreme natural events. iii. Adverse geology leading to increased scope of works, and delays in tunnelling.
9	28.08.2024	Goa Tamnar Transmission Project States: Karnataka, Chattisgarh& Goa	1,531	Nov-2021	Dec-2027	67.0	72.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. RoW issues in Karnataka esp. in Dharwad district. ii. Delay in forest and wildlife clearances. iii. Delay in construction of downstream elements by Goa Electricity Department (GED) at Xeldem sub station.

10	31.12.2025	ISTS Network Expansion scheme in Western Region & Southern Region States: Karnataka, Maharashtra	2,550	Jul-2024	June-2026	87.0	81.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. RoW issues in Pune and Vijaypura districts. ii. Delay in finalisation of land compensation orders by district administration. iii. Forest clearance in Karnataka has been significantly delayed.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.313
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

STATUS ON AGRICULTURAL FEEDERS UNDER DDUGJY

313 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:
SMT. PHULO DEVI NETAM:

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

- (a) the State-wise number of agricultural feeders that were originally assessed, sanctioned and actually separated under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY);
- (b) whether Government has assessed the impact of incomplete feeder separation on hours of supply to non-agricultural rural consumers;
- (c) the State-wise number of projects where award of work exceeded prescribed timelines by 12 months and 24 months; and
- (d) the number of instances where funds were released prior to fulfilment of mandatory pre-conditions such as agreements and State contribution?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The Government of India launched DDUGJY in December 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 43,033 crore, including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs 33,453 crore. The main objectives of the scheme were strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure, separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders and electrification of villages across the country.

The State-wise details of feeders identified and separated under the DDUGJY scheme are given below:

Sr. No.	State	Sanction	Achievement
1	Bihar	698	698
2	Chhattisgarh	356	205
3	Gujarat	45	0
4	Haryana	35	35
5	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
6	Jammu & Kashmir	151	34
7	Jharkhand	409	409
8	Karnataka	927	927
9	Madhya Pradesh	1284	873
10	Maharashtra	1077	583
11	Odisha	89	89
12	Punjab	76	76

13	Rajasthan	2131	1458
14	Tamil Nadu	29	29
15	Uttar Pradesh	1891	1891
16	Uttarakhand	44	44
17	West Bengal	585	477
Total		9832	7833

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

(b): A comprehensive Impact Assessment study of the DDUGJY scheme was carried out, covering all states and most UTs. The study revealed an approximately 39% improvement in the supply hours to villages post DDUGJY. Further, 100% of villages and consumers covered under this survey have reported improvement in supply hours.

(c): Under DDUGJY, a total of 673 projects were sanctioned in 33 States, out of which award of works was delayed in 154 projects for more than 12 month and in 24 projects for more than 24 months from the prescribed timeline, details of which are as under:

Sr. No.	States	Projects delayed >12 months	Projects delayed > 24 months
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1
2	Assam	0	8
3	Bihar	2	0
4	Chhattisgarh	2	0
5	Goa	2	0
6	Haryana	7	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	10	1
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	13
9	Jharkhand	24	0
10	Karnataka	23	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	26	1
12	Maharashtra	27	0
13	Mizoram	1	0
14	Punjab	20	0
15	Telangana	1	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	9	0
Grand Total		154	24

Source: Nodal Agency REC Ltd.

(d): Flagship scheme of the Government of India, DDUGJY was launched at the fag end of the year 2014-15 with the objective to complete the scheme within the stipulated timelines. A budget had also been allocated for the scheme in the same year. To facilitate timely start of this scheme, it was decided to consider demands for release of funds of those States, whose DPRs of projects were ready, with the assurance of compliance with milestones and conditionalities within the stipulated time and before seeking release of the next tranche.

Therefore, as an exception, 1st tranche amounting to Rs. 541 crore had been released to the power utilities of 6 States, namely Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal, with the approval of Competent Authorities.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.315
ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

PROGRESS ON SMART METER INSTALLATION UNDER RDSS

315 DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:
DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:
SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

- (a) the State-wise progress of smart meter installations under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and the milestone achieved in December, 2025;
- (b) the impact of "Prepaid Smart Metering" on reducing the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses of DISCOMs;
- (c) the details of consumer feedback regarding the convenience of mobile app-based recharge and consumption monitoring, and;
- (d) the measures taken to ensure the cyber security and data privacy of the smart metering infrastructure; and
- (e) details of consumer awareness programmes being run regarding electricity consumption?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 to support the States/ UTs to improve the operational efficiency and financial sustainability of distribution utilities to provide quality and reliable supply of power. One of the key initiatives under the scheme is smart metering of consumers, distribution transformers, and feeders.

Under RDSS, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 45 distribution utilities in 28 States/ UTs. This covers smart metering of 19.79 Cr. consumers, 52.53 Lakh Distribution Transformers and 2.05 Lakh feeders. As on 31st December 2025, 3.90 Cr smart meters have been installed under the scheme. In addition, smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes. Overall, 5.28 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes as on 31st December 2025. The State/ UT-wise details of smart metering works under RDSS as on 31st December 2025 are at **Annexure**.

(b): Prepaid smart metering provides benefits to the DISCOMs as well as consumers. It enables advance revenue collection by DISCOMs resulting in improved collection efficiency, reduced receivables, interest savings from lower working capital needs, enhanced DISCOM cash flow etc.

As a result of collective efforts of states/UTs and various reform measures undertaken, including smart metering implementation, AT&C losses have improved from 21.91% in FY2021 to 15.04% in FY2025.

(c): Smart meters provide consumers with near real time consumption visibility through mobile applications enabling budgeting and consumption monitoring. Further, these applications also provide convenience of recharge, low balance SMS/Push alerts and historical graphs for usage optimization. Consumer feedback is being gathered through regular consumer engagement exercises being conducted at the DISCOM level, which is further used to enhance the application usage experience. As per the feedback survey conducted by the Nodal agencies namely REC Ltd and PFC Ltd, out of the 1,24,590 consumers who have downloaded the mobile application, 54,321 consumers were aware about the real time consumption feature of the application and 72,494 consumers about the recharge/bill payment option.

(d): The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) for smart metering works under RDSS outlines key provisions for addressing data security and cyber threats. Key provisions in respect of Cyber Security covers aspects like securing communication infrastructure, cloud security requirements, cyber security incident management, compliance to Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act etc.

In addition, to above, CSIRT-Power has been set up which helps the utilities in cyber incident handling and to ensure cyber security preparedness in the power sector.

(e): To enhance consumer confidence on prepaid smart metering, various consumer awareness programs are being undertaken by the distribution utilities, Nodal agencies under RDSS namely PFC Ltd and REC Ltd and AMI Service Providers. The programs include:

- Distribution of Pamphlets showcasing benefits of smart prepaid meters, Mobile app usage and helpline number.
- Installation of Banners at high consumer footfall areas, office locations of DISCOM HQ, Division and sub-divisions.
- Consumer Engagement Campaign through Loudspeaker announcement, Story-based audio jingles in vernacular language and consumer awareness workshops during smart meters installation.
- Awareness Canopies are displayed to explain the benefits and dispel myths of smart prepaid meters to consumers.
- Social Media engagement and outreach.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 315
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 02.02.2026

State/UT-wise Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Consumer Meters (Nos.)		DT Meters (Nos.)		Feeder Meters (Nos.)		Total Meters (Nos.)	
		Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed
1	Andaman & Nicobar	83,573	-	1,148	-	114	-	84,835	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	21,56,269	2,93,140	74,389	17,358	8,192	59,19,344	22,38,850
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	47,941	10,116	311	688	263	2,98,250	48,515
4	Assam	63,64,798	46,72,329	77,547	57,731	2,782	2,879	64,45,127	47,32,939
5	Bihar	23,50,000	19,74,061	2,50,726	1,82,145	6,427	5,775	26,07,153	21,61,981
6	Chhattisgarh	59,62,115	32,32,660	2,10,644	66,023	6,720	5,936	61,79,479	33,04,619
7	Delhi			766		2,755	-	3,521	-
8	Goa	7,41,160	-	8,369	-	827	-	7,50,356	-
9	Gujarat	1,64,87,100	34,42,740	3,00,487	1,28,600			1,67,87,587	35,71,340
11	Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	7,02,046	39,012	22,054	1,951	1,603	28,41,908	7,25,703
12	Jammu and Kashmir	14,07,045	4,73,331	88,037	15,480	2,608	1,428	14,97,690	4,90,239
13	Jharkhand	13,41,306	5,55,985	19,512	782	1,226	829	13,62,044	5,57,596
14	Kerala	1,32,89,361	1,67,077	87,615	111	6,025	2,904	1,33,83,001	1,70,092
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,29,80,102	29,90,830	4,19,396	1,27,231	29,708	24,097	1,34,29,206	31,42,158
16	Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	80,88,791	4,10,905	2,52,106	29,214	30,709	2,40,04,866	83,71,606
17	Manipur	1,54,400	31,962	11,451	589	357	220	1,66,208	32,771
18	Meghalaya	4,60,000	-	11,419	-	1,324	-	4,72,743	-
19	Mizoram	2,89,383	25,836	2,300	393	398	295	2,92,081	26,524
20	Nagaland	3,17,210	30,522	6,276	845	392	105	3,23,878	31,472
21	Puducherry	4,03,767	5,647	3,105	1	180	-	4,07,052	5,648
22	Punjab	87,84,807	-	1,84,044	-	12,563	-	89,81,414	-
23	Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	18,99,467	4,34,608	23,834	27,128	25,349	1,47,36,692	19,48,650
24	Sikkim	1,44,680	78,582	3,229	1,469	633	471	1,48,542	80,522
25	Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	-	4,72,500	-	18,274	9,746	3,04,90,774	9,746
26	Tripura	5,47,489	1,40,240	14,908	5,494	473	473	5,62,870	1,46,207
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,055	59,83,729	15,26,801	2,44,830	20,874	25,362	2,85,26,730	62,53,921
28	Uttarakhand	15,87,870	4,11,358	59,212	7,441	2,602	2,486	16,49,684	4,21,285
29	West Bengal	2,07,17,969	5,45,586	3,05,419	44,589	11,874	9,357	2,10,35,262	5,99,532
	RDSS-Total	19,79,30,130	3,76,56,989	52,52,692	12,56,448	2,05,475	1,58,479	20,33,88,297	3,90,71,916

(As on 31st December, 2025)

Note: Till date (as on 15th January), 4.05 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.44 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS.
