

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1031
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY ACCESS

1031 SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

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

- (a) the current number of households in the country that do not have a regular electricity connection, State-wise;
- (b) the criteria currently used to declare a household as “electrified”, including the minimum threshold infrastructure requirements;
- (c) the number of domestic connections still pending under various schemes, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed by Government to ensure that claims of universal electrification translate into actual, reliable and 24×7 access to electricity for every household and to address continuing gaps in last-mile connectivity?

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, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India (GoI) supplements the efforts of the States through various schemes to help achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all consumers.

As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched in 2021, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote & border areas under Vibrant Village Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. Out of the above, a total of 2.93 lakh households have been electrified. State-wise details are enclosed at Annexure.

Under the scheme, a household is considered to be electrified upon supply of a single phase/ three phase connection through HT/ LT line, distribution transformer, etc. or through standalone solar system.

(d): As per Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some categories of consumers like agriculture. The Rules are applicable for all States and for all areas.

GoI has facilitated the upgradation and creation of distribution infrastructure through allocation of funds under various schemes. This includes works amounting to Rs 1.85 lakh crore under earlier schemes of DDUGJY, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), and SAUBHAGYA. Presently, under RDSS, works worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure works including smart metering works have been sanctioned. It is envisaged that the infrastructure works such as augmentation/ creation of substations, new/upgradation of distribution transformers, agriculture feeder segregation, Network strengthening, cabling works etc. along with improvement in financial viability of distribution utilities through various reform measures, would lead to improvement in quality and reliability of supply of power.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1031 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crore)	Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crore)	Households Sanctioned	Households Electrified
A.	Additional. Households				
1	Andhra Pradesh	49.24	29.55	15,475	15,319
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.11	42.40	6,506	0
3	Assam	785.55	706.99	1,27,111	0
4	Bihar	238.86	143.32	35,467	0
5	Chhattisgarh	166.55	99.93	34,078	188
6	Jammu & Kashmir	106.70	96.03	15,359	0
7	Jharkhand	25.16	15.09	4,853	371
8	Kerala	0.33	0.20	40	11
9	Madhya Pradesh	1.13	0.68	196	21
10	Manipur	214.44	193.00	36,972	0
11	Meghalaya	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
12	Mizoram	79.90	71.91	15,167	0
13	Nagaland	69.55	62.59	10,004	0
14	Rajasthan	1,526.94	916.16	3,38,702	79,526
15	Uttar Pradesh	931.04	558.62	2,51,487	1,317
	Total (A)	4,678.19	3,328.60	9,41,918	96,753
B.	Vibrant Village Program				
1	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	5.47	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	Uttarakhand	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	Total (B)	39.34	35.41	2,837	0
C	PM-JANMAN				
C1	Under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	88.71	53.23	24,967	24,925
2	Chhattisgarh	38.16	22.90	7,077	7,160
3	Jharkhand	74.13	44.48	12,442	11,216
4	Karnataka	3.76	2.26	1,615	1,546
5	Kerala	0.86	0.52	345	314
6	Madhya Pradesh	148.83	89.28	30,216	27,032
7	Maharashtra	26.61	15.97	8,556	9,216
8	Rajasthan	40.34	24.20	17,633	16,023
9	Tamil Nadu	29.89	17.93	8,603	6,973
10	Telangana	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
11	Tripura	61.52	55.37	11,664	11,692
12	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	0.66	316	195
13	Uttarakhand	0.60	0.54	669	669
	Sub Total (C1)	521.59	331.57	1,27,987	1,20,845
C2	Under State Plan				
1	Gujarat	0	0	0	6,626
2	Odisha	0	0	0	5,166
3	West Bengal	0	0	0	3,372
	Sub Total (C2)	0	0	0	15,164

C3	Public Places under RDSS				
1	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	25	20
	Sub Total (C3)	0	0	25	20
	Total (C=C1+C2+C3)	521.74	331.66	1,28,012	1,36,029
D.	DA-JGUA				
D1	Under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.12	11.47	4,921	4,417
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	7.38	1,938	1,529
3	Bihar	61.40	36.84	7,117	655
4	Chhattisgarh	218.44	131.06	39,579	12,648
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.49	0.45	93	10
6	Jammu & Kashmir	89.84	80.85	13,824	0
7	Jharkhand	92.44	55.47	19,467	0
8	Karnataka	41.00	24.60	5,288	1,101
9	Kerala	5.73	3.44	1,080	239
10	Madhya Pradesh	305.66	183.40	59,172	12,614
11	Maharashtra	23.60	14.16	6,961	5,228
12	Rajasthan	197.11	118.26	82,842	97
13	Telangana	110.73	66.44	26,525	15,592
14	Tripura	40.69	36.62	7,677	5,219
15	Uttar Pradesh	32.21	19.32	6,867	65
16	Uttarakhand	0.84	0.75	207	147
	Sub Total (D1)	1,247.50	790.52	2,83,558	59,561
D2	Under State Plan				
1	Odisha	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total (D2)	0	0	0	0
D3	Public Places under RDSS				
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.70	0.42	182	129
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.03	9	9
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.05	7	3
4	Jharkhand	8.25	4.95	1,910	0
5	Kerala	0.15	0.09	17	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	3.32	1.99	650	100
7	Rajasthan	0.70	0.42	195	0
8	Telangana	2.90	1.74	672	0
9	Tripura	2.31	2.08	512	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	0.13	0.08	30	7
11	Uttarakhand	0.08	0.07	19	3
	Sub Total (D3)	18.63	11.92	4,203	251
D4	Public Places under State Plan				
1	Odisha	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total (D4)	0	0	0	0
	Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4)	1,266.13	802.44	2,87,761	59,812
E.	PM-AJAY				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.50	2.10	811	411
2	Jharkhand	6.141	3.684	1,782	0
3	Madhya Pradesh	0.002	0.001	6	3
4	Maharashtra	6.810	4.086	2,012	21
	Total (E)	16.45	9.87	4,611	435
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	6,521.85	4,507.98	13,65,139	2,93,029

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1101
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE DISTRIBUTION COMPANY (DISCOM)

1101 # SMT. SEEMA DWIVEDI:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI CHUNNILAL GARASIYA:

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

- (a) the current financial condition of the State Electricity Distribution Companies(DISCOMs);
- (b) the manner in which the reforms being implemented under the Result-Linked Reform-Related Restructured Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) are being reflected in the reduction of overall Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses;
- (c) whether there has been an expeditiousness in the installation of prepaid or smartmeters during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): The Government of India monitors the financial and operational parameters at the distribution utility level on the basis of their audited annual financial statements. DISCOM-wise major financial parameters, as on 31.03.2025, are enclosed at Annexure I.

(b): Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched by the Government of India in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the operational efficiency and financial viability of the Distribution Utilities. Under the scheme, distribution infrastructure works, including smart metering works, worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned.

AT&C Losses is the key operational indicator of performance of distribution utility. To address these losses, mandatory pre-qualifying criteria have been prescribed under the scheme which includes timely publishing of audited annual accounts & quarterly accounts, timely release of subsidy and Government department dues by States/UTs, no new creation of regulatory assets, pre-paid metering in Government establishments, timely payment of GENCO dues and timely publishing of tariff & true up orders. Based on performance of the utility against parameters mentioned under Result Evaluation Matrix, which include achievement against major financial & operational parameters, they are evaluated. Thus, assistance has been linked to performance.

As a result of the reform measures and various efforts, the AT&C losses of distribution utilities at the national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25.

(c) & (d): The Government of India has issued various advisories/Standard operating Procedures (SoPs) in order to improve consumer engagement and enhance confidence so as to expedite the adoption of smart meters. These include:

- Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebate in bill;
- No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;
- Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;
- Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.
- Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge;
- Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers.

As a result of various efforts, the total installation of smart meters across the country which was 1.05 crore at the end of FY24 and 2.58 crore at the end of FY25, has increased with a total of 5.59crore smart meters having been installed across the country till date, under various schemes.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1101
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

DISCOM-wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025

State/ DISCOM	AT&C Loss (%)	ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh)	Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr)	Total Borrowings (Rs Cr)
State Sector	15.40	0.11	(6,77,561)	7,11,402
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.14	2.22	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar PD	24.14	2.22	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	7.87	(0.15)	(29,420)	77,583
APCPDCL	7.95	(0.62)	(9,688)	21,204
APEPDCL	7.70	(0.02)	(7,155)	20,693
APSPDCL	7.99	(0.01)	(12,577)	35,687
Arunachal Pradesh	46.20	0.00	-	-
Arunachal PD	46.20	0.00	-	-
Assam	15.44	(0.26)	(1,028)	1,131
APDCL	15.44	(0.26)	(1,028)	1,131
Bihar	15.51	(0.41)	(16,526)	14,002
NBPDCL	14.49	(0.57)	(4,917)	6,509
SBPDCL	16.35	(0.28)	(11,608)	7,494
Chhattisgarh	14.25	(0.19)	(10,423)	5,428
CSPDCL	14.25	(0.19)	(10,423)	5,428
Delhi	8.36	(0.86)	-	-
NDMC	8.36	(0.86)	-	-
Goa	10.39	0.20	-	-
Goa PD	10.39	0.20	-	-
Gujarat	8.25	(0.40)	7,355	258
DGVCL	4.26	(0.46)	2,507	26
MGVCL	8.37	(0.24)	877	9
PGVCL	12.73	(0.44)	2,276	208
UGVCL	6.16	(0.33)	1,695	15
Haryana	11.76	0.10	(27,915)	20,311
DHBVNL	12.20	0.03	(13,052)	12,099
UHBVNL	11.12	0.20	(14,862)	8,213
Himachal Pradesh	19.44	0.23	(3,391)	7,024
HPSEBL	19.44	0.23	(3,391)	7,024
Jharkhand	28.19	0.95	(20,512)	22,381
JBVNL	28.19	0.95	(20,512)	22,381
Karnataka	11.92	0.69	(34,980)	47,993
BESCOM	12.50	1.21	(13,819)	22,611
CHESCOM	8.76	0.36	(4,064)	5,410
GESCOM	13.48	0.10	(5,661)	6,147
HESCOM	12.14	0.23	(11,398)	12,251
MESCOM	10.02	(0.00)	(37)	1,575

Kerala	6.61	(0.17)	(38,648)	17,638
KSEBL	6.61	(0.17)	(38,648)	17,638
TCED	6.94	(0.13)	-	-
Ladakh	26.82	(0.89)	-	-
Ladakh PD	26.82	(0.89)	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	22.76	(0.04)	(71,394)	49,239
MPMaKVVCL	29.60	0.22	(30,900)	18,176
MPPaKVVCL	12.78	(0.36)	(12,503)	14,184
MPPoKVVCL	26.66	0.02	(27,992)	16,878
Maharashtra	17.69	0.56	(35,671)	90,659
BEST	5.07	0.60	-	-
MSEDCL	18.09	(0.70)	(35,671)	90,659
Manipur	12.90	(0.20)	(290)	745
MSPDCL	12.90	(0.20)	(290)	745
Meghalaya	17.52	0.13	(4,962)	1,474
MePDCL	17.52	0.13	(4,962)	1,474
Mizoram	32.31	(0.34)	-	-
Mizoram PD	32.31	(0.34)	-	-
Nagaland	48.86	(0.50)	-	-
Nagaland PD	48.86	(0.50)	-	-
Puducherry	14.72	(0.64)	-	-
Puducherry PD	14.72	(0.64)	-	-
Punjab	19.21	(0.30)	(3,404)	17,411
PSPCL	19.21	(0.30)	(3,404)	17,411
Rajasthan	15.18	(0.04)	(90,303)	98,488
AVVNL	9.22	(0.45)	(25,563)	26,126
JdVVNL	21.42	0.02	(34,689)	36,793
JVVNL	13.75	0.18	(30,052)	35,569
Sikkim	21.84	0.33	-	-
Sikkim PD	21.84	0.33	-	-
Tamil Nadu	10.96	(0.19)	(1,19,153)	1,01,782
TNPDCL	10.96	(0.19)	(1,19,153)	1,01,782
Telangana	19.84	0.27	(69,741)	59,230
TSNPDCL	23.22	0.53	(21,399)	21,885
TSSPDCL	18.51	0.17	(48,342)	37,345
Tripura	29.61	1.40	(991)	842
TSECL	29.61	1.40	(991)	842
Uttar Pradesh	19.54	0.73	(1,00,858)	61,395
DVVNL	19.70	1.03	(33,974)	16,412
KESCO	14.29	1.09	(5,232)	2,243
MVVNL	17.70	1.11	(25,236)	14,338
PaVVNL	11.91	(0.29)	(8,782)	6,562
PuVVNL	30.70	1.30	(27,634)	21,840
Uttarakhand	15.08	0.06	(5,482)	1,729
UPCL	15.08	0.06	(5,482)	1,729
West Bengal	17.17	(0.03)	174	14,658
WBSEDCL	17.17	(0.03)	174	14,658
Private Sector	10.05	(0.64)	30,351	14,975

Delhi	6.48	(1.13)	22,184	2,914
BRPL	6.70	(0.89)	12,892	894
BYPL	7.15	(0.95)	5,650	701
TPDDL	5.70	(1.58)	3,642	1,319
Gujarat	3.63	(0.42)	3,892	3,562
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	3.80	(0.30)	3,206	3,354
Torrent Power Surat	3.24	(0.67)	686	208
Maharashtra	4.99	(2.04)	1,245	3,818
AEML	4.99	(2.04)	1,245	3,818
Odisha	17.81	0.18	1,263	4,531
TPNODL	12.51	(0.06)	480	1,006
TPSODL	23.36	0.82	219	1,498
TPWODL	17.64	0.36	301	1,093
TPCODL	19.11	(0.09)	262	933
Uttar Pradesh	8.48	(0.15)	1,561	0
NPCL	8.48	(0.15)	1,561	0
West Bengal	4.68	0.19	205	151
IPCL	4.68	0.19	205	151
Grand Total	15.04	0.06	(6,47,210)	7,26,378

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1102
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

PROGRESS UNDER REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

1102 SHRI RYAGA KRISHNAIAH:
SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:

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

- (a) the details and objectives of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS);
- (b) the current status and achievement of RDSS implementation and number of States that have adopted the said scheme; and
- (c) the total funds allocated under RDSS, State-wise, details thereof; and
- (d) whether advanced technologies for reducing the distribution losses are being implemented under the scheme; and
- (e) 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): Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Sanctioned Loss reduction works include replacement of old/frayed conductors, upgradation/augmentation of Distribution transformers (DT)/sub-stations, feeder segregation works etc. Further, on-grid electrification works have been sanctioned for 13,65,139 households wherever found feasible. This includes households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes identified under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Caste identified under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and households in border areas under Vibrant Village Programme (VVP). Overall, the physical progress of Loss reduction works achieved till date is ~37%.

Further, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 19.79 crore consumers, 2.05 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh Distribution Transformers as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). Till date, smart meters have been installed for 4.04 crore consumers, 1.63 lakh feeders and 13.57 lakh Distribution Transformers under the scheme. Overall, 5.59 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

Up to January, 2026, funds amounting to Rs. 38,803 cr. have been released under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to other initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc. As a result of collective efforts of the Centre and States/UTs, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 and ACS-ARR Gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh in FY21 to Rs. 0.06/kWh in FY25.

State/UT-wise physical and financial progress of works sanctioned under RDSS (up to January, 2026) is at **Annexure (I to III)**.

(d) & (e) : RDSS aims to improve the efficiency and financial health of power distribution utilities by leveraging advanced technologies. Key technologies include:

- i. Implementation of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)/ DMS (Distribution Management System) works in 394 towns amounting to Rs. 2,389 Cr sanctioned under the scheme. This will enable remote monitoring and control, help reduce outages and improve response times to faults, thereby improving the efficiency and reliability of power distribution networks.
- ii. Smart meters, as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), provide real-time consumption data, helping consumers manage their usage and enabling utilities to detect and curb electricity theft. By analyzing data collected from smart meters, utilities can identify areas of high loss, optimize grid operations, and improve billing and collection efficiency.
- iii. Under the scheme, smart distribution works amounting to Rs 8,052 crore have been sanctioned which includes works like GIS substations, Distribution Transformer (DT) health management, undergrounding of HT/LT lines and system augmentation/ modernization works.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1102 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

Details of funds sanctioned under RDSS

State/UT	Sanctioned cost (Rs. In Cr.)		
	Smart metering	Loss Reduction	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	462	516
Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,708	14,836
Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,042	1,226
Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444
Bihar	2,021	10,559	12,581
Chhattisgarh	4,105	4,021	8,126
Delhi	13	324	337
Goa	469	247	716
Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731
Haryana	0	6,794	6,794
Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,116
Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	5,034	6,098
Jharkhand	858	3,468	4,326
Karnataka	0	45	45
Kerala	8,231	3,108	11,339
Ladakh	0	876	876
Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,738	18,649
Maharashtra	15,215	17,238	32,453
Manipur	121	627	748
Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542
Mizoram	182	322	503
Nagaland	208	466	674
Puducherry	251	84	335
Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642
Rajasthan	9,715	18,693	28,408
Sikkim	97	420	518
Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803
Telangana	0	120	120
Tripura	319	598	917
Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,782	40,739
Uttarakhand	1,106	2,371	3,477
West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893
Total	1,30,671	1,52,854	2,83,525

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 1102 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

Physical progress of loss reduction works under RDSS

State	Physical Progress
Andaman and Nicobar	0%
Andhra Pradesh	28%
Arunachal Pradesh	22%
Assam	53%
Bihar	49%
Chhattisgarh	51%
Delhi	0%
Goa	82%
Gujarat	51%
Haryana	16%
Himachal Pradesh	4%
Jammu and Kashmir	38%
Jharkhand	48%
Kerala	28%
Ladakh	8%
Madhya Pradesh	51%
Maharashtra	38%
Manipur	17%
Meghalaya	21%
Mizoram	51%
Nagaland	13%
Puducherry	29%
Punjab	18%
Rajasthan	16%
Sikkim	18%
Tamil Nadu	12%
Tripura	52%
Uttar Pradesh	43%
Uttarakhand	20%
West Bengal	58%
Total	37.05%

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 1102 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

State/UT-wise Smart Metering works sanctioned and installed under RDSS (upto Jan., 2026)

State/UTs	Consumer Meters(Nos.)		Distribution Transformer Meters		Feeder Meters(Nos.)		Total Meters	
	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed
Andaman and Nicobar	83,573	-	1,148	-	114	-	84,835	-
Andhra Pradesh	56,08,846	22,88,414	2,93,140	85,577	17,358	8,438	59,19,344	23,82,429
Arunachal Pradesh	2,87,446	52,179	10,116	311	688	263	2,98,250	52,753
Assam	63,64,798	48,38,045	77,547	57,731	2,782	2,879	64,45,127	48,98,655
Bihar	23,50,000	19,93,875	2,50,726	1,84,644	6,427	5,799	26,07,153	21,84,318
Chhattisgarh	59,62,115	33,84,390	2,10,644	70,888	6,720	5,963	61,79,479	34,61,241
Delhi	-	-	766	-	2,755	-	3,521	-
Goa	7,41,160	-	8,369	-	827	650	7,50,356	650
Gujarat	1,64,87,100	36,75,132	3,00,487	1,36,242	-	-	1,67,87,587	38,11,374
Himachal Pradesh	28,00,945	7,67,964	39,012	23,328	1,951	1,650	28,41,908	7,92,942
Jammu and Kashmir	14,07,045	5,57,854	88,037	17,147	2,608	1,445	14,97,690	5,76,446
Jharkhand	13,41,306	5,90,010	19,512	936	1,226	842	13,62,044	5,91,788
Kerala	1,32,89,361	1,69,263	87,615	217	6,025	2,904	1,33,83,001	1,72,384
Madhya	1,29,80,102	31,83,005	4,19,396	1,44,110	29,708	25,636	1,34,29,206	33,52,751
Maharashtra	2,35,64,747	85,34,398	4,10,905	2,69,116	29,214	30,790	2,40,04,866	88,34,304
Manipur	1,54,400	33,287	11,451	664	357	236	1,66,208	34,187
Meghalaya	4,60,000	-	11,419	-	1,324	-	4,72,743	-
Mizoram	2,89,383	27,919	2,300	393	398	295	2,92,081	28,607
Nagaland	3,17,210	30,571	6,276	845	392	105	3,23,878	31,521
Puducherry	4,03,767	11,747	3,105	7	180	-	4,07,052	11,754
Punjab	87,84,807	-	1,84,044	-	12,563	-	89,81,414	-
Rajasthan	1,42,74,956	23,76,944	4,34,608	31,015	27,128	25,391	1,47,36,692	24,33,350
Sikkim	1,44,680	80,767	3,229	1,469	633	471	1,48,542	82,707
Tamil Nadu	3,00,00,000	-	4,72,500	-	18,274	9,746	3,04,90,774	9,746
Tripura	5,47,489	1,61,835	14,908	6,199	473	473	5,62,870	1,68,507
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,79,056	66,92,131	15,26,801	2,66,836	20,874	25,466	2,85,26,731	69,84,433
Uttarakhand	15,87,870	4,40,201	59,212	8,084	2,602	2,496	16,49,684	4,50,781
West Bengal	2,07,17,969	5,51,499	3,05,419	51,150	11,874	10,811	2,10,35,262	6,13,460
RDSS Total	19,79,30,131	14,04,41,430	52,52,692	13,56,909	2,05,475	1,62,749	20,33,88,298	4,19,61,088

Note: Upto Jan., 2026, 4.19 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS and 5.59 Cr smart meters under various schemes including RDSS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1103
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

NON-AVAILABILITY OF POWER IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF ODISHA

1103 DR. SASMIT PATRA:

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

- (a) whether Government has examined the contradiction that the State of Odisha, despite being a major power-generating State, continues to face unreliable and poor-quality electricity supply in tribal and rural districts such as Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Koraput and Nabarangpur;
- (b) the district-wise status of transmission and distribution infrastructure strengthening funded by the Centre during the last two years;
- (c) whether Government has taken cognisance of frequent outages, low voltage, transformer failures and their impact on agriculture, healthcare, rural enterprises; and
- (d) time-bound corrective steps being enforced to ensure that backward regions of Odisha receive equitable and dependable power access rather than remaining merely energy-producing zones?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): (i) Electricity, being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility, including making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources for providing adequate power to all consumers/areas. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States / UTs.

(ii) The details of actual Power Supply Position for the State of Odisha for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) are as under:

Financial Year (FY)	Energy [in Million Unit (MU)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2022-23	42,631	42,584	47	0.1
2023-24	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
2024-25	42,882	42,858	24	0.1
2025-26 (upto December, 2025)	34,064	34,059	5	0.0

It may be seen from the above that the gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied in the State of Odisha is almost 'Nil' during the last 3 years and current year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025).

(b): As all the four DISCOMs in Odisha are Private utilities, therefore they are eligible to avail funding under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) limited to electrification of tribal households under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri JanjatiAdivasiNyayaMahaAbhiyan), and DA-JGUA (DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan).

(c)&(d):It is the responsibility of the respective distribution utility to improve and augment their distribution infrastructure in order to provide reliable and quality power supply to all consumers including those in rural and backward areas.

As reported by the state, the state DISCOMs are taking proactive steps to ensure reliable and quality electricity supply in rural and tribal areas by addressing outages, voltage fluctuations and transformer failures. Continuous monitoring and corrective measures are being undertaken to strengthen the distribution network and support agriculture, healthcare services and rural enterprises.

Key measures include replacement of old and failed transformers, augmentation of substations, strengthening of feeder lines, provision of dedicated feeders at select locations for agriculture and rural households, deployment of mobile service and maintenance teams for prompt restoration of supply, and timely replacement of burnt Distribution Transformers/ Power Transformers (DTRS/PTRs) as per SOPs within 24 hours in urban areas and 48 hours in rural areas.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1104
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

RELIABLE POWER SUPPLY TO FARMERS

1104 # SHRI BRIJ LAL:
SHRI JAGGESH:
SHRI AMAR PAL MAURYA:
DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:
SMT. RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA:
SHRI NARHARI AMIN:
SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:

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

- (a) whether Government has made efforts to separate agricultural feeders in areas with a high agricultural load;
- (b) the total number of feeders identified and separated so far along with the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the total cost incurred on feeder separation;
- (d) whether the feeder segregation programme has resulted in any tangible benefits and, if so, the details of advantages achieved, including improvement in supply quality and load management; and
- (e) the benefits being derived from the feeder separation works currently underway?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (e) : Government of India has been laying emphasis on segregation of mixed load feeders, with more than 30% agricultural load, into agriculture and non-agricultural feeders with the objective of efficient load management, and enabling solarization of agricultural feeders. This would also help to facilitate judicious rostering of supply for agricultural consumption and ensure day-time supply of quality power to farmers. In addition, completed feeder segregation works have resulted in reduced low voltage issues and improvement in reliability of power supply in rural areas.

A total of 82,777 feeders with more than 30% agricultural load were feasible for segregation, out of which, 51,668 feeders were segregated under earlier schemes of Central and State Governments. This includes 7,833 feeders segregated under the scheme of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), with a project cost of Rs.10,394Crores.

Further, under the ongoing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), feeder segregation works amounting to Rs.39,795 Cr have been sanctioned for 31,109 feasible feeders, out of which segregation works of 8,667 feeders have been completed till date and the remaining are to be completed within the scheme period, that is by 31.03.2028.

The State-wise details of feeder segregation works are enclosed at **Annexure**.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1104 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

S.No.	State	Total feeders feasible for segregation (Nos.)	Feeders segregated under DDUGJY/ State Plan (Nos.)	Sanctioned under RDSS (Nos.)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. Cr)	Total Completed (RDSS + Non RDSS) (Nos.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,865	285	5,580	7,875	2,728
2	Bihar	2,909	1,354	1,555	2,438	2,671
3	Chhattisgarh	1,810	743	1,067	1,389	1,186
4	Gujarat	10,683	10,683	0	0	10,683
5	Haryana	4,638	4,638	0	0	4,638
6	Himachal Pradesh	58	0	58	19	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	75	0	75	112	15
8	Jharkhand	266	194	72	135	201
9	Karnataka	7,611	7,611	0	0	7611
10	Madhya Pradesh	9,173	7,809	1,364	2,180	8167
11	Maharashtra	10,811	6,099	4,712	7,010	8,567
12	Odisha	89	89	0	0	89
13	Puducherry	6	0	6	9	0
14	Punjab	6,932	6,705	227	383	6705
15	Rajasthan	14,857	2,022	12,835	10,203	2352
16	Tamil Nadu	1,715	29	1,686	6,228	78
17	Uttar Pradesh	4,677	2,878	1,799	1,666	4,083
18	Uttarakhand	54	44	10	56	44
19	West Bengal	548	485	63	91	517
	Total	82,777	51,668	31,109	39,795	60,335

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1105
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF COAL BASED POWER PLANTS

1105 SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

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

- (a) whether Government has assessed the economic viability of adding coal-based power capacity beyond what is already under construction;
- (b) if so, the details of such assessment and the projected Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal plants through 2032;
- (c) whether Government has conducted a comparative cost analysis between new coal-based electricity and renewable energy coupled with battery storage; and
- (d) if so, the current tariff ranges for coal-based electricity versus firm and dispatchable renewable energy options?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): Generation expansion planning study is carried out by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to determine the optimal mix of different generation resources (coal, hydro, solar, wind, storage, nuclear etc.) to meet the projected electricity demand. Various parameters like the capital cost of different generation technologies, fuel cost, O&M cost, useful life etc. are considered in the Generation expansion planning study.

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

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

The projected Plant Load Factor (PLF) of coal-based plants by the year 2031-32 is estimated to be around 61%. However, PLF of coal-based power plants will depend on a number of factors like the increase in electricity demand, actual coal based and RE capacity materializing etc.

(c)& (d): The generation expansion planning model, while arriving at optimal capacity mix, does the comparative analysis between new coal- based plants, solar, wind, storage etc. considering the cost of different technologies, projected electricity demand, RE generation profile, fuel cost, operational characteristics of different types of technologies, storage duration etc.

The cost of the electricity generated from coal-based plants depends on various factors such as life of the plant, distance of the plant from the coal mines, type of technology (sub-critical, super-critical) etc.

The all-India Weighted Average Rate of Sale of Power (WARSP) of the electricity generated from existing coal-based plants for the past three years ranges from INR 4.36/kWh to INR 4.58/kWh, with the lowest tariff being about INR 1.52/kWh.

The tariff discovered for new coal based Thermal Power Projects selected through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) route is in the range of INR 5.38 - 6.30 /kWh. This is based on bidding carried out in the year 2025.

The Tariff discovered under firm and dispatchable renewable energy (FDRE) tenders awarded by SECI in August, 2024, is the range of INR 4.98 - 4.99/kWh.

Although the tariff ranges appear broadly similar, a direct comparison is not appropriate on like-to-like basis due to the inherent differences in the nature, operational characteristics, risk allocation, fuel cost structure, dispatch profile, and contractual framework of coal-based thermal power and FDRE projects. The two categories of power serve different system requirements and involve distinct cost components and performance obligations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1106
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

COST OF RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION INTO NATIONAL GRID

1106 SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA:

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

- (a) the average system-level cost per unit (₹/kWh) for integrating renewable energy into the national grid, including transmission, balancing and storage;
- (b) the year-wise trend in such costs since 2020;
- (c) the variation in integration costs across renewable-rich States;
- (d) whether any benchmarks have been prescribed for these costs; and
- (e) the measures taken or proposed to reduce renewable energy integration costs overtime?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): Renewable Energy (RE) is inherently variable and uncertain, with diurnal and seasonal generation, therefore, support from other sources is required to ensure continuous and reliable power supply to consumers. RE integration cost involves multiple components such as transmission charges (Inter-state and Intra-state), balancing and ancillary services, grid operation, forecasting, scheduling and flexibility resources, which are embedded within the overall costs of generation, transmission and system operation.

These costs are highly system-specific and depend on several factors including the level of RE penetration, geographic distribution of renewable resources (reactive power support, short circuit, requirement of inertia and balancing reserves), demand patterns, availability of flexible generation, existing transmission infrastructure and regional grid conditions. Consequently, year-wise trends since 2020 and variations across renewable-rich States are not maintained in a disaggregated or uniform manner at the national level.

(e): The Central Government has taken following measures to reduce RE integration costs over time:

(i) The Central Government is funding the transmission projects through Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme of Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE) for integration of RE. The projects mostly focus on development of Intra-state transmission system for integration of RE to meet the demand within the state.

(ii) Advance and coordinated transmission planning is undertaken in the National Electricity Plan (NEP) to avoid congestion, minimize curtailment and reduce the need for unwanted network augmentation.

(iii) Development of RE Zones and pooling stations, enabling optimal evacuation of large renewable capacities through shared infrastructure;

(iv) Competitive procurement of energy storage systems, including Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), through tariff-based bidding and Viability Gap Funding, leading to cost discovery and declining tariffs over successive bids;

(v) Strengthening of grid operations, including improved forecasting, scheduling, real-time dispatch and ancillary services, to reduce balancing costs; and

(vi) Market reforms, such as real-time electricity markets and flexibility mechanisms, allowing better utilization of existing resources and lower system integration costs.

(vii) As per the Third Amendment to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) General Network Access (GNA) Regulations, 2022, connectivity is granted separately for solar and non-solar hours by assessing available margins at RE pooling stations and granting connectivity, accordingly, ensuring better utilisation of existing transmission assets and lowering overall system costs.

(viii) Connectivity quantum is assessed for hybrid projects to optimise the overall RE quantum, thereby, facilitating efficient grid utilization.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1107
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

DRAFT OF NATIONAL ELECTRICITY POLICY

1107 SHRI ASHOKRAO SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether Government has released the Draft National Electricity Policy (NEP), 2026 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) aims and objectives of the said policy;
- (c) time by when the new NEP is likely to be replace old/existing policy and goals set under new NEP;
- (d) whether Government has set any timeline for receiving feedback and suggestions from stakeholders, including State Governments, industry bodies, power utilities and consumer groups and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has undertaken any impact assessment of the proposed policy on electricity tariffs, power distribution companies (DISCOMs) and private investment 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): A Draft National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2026 has been prepared by the Ministry of Power and circulated for stakeholder consultation on 20.01.2026. The draft policy comprehensively addresses emerging challenges and outlines corresponding strategies across all major segments of the power sector, including generation (renewable, thermal, hydro, and nuclear), energy storage, transmission and distribution, power markets, grid operations, cybersecurity, data sharing, technology deployment, skill development, energy efficiency, and financing.

(b): The draft National Electricity Policy, 2026 sets out clear goals and objectives for achieving financial turnaround and commercial viability of the electricity sector; ensuring adequate availability of power with reliable and quality supply to meet both peak demand and overall energy requirements; and enabling supply of electricity at competitive prices to support the vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. The draft policy also seeks to increase the share of non-fossil fuel-based capacity in line with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, promote competition in electricity supply, and support per capita electricity consumption to about 2,000 kWh by 2030 and over 4,000 kWh by 2047, while emphasizing energy efficiency. Further, it aims to strengthen grid resilience to support large-scale renewable energy integration, flexible system operations, and preparedness for climate adaptation and cybersecurity challenges; enhance consumer-centric services and demand-side interventions; and strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms to ensure faster resolution of disputes and reduce the financial burden on consumers.

(c) & (d): The timeline for finalization and notification of the revised Policy, which will replace the existing National Electricity Policy, will be determined after completion of the stakeholder consultation process and due consideration of the comments and suggestions received. The draft Policy has been circulated to invite comments and suggestions from stakeholders, including State Governments, industry bodies, utilities, and consumer groups, with a consultation period of 30 days from the date of issuance of the letter, i.e., up to 19.02.2026.

(e): The policy articulates its vision as providing reliable, 24X7 quality power through a financially viable and environmentally sustainable power sector, thereby strengthening energy security while ensuring affordability.

The draft National Electricity Policy, 2026 inter alia envisages measures to ensure the financial sustainability and improve operational efficiency of distribution utilities through greater cost optimization and strengthened financial discipline supported by cost-reflective tariffs and loss reduction.

To attract private investment and mobilize long-term, low-cost financing, the draft policy proposes a comprehensive set of measures aimed at improving competition, bankability, and investor confidence across the power sector. In line with the intent of the Electricity Act, monopoly in distribution is proposed to be phased out by enabling multiple licensees, with promotion of Public-Private Partnerships and listing of utilities, supported by the Central Government. To further enhance efficiency and transparency, competitive bidding is envisaged as the default mode for all inter- and intra-state transmission projects. The draft policy also proposes introduction of innovative contracting mechanisms such as Virtual Power Purchase Agreements and Bilateral Contract Settlement to facilitate investment in non-fossil fuel-based generation. To accelerate capacity addition in clean energy, the draft policy proposes to ensure unrestricted access for industrial consumers to renewable power through Open Access and captive generation, free from regulatory or procedural barriers. Further, the establishment of dedicated platforms and sector-specific funds under the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) and the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is envisaged to mobilise capital for non-fossil energy infrastructure, supported by risk-mitigation instruments such as first-loss guarantees, reserve funds, and multilateral guarantees from Multilateral Development Banks. In addition, the draft policy proposes exploration of a climate finance taxonomy to facilitate concessional green financing and support the power sector's transition towards net-zero emissions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1108
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

DRAFT ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

1108 SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE:

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

- (a) whether Government, in accordance with concerns elicited by civil society, has taken cognisance of the fact that the Draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 proposes to introduce multiple distribution licensees in the same area (Section 14 amendment) and expand consumer choice to shift to private suppliers;
- (b) if so, whether this could allow private operators to prioritise commercial consumers while leaving public DISCOMs with rural or domestic consumers in a disadvantaged position;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the impact of this bill on agricultural and domestic consumers, particularly in States like Punjab where agriculture receives free power; and
- (d) 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): The Electricity Act, 2003 (Act) already allows multiple distribution licensee in the same area. It also mandates non-discriminatory open access to the distribution network. But presently, every new licensee had to build its own separate network, which means duplication of poles, wires, and substations - making power costlier for everyone. The proposed amendment under draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 intends to remove this wasteful duplication by allowing use of other distribution licensee's network upon payment of charges decided by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) by a distribution licensee for supplying power to its consumers.

Under the provisions of the Act, the area of supply for each distribution licensee is defined and it has to be approved by the SERC, while granting license. The subordinate legislations already prescribe a minimum geographical area for granting a distribution licence - covering either an entire Municipal Corporation or at least three adjoining revenue districts, or a smaller area only if specifically notified by the Appropriate Government. Every distribution licensee, whether public or private, will continue to have a Universal Service Obligation for all the consumers including the rural and domestic consumers, except the large consumers for which the distribution licensee is specifically exempted by the SERC, as per the provisions under the proposed draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025. They have a duty to supply electricity to all consumers in its area of supply, without discrimination. The amendment further proposed to mandate the SERCs to establish a clear framework for introducing multiple licensees within the same supply area, ensuring transparency and fairness.

It is envisaged that there would not be any adverse impact on agricultural and domestic consumers, rather, the competition will improve quality of service. Further, the subsidies for specified consumer categories including agricultural and domestic consumers may continue to be provided by the State Government under Section 65 of the Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1109
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

ELECTRICITY ACCESS TO PVTG FAMILY

1109 # SMT. RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA:

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

- (a) the number of tribal families belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and residing in remote and inaccessible areas that have been identified as still lacking access to electricity;
- (b) the progress made so far in electrifying PVTGs and other tribal families across the country; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to overcome the constraints in ensuring electricity supply to remote and inaccessible areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of States in providing access to quality power to all households, including households in remote and inaccessible areas, under schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in 2017, and currently under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in 2021. Under DDUGJY, and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March 2019, as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both schemes stand closed on 31.03.2022.

Under RDSS, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs 6,521 Cr have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), Scheduled Tribe households under Dharti Abha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsha Abhiyan (DA-JGUA), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY)

and households in remote and border areas under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP), wherever found feasible.

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Based on the surveys conducted by the States, a total of 1,44,491 PVTG households and 3,24,644 tribal households have been identified for on-grid electrification under PM-JANMAN and DA-JGUA respectively, out of which, works amounting to Rs 1,788 Cr for 4,15,773 households were sanctioned under RDSS. In addition, 53,362 households in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal have also been taken up under the respective State Plans. Till date, 1,95,841 PVTG and tribal households have been electrified.

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. Till date, 11,106 PVTG and tribal households have been electrified.

Government of India is taking all necessary steps to support States for electrification of all households. Since most of the left-out households are in remote, hilly and forest areas, the norms for electrification under RDSS were 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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1110
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

CROSS-BORDER ELECTRICITY TRADE WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

1110 # SHRI SHAMBHU SHARAN PATEL:
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:

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

- (a) the number of transmission lines and substations commissioned during the last five years;
- (b) the steps being taken to address intra-State and inter-State transmission constraints;
- (c) whether project timelines have been affected due to delays in obtaining right-of-way or various clearances;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the progress made so far in the area of cross-border electricity trade with neighboring countries; and
- (f) the roadmap of Government for strengthening the national transmission grid?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): During the last 5 years [from Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to December 2025] in the transmission system network (220 kV and above), 74 transmission lines with 57,630 circuit kilometres (ckm) and 33 Substations of 3,81,523 Mega Volt Amperes (MVA) of transformation capacity have been commissioned in the country.

(b): India's national transmission infrastructure is adequately developed to ensure reliable power flow across regions. Presently, there is no transmission constraint existing at the national level affecting the overall transfer of power across regions. A robust National Grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. The capacity of National Grid is expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand. The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 Giga Watt (GW) as on December 2025 to 143 GW by the year 2027 and further to 168 GW by the year 2032.

As Electricity is a concurrent subject, the planning, development and operation of the Intra-State power grid and transmission infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, through the Ministry of Power and Central agencies, provides technical and planning support, including assistance in Resource Adequacy (RA) assessment and transmission system planning, taking into account potential growth in electricity demand.

(c) & (d): Delays due to Right of Way (RoW) issues have affected project timelines. The details of under implementation Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) projects in the country with Scheduled Commissioning Date (SCOD) upto March 2026, which are facing RoW issues or clearances is attached as **Annexure**.

(e): Import/Export of Electricity with neighbouring countries includes transactions through Indian power exchange(s) and bilateral mode, the progress made in Cross-Border power trade in terms of energy imported/exported to neighbouring countries for past 5FYs are as under:

Year	Import (MUs) by India				Export (MUs) by India			
	Bhutan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Myanmar	Bhutan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Myanmar
2025-26*	7796	0	3252	0	580	6342	662	6.41
2024-25	6281	0	2150	0	1764	8084	1686	9.08
2023-24	5730	0	1725	0	1868	8394	1850	8.78
2022-23	7253	0	1385	0	522	8581	1552	9.80
2021-22	7995	0	179	0	322	7327	2127	8.81

(* Upto December 2025) **MUs**- Million Units

(f): To strengthen the transmission infrastructure in line with the growing electricity demand, the Government of India published the National Electricity Plan (NEP) (Volume-II Transmission) in 2024. The plan outlines the transmission system requirements for the period from 2023 to 2032, commensurate with projected generation capacity additions to meet the projected electricity demand. The transmission plan includes the addition of central and state transmission systems to meet the projected peak electricity demand of 388 GW by the year 2032. Under the NEP (Volume II Transmission), transmission network (220 kV and above) in the country is planned to expand to 6.48 lakh ckm by the year 2032 and the transformation capacity is to increase to 2,345 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA).

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1110 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

The details of under implementation ISTS projects in the country with SCOD upto March 2026, which are facing RoW issues or various clearances and having delays in time-lines

Sl. No.	Transmission Line (TL)	SCOD	Anticipated SCOD
1	Ananthpuram PS-Cuddapah-400kV (Quad moose) D/c Line	Sep-25	Mar-26
2	Bhadla-III PS – Sikar-II S/s 765 kV D/c line	Mar-25	Feb-26
3	Beawar-Dausa 765kV D/C line	Apr-25	Mar-26
4	Koppal-II PS – Narendra (New) 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
5	Gadag-II PS – Koppal-II PS 400 kV (Quad Moose) D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
6	Koppal-II PS – Raichur 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
7	Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
8	Neemrana-II- Bareilly (PG) 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
9	Bidar PS–Maheshwaram (PG) 765KV D/C line	Feb-26	Jun-26
10	Sikar-II –Narela 765 kV D/C line	Aug-25	Jul-26
11	Sikar-II –Khetri 765 kV D/C line	Aug-25	Jul-26
12	Fatehgarh3– Beawar 765kV D/c	Mar-25	Mar-26
13	LILO of both circuits of Ajmer – Chittorgarh 765 kV D/c at Beawar	Mar-25	Mar-26
14	Neemrana-II -Kotputli 400 kV D/c line (Quad)	Dec-25	Dec-26
15	LILO of both ckts of 400 kV Gurgaon (PG) - Sohna Road (GPTL) D/c line (Quad) at Neemrana-II S/s	Dec-25	Dec-26
16	Narendra New (GIS) – Pune (GIS) 765 D/c Line	Jul-24	Jun-26
17	KPS2(GIS) - Halvad 765 kV D/c line	Dec-25	Jun-26
18	LILO of Lakadia – Ahmedabad 765 kV D/c line at Halvad	Dec-25	Jun-26
19	Bikaner-III - Neemrana-II 765 kV D/C line (2nd)	Dec-25	Aug-26
20	Gadag Pooling station – Koppal PS 400 kV D/C line	May-24	Mar-26
21	Dhule PS – Dhule (BDTCL) 400 kV D/c line	Feb-26	Jun-26
22	Pachora PS – Ujjain (MPPTCL) 400 kV D/c line	Feb-26	Mar-26
23	400 kV D/c Khandukhal (Srinagar) – Rampura (Kashipur) line	Sep-24	May-26
24	Fatehgarh 3- Bhadla-3 400kV D/C line	Feb-25	Jun-26
25	Solapur PS – Solapur (PG) 400 kV D/c line	Mar-26	Jun-26

LILo- Line In Line Out ; **D/c-** Double Circuit; **S/s-** Substation

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1111
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRONIC/SMART ELECTRICITY METERS

1111 SHRI IMRAN PRATAPGARHI:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that in several States electronic/smart electricity meters are being installed compulsorily in households through official and administrative pressure, despite widespread objections from consumers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has assessed the concerns raised by citizens regarding higher bills, transparency of readings and lack of informed consent;
- (c) whether guidelines exist to ensure voluntary adoption, grievance redressal and independent audit of billing accuracy; and
- (d) whether State utilities are directed to suspend coercive installations until consultations are held, the safeguards are ensured and consumer confidence is restored, and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July 2021, with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. Installation of smart meters is a key intervention under the Scheme envisaged to provide benefits to both consumers and Distribution utilities. Under the scheme, smart metering works for 19.79 Cr consumers, 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs, totaling 20.33 Cr smart meters, have been sanctioned based on the proposal submitted by the States/distribution utilities.

Smart metering ensures accurate billing, eliminates manual metering errors, provides ease of convenience of recharge for consumers and allows them to track their consumption. Further, it improves collection efficiency of DISCOMs while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition.

Initially there were some challenges in implementation of smart metering works due to inadequate consumer awareness about the benefits of smart meters. The following steps have been taken to engage with consumers and enhance consumer confidence:

- A. Installation of smart meters in Government establishments and commercial and Industrial consumers has been prioritised for demonstration of benefits to other consumers.
- B. Various advisories /SOPs have been issued by the Ministry which include:
 - Incentivising consumers for prepaid meter installation through rebate in bill;
 - No penalty on consumer based on maximum demand recorded by smart meter;
 - Mechanism for recovery of past arrears in easy instalments;
 - Installation of check meters for enhancing confidence in accuracy of smart meters.
 - Smart meter mobile apps are being made available to allow for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge;
 - Advance alerts for balance and emergency credit to consumers
- C. Consumer awareness programs have been organised by the Distribution Utilities, Nodal agencies namely REC and PFC and Advance Metering Infrastructure Service providers. These programs include distribution of pamphlets displaying benefits of smart meters, placing banners and awareness canopies in high footfall areas, social media outreach etc.

As a result of various efforts, till date, a total of 5.59 Cr smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes including RDSS and State Plan.

Further, a robust, multi-tier consumer grievance redressal mechanism has been established under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020. As per the framework, consumers may initially approach the internal grievance redressal system of the Distribution Utility, and in case of any dissatisfaction, the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF), and thereafter the Electricity Ombudsman, may be approached for resolution of grievances.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1112
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUND IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

1112 # SHRI HARSH MAHAJAN:

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

- (a) the total amount allocated and spent under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in the State of Himachal Pradesh by Public Sector Undertakings and other central public sector undertakings during the last three years, year-wise and undertaking-wise details thereof;
- (b) the areas where the CSR fund has been utilized in the State during this period, and the district-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has established any monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure that the CSR fund in the State is being used transparently, effectively, and in accordance with local needs and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): The details of total amount allocated and spent by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Power (MoP) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years, CPSE-wise and year-wise, are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

CPSEs	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Amount Allocated	Amount Spent	Amount Allocated	Amount Spent	Amount Allocated	Amount Spent
NTPC Limited	173.16	173.16	221.51	221.51	420.63	420.63
POWERGRID	699.90	699.90	1970.47	1970.47	400.22	400.22
PFC Limited	129.92	129.92	549.72	549.72	-	-
REC Limited	160.40	160.40	61.41	61.41	-	-
NHPC Limited	2681.47	2339.78	2238.33	1744.99	2528.84	1933.05
SJVN Limited	4286.31	4286.31	3093.63	3093.63	2178.96	2178.96
THDCIL	-	-	33.66	33.66	43.54	43.54

(b): The CPSEs under MoP undertake CSR activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on areas such as Health, Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives, Care for the Elderly, Differently-abled Persons, promoting sports activities, disaster management etc. Activity/State/District-wise details of CSR activities undertaken and funds spent are made available on the respective websites of CPSEs and Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CSR Portal, i.e., www.csr.gov.in.

.....2.

(c): CSR funding is a Board-driven process and the Board of the Enterprise is empowered to plan, approve, execute, and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR policy of respective CPSE, DPE guidelines & amendments issued from time to time in this regard. The CSR activities are undertaken by CPSEs by themselves or through agencies/Department of Central/State Governments. The Government monitors the compliance of CSR provisions through the disclosures made by companies in the MCA 21 portal.

Further, Rule 8 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 provides that every company having average CSR obligation of 10 crore rupees or more in the three immediately preceding financial years, shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment, etc., are required to be reported by all the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1113
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

FINANCIAL LIABILITY OF DISCOMS

1113 SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) have reported acumulative net profit of ₹ 2,701 crore in Financial Year 2025;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that despite net profit in Financial Year 2025, the DISCOMs are under a cumulative debt of over ₹7 trillion since last ten years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that around ₹2.74 trillion has been assessed as “unsustainable” by Government; and
- (d) the measures being taken to address this liability?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): As per the PFC’s 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking report on Power Distribution Utilities, the DISCOM-wise accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025 are placed at **Annexure**.

Government of India has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their 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. The release of funds under the scheme is linked to performance of the States/ distribution utilities against financial and operational parameters.
- 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.

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 of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.

Financial liabilities of distribution utilities are the contingent liabilities of the respective State Governments and need to be recognized as such. As per information submitted to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) by the six states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu that have a very high share (66%) of total borrowings of DISCOMs, i.e. Rs. 2,74,120crore as on 31.03.2025 is the quantum of debt not allowed by regulator (for recovery through tariff) and is treated as unsustainable.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1113 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025

State/ DISCOM	Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr)	Total Borrowings (Rs Cr)
State Sector	(6,77,561)	7,11,402
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar PD	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	(29,420)	77,583
APCPDCL	(9,688)	21,204
APEPDCL	(7,155)	20,693
APSPDCL	(12,577)	35,687
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Arunachal PD	-	-
Assam	(1,028)	1,131
APDCL	(1,028)	1,131
Bihar	(16,526)	14,002
NBPDCL	(4,917)	6,509
SBPDCL	(11,608)	7,494
Chhattisgarh	(10,423)	5,428
CSPDCL	(10,423)	5,428
Delhi	-	-
NDMC	-	-
Goa	-	-
Goa PD	-	-
Gujarat	7,355	258
DGVCL	2,507	26
MGVCL	877	9
PGVCL	2,276	208
UGVCL	1,695	15
Haryana	(27,915)	20,311
DHBNL	(13,052)	12,099
UHBNL	(14,862)	8,213
Himachal Pradesh	(3,391)	7,024
HPSEBL	(3,391)	7,024
Jharkhand	(20,512)	22,381
JBVNL	(20,512)	22,381

Karnataka	(34,980)	47,993
BESCOM	(13,819)	22,611
CHESCOM	(4,064)	5,410
GESCOM	(5,661)	6,147
HESCOM	(11,398)	12,251
MESCOM	(37)	1,575
Kerala	(38,648)	17,638
KSEBL	(38,648)	17,638
TCED	-	-
Ladakh	-	-
Ladakh PD	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	(71,394)	49,239
MPMaKVVCL	(30,900)	18,176
MPPaKVVCL	(12,503)	14,184
MPPoKVVCL	(27,992)	16,878
Maharashtra	(35,671)	90,659
BEST	-	-
MSEDCL	(35,671)	90,659
Manipur	(290)	745
MSPDCL	(290)	745
Meghalaya	(4,962)	1,474
MePDCL	(4,962)	1,474
Mizoram	-	-
Mizoram PD	-	-
Nagaland	-	-
Nagaland PD	-	-
Puducherry	-	-
Puducherry PD	-	-
Punjab	(3,404)	17,411
PSPCL	(3,404)	17,411
Rajasthan	(90,303)	98,488
AVVNL	(25,563)	26,126
JdVVNL	(34,689)	36,793
JVVNL	(30,052)	35,569
Sikkim	-	-
Sikkim PD	-	-
Tamil Nadu	(1,19,153)	1,01,782
TNPDC	(1,19,153)	1,01,782

Telangana	(69,741)	59,230
TSNPDCL	(21,399)	21,885
TSSPDCL	(48,342)	37,345
Tripura	(991)	842
TSECL	(991)	842
Uttar Pradesh	(1,00,858)	61,395
DVVNL	(33,974)	16,412
KESCO	(5,232)	2,243
MVVNL	(25,236)	14,338
PaVVNL	(8,782)	6,562
PuVVNL	(27,634)	21,840
Uttarakhand	(5,482)	1,729
UPCL	(5,482)	1,729
West Bengal	174	14,658
WBSEDCL	174	14,658
Private Sector	30,351	14,975
Delhi	22,184	2,914
BRPL	12,892	894
BYPL	5,650	701
TPDDL	3,642	1,319
Gujarat	3,892	3,562
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	3,206	3,354
Torrent Power Surat	686	208
Maharashtra	1,245	3,818
AEML	1,245	3,818
Odisha	1,263	4,531
TPNODL	480	1,006
TPSODL	219	1,498
TPWODL	301	1,093
TPCODL	262	933
Uttar Pradesh	1,561	0
NPCL	1,561	0
West Bengal	205	151
IPCL	205	151
Grand Total	(6,47,210)	7,26,378

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1114
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

STATUS OF PRADHAN MANTRI SAHAJ BIJLI HAR GHAR YOJANA

1114 SMT. RANJEET RANJAN:

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

- (a) the basis on which the estimated number of unelectrified 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 un-electrified and 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) in the year 2021 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 2.83 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. 1114 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

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. 1114 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

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

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.1115
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

NON-FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY SHARE IN INSTALLED CAPACITY MILESTONE

1115 # SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

- (a) the details of India's achievement of attaining 500 gigawatts (GW) of installed power capacity in September, 2025;
- (b) the current share of non-fossil fuel sources in the total installed power capacity and the status of achieving the 50 per cent non-fossil fuel target set under COP26;
- (c) the details of the growth made in renewable energy capacity during 2025 including the major milestones achieved under solar and wind energy; and
- (d) the action plan (roadmap) for achieving 500 gigawatts of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 and the net-zero 2070 objective?

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.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1115 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026

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					
		as on 30.09.2025		as on 31.12.2025	
Category		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. 1115
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.02.2026**

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
