

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.267
ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

EXTENDED POWER OUTAGES DURING MAY-JUNE 2025

267 SMT. RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL:

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

- (a) whether rural areas in States like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand experienced extended power outages during May–June 2025;
- (b) the reasons for supply gaps despite adequate generation capacity;
- (c) whether DISCOM's financial health and poor infrastructure contributed to load shedding;
- (d) the measures that have been taken to ensure 24×7 power supply in rural areas; and
- (e) whether any corrective action has been taken against underperforming DISCOM?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.267 FOR REPLY ON 18.08.2025 REGARDING EXTENDED POWER OUTAGES DURING MAY-JUNE 2025 ASKED BY SMT. RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL.

(a) to (c): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 490.060 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 266.026 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

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

Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand as well as for the country during May and June, 2025 is given at **Annexure-I**. This indicates that the Energy Supplied in the country including the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand, has been almost commensurate to the respective Energy Requirement during this period.

Average daily hours of supply at 11kV feeder level for the rural areas of Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during May-June 2025, as per National Feeder Monitoring System (NFMS) portal, is given at **Annexure-II**. As reported by the States, there were interruptions in power supply due to inclement weather and constraints in Transmission & Distribution network during this period.

(d) : Government of India has taken following measures to enable 24x7 power supply in the country including rural areas:

1. Generation Planning:

- (i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. This includes capacity from conventional sources- Coal, Lignite etc., renewable sources- Solar, Wind and Hydro.
- (ii) With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their “ **Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)**”, which are dynamic 10 year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.
- (iii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creation of generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

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

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

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

(B) 13,463.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 9802 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

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

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

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

2. **Transmission Planning:** Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

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3. Distribution System Planning:

- (i) Government of India has been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. Under these scheme, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under the DDUGJY and 2.86 Cr households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA.
- (ii) Further, Government of India launched 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. Under the scheme, infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.82 lakh Cr. have been sanctioned for the distribution utilities.
- (iii) Government of India is further supporting States for grid electrification of left-out households during SAUBHAGYA, under RDSS. In addition, all Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) households identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati AdivasiNyaya Maha Abhiyan), tribal households under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), Scheduled Caste households under Pradhan MantriAnusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) and remote & border households under Vibrant VilllageProgram (VVP)are being sanctioned for on-grid electrification under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,486 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13.59 lakh households under RDSS.

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

4. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:

- (i) Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- (ii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- (iii) Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- (iv) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

- (v) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
 - (vi) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
 - (vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
 - (viii) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
 - (ix) “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.
 - (x) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.
 - (xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
 - (xii) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules. This will enable manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV Module.
- (e): The distribution licensees (DISCOMs), are governed by the rules and regulations set by the respective State Government/ State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). Government of India has also been supporting States/Utilities to improve efficiency in the power distribution sector through various initiatives which are as under:
- i. Linking of fund release under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with performance of the States/ Distribution Utilities against various performance parameters including losses.
 - ii. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure for timely release of subsidies declared by the State Governments.
 - iii. Rules for implementing Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through and are timely recovered.
 - iv. Timely issuance of tariff and true up orders.
 - v. Issuing Additional Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities.
 - vi. Allowing Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to State based on performance of Distribution Utilities.

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 267 ANSWERED IN THE RAJY SABHA ON
18.08.2025 REGARDING EXTENDED POWER OUTAGES DURING MAY-JUNE 2025**

Power Supply Position of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand as well as for the country during the months of May, 2025 and June, 2025:

| State | ENERGY (in Million Units) | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|
| | May, 2025 | | | | June, 2025 | | | |
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy Not Supplied | | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy Not Supplied | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) |
| Uttar Pradesh | 16,117 | 16,117 | 0 | 0.0 | 16,837 | 16,833 | 4 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 17,029 | 17,027 | 2 | 0.0 | 15,597 | 15,597 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 4,415 | 4,412 | 3 | 0.1 | 4,657 | 4,657 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 1,350 | 1,349 | 1 | 0.1 | 1,326 | 1,326 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| All India | 1,47,948 | 1,47,892 | 56 | 0.0 | 1,49,183 | 1,49,135 | 48 | 0.0 |

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 267 ANSWERED IN THE RAJY SABHA ON
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Average daily hours of supply for the rural areas of Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during May-June 2025:

| State | Year | Month | HH:MM |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bihar | 2025 | May | 22:50 |
| | | June | 22:12 |
| Jharkhand | 2025 | May | 20:13 |
| | | June | 20:28 |
| Maharashtra | 2025 | May | 20:54 |
| | | June | 21:00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2025 | May | 22:04 |
| | | June | 20:47 |
