GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1744
ANSWERED ON 04.08.2025

POWER FOR ALL INITIATIVES

1744 DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

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

(a) whether specific milestones have been set to monitor the progress of expanding power generation and transmission infrastructure under the "Power for All" initiative and the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken to address challenges such as land acquisition, financing, and project delays that could hinder achieving the target;

(c) the details of assessment of the capacity of existing infrastructure to meet the growing demand for electricity, if so, the key findings thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure equitable distribution of electricity, particularly in underserved and remote areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution to various consumer categories or regions within a State/UT fall under the jurisdiction of the respective State Government or Power Utility. It is the responsibility of the concerned distribution licensees to arrange the required quantum of power from various sources to ensure adequate supply. Under the “Power for All” initiative, the Government of India supports State Governments and Power Utilities ensuring the availability of sufficient generation capacity and a robust transmission network to serve end consumers.

There is adequate availability of power in the country. As on 30.06.25, the installed generation capacity of the country is 484.8 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 260.78 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

As per the National Electricity Plan (Generation) notified by CEA in May, 2023, the installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is projected to be about 874 GW including 573.5 GW of Renewable capacity. To ensure grid stability and facilitate the effective integration of variable renewable energy sources, the National Electricity Plan (Generation) outlines a requirement of installing Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) with an aggregate capacity of 47.2 GW and Pumped Storage Plants (PSP) with a capacity of 22.4 GW by 2031–32.

Further, India’s national transmission infrastructure is adequately developed to ensure reliable power flow across regions. A robust National Grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions.

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 152.7 thousand ckm of transmission lines and 1,052 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) by 2031-32.

Following actions/steps are being taken to address challenges in timely completion of power projects:

(i) The CEA monitors the progress of under-construction projects through site visits and regular meetings with developers to resolve critical issues. The Ministry of Power conducts regular reviews with state agencies to address inter-ministerial constraints and facilitate the resolution of outstanding matters. Additionally, project milestones are incorporated into the annual MoU between CPSUs and the Ministry of Power, with progress reviewed during Quarterly Performance Review meetings. The Project Monitoring Group (PMG) and PRAGATI portal enables monthly project reviews for proactive governance. These mechanisms aim to ensure the timely completion of power projects and overcome the challenges involved.

(ii) Revised RoW compensation guidelines issued under which compensation for the tower base area revised to 200% and for Right-of-way corridor to 30% of the land value. Further, supplementary guidelines were issued for assessing the market rate of land for the limited purpose of payment of RoW compensation for laying of Inter-state Transmission lines.

(d): Following steps have been taken to support States/Distribution Utilities for augmenting the distribution infrastructure for ensuring equitable distribution of electricity, including the underserved and remote areas:

(i) The Government supported States/UTs through schemes like **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)**, **Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)**, and **Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)** to improve power access and quality. These schemes concluded on **31.03.2022**, with projects worth **Rs. 1.85 lakh crore** implemented for strengthening power distribution infrastructure.

(ii) **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)** was launched in **July 2021** with aims to enhance the quality and reliability of power supply through a financially sustainable and efficient distribution sector. Projects worth **Rs. 2.82 lakh crore** have been sanctioned for infrastructure and smart metering, benefiting all regions, including underserved and remote areas.

(iii) The Government continues to support **grid-based household electrification** left out during **SAUBHAGYA**. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6,486.67 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,61,960 households under RDSS. This includes electrification works for 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 Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) and households identified under **PM-AJAY** (Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana).

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