

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3507
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2026

GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE 24X7 POWER

3507 SHRI SATNAM SINGH SANDHU:

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

- (a) details of initiatives taken by Government to ensure 24x7 power supply to all households, industries and rural areas in the country;
- (b) progress of schemes such as Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in strengthening power distribution networks;
- (c) details of financial and technical support provided to State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and DISCOMs to reduce losses and improve efficiency;
- (d) whether Government is taking steps to improve grid stability, transmission infrastructure, and energy storage to handle peak demand efficiently; and
- (e) the measures taken to encourage renewable energy integration with the existing power grid while ensuring stability and reliability?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

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

Rule (10) of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, provides that the distribution licensee shall supply 24x7 power to all consumers. However, the Commission may specify lower hours of supply for some category of consumers. The Rules are applicable for all States/UTs and for all areas including urban and rural areas.

Government of India has taken following initiatives to achieve uninterrupted power supply across the country:

- (i) 2,96,388 MW of generation capacity have been added since 2014, transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. The total installed generation capacity is 5,20,511 MW in January, 2026.
- (ii) 2,12,325 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 8,98,375 MVA of Transformation capacity and 84,390 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014.
- (iii) In the distribution sector, projects worth ₹1.85 lakh Cr. were executed under schemes of DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS wherein 2,927 new sub-stations were added, 3,965 existing sub-stations were upgraded, 6,96,302 Distribution Transformers were installed, Feeder separation of 7,833 mixed load feeders was executed and 8.4 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/ upgraded. The DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and IPDS schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

(iv) Distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned for loss reduction infrastructure and smart metering works under the RDSS to supplement the efforts of States to help distribution utilities in providing quality and reliable supply of power.

As a result of the concerted efforts of the Ministry of Power, the State Governments and distribution utilities, Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25. Reduction in AT&C losses improves the finances of the utilities, which will enable them to better maintain the system and buy power as per requirements, thus benefitting the consumers. Further, the availability of power supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 Hours in FY 2015 to 22.6 Hours in FY 2025. The power supply in urban areas has increased to 23.6 Hours in FY 2025.

(c): Financial liabilities of State distribution utilities are the contingent liabilities of the respective State Governments and need to be recognized as such. However, Government of India has been supporting the distribution utilities to improve their financial and operational performance 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. Further, the smart metering works would help the utilities to reduce their aggregate technical and commercial losses through accurate energy accounting. The State wise details of fund released under RDSS are placed at **Annexure**.
- 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.

(d) & (e) : The transmission systems are planned in advance, and the National Grid is strengthened on a continuous basis, including to facilitate seamless integration of growing RE capacity, across the country. As of January 2026, the RE Capacity commissioned is around 263 GW.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing Green Energy Corridor (GEC) as Intra-State Transmission projects scheme in ten States namely Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in two phases, i.e. GEC-I and GEC-II for evacuation of 44 GW of RE. Out of which, 26 GW of RE is integrated. Further, Intra-State and Inter-State Transmission Systems have been planned to integrate over 500 GW of Renewable Energy (RE) capacity by 2030 and over 600 GW of RE capacity by 2032 (Including GEC-I & II)

Under National Electricity Plan (NEP) (Volume-II Transmission), the transmission network (220kV and above) is projected to expand to 6.48 lakh circuit kilometer (ckm) with transformation capacity increasing to 2,345 Giga Volt Ampere (GVA) by 2031-32. The inter-regional transmission capacity is planned to increase from 120 GW as on January 2026 to 168 GW by the year 2032.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) through the “Connectivity and General Network Access to the Inter-State Transmission System (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2025” has introduced solar-hour and non-solar-hour connectivity, enabling optimal use of transmission infrastructure and promoting hybrid renewable projects combining solar, wind and Battery Storage Energy Storage System (BESS).

Further, Ministry of Power is administering a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for setting up 13,850 MWh of BESS capacity with budgetary support of Rs. 3,760 Cr. The objective of the scheme is to deploy BESS for the integration of larger amount of RE. Additionally, in June, 2025, VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh of BESS capacity was approved by this Ministry for support through Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

Additionally, use of advanced Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Systems (FACTS) devices such as Static Synchronous Compensator (STATCOM) and Synchronous Condenser are considered to address dynamic grid requirements, including reactive power compensation, inertia support, and enhancement of short-circuit strength, especially in the context of rising renewable energy integration.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3507
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 23.03.2026**

State/ UT wise Details of funds released under RDSS

<i>(Amount in Rs. Cr.)</i>								
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Sanctioned Cost of Smart Metering	Sanctioned Cost of Infrastructure Works	Total Sanctioned Outlay	Sanctioned GBS of Smart Metering Works	Sanctioned GBS for Infrastructure Works	Total GBS (Infra + Smart Metering)	Total Released under RDSS Till 16.03.2026
1	A&NI	54	462	516	12	416	428	40.96
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,128	10,708	14,836	815	6,425	7,240	2456.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	184	1,042	1,226	54	938	992	247.29
4	Assam	4,050	3,395	7,444	1,052	3,055	4,107	2391.18
5	Bihar	2,021	10,559	12,581	412	6,336	6,748	3484.87
6	Chhattisgarh	4,105	4,021	8,126	804	2,412	3,217	1168.78
7	Delhi	13	324	337	2	194	196	0.00
8	Goa	469	247	716	95	148	243	40.48
9	Gujarat	10,642	6,089	16,731	1,885	3,653	5,538	1910.82
10	Haryana	-	6,794	6,794	-	4,076	4,076	656.11
11	Himachal Pradesh	1,788	2,327	4,116	466	2,095	2,561	495.06
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1,064	5,034	6,098	272	4,531	4,803	2108.75
13	Jharkhand	858	3,468	4,326	191	2,081	2,272	569.4
14	Karnataka	-	45	45	-	27	27	5.34
15	Kerala	8,231	3,108	11,339	1,413	1,865	3,278	460.23
16	Ladakh	-	876	876	-	788	788	81.30
17	Madhya Pradesh	8,911	9,738	18,649	1,504	5,843	7,347	3343.46
18	Maharashtra	15,215	17,238	32,453	2,840	10,343	13,182	3776.73
19	Manipur	121	627	748	38	564	602	150.09
20	Meghalaya	310	1,232	1,542	86	1,109	1,195	297.72
21	Mizoram	182	322	503	61	290	351	98.85
22	Nagaland	208	466	674	60	419	479	114.08
23	Puducherry	251	84	335	56	51	107	14.30
24	Punjab	5,769	3,873	9,642	960	2,324	3,284	563.76
25	Rajasthan	9,715	18,693	28,408	1,686	11,216	12,902	2461.38
26	Sikkim	97	420	518	30	378	409	106.52
27	Tamil Nadu	19,235	9,568	28,803	3,398	5,741	9,139	1019.44
28	Telangana	-	120	120	-	72	72	35.65
29	Tripura	319	598	917	80	538	619	302.46
30	Uttar Pradesh	18,956	21,782	40,739	3,501	13,069	16,570	6603.12
31	Uttarakhand	1,106	2,371	3,477	310	2,134	2,444	613.91
32	West Bengal	12,670	7,223	19,893	2,089	4,334	6,423	897.73
	Sub Total	1,30,671	1,52,854	2,83,525	24,173	97,464	1,21,638	36515.88
