GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4140**
ANSWERED ON 30.03.2026

**ASSESSMENT OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND, GRID PREPAREDNESS AND POWER SUPPLY STABILITY**

4140 SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the rising electricity demand in the country and the preparedness of the national grid to meet peak demand during extreme weather conditions;

(b) the details of power shortages or peak demand deficits recorded during the last three years, State wise;

(c) whether Government has identified any structural issues such as financial stress of power distribution companies, coal supply constraints or transmission bottlenecks affecting reliable power supply; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure long term energy security and stable electricity supply in view of increasing industrial demand and climate related challenges?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (d):** Electric Power Survey (EPS) of the country is conducted every five years for estimating the electricity demand of the country, as obligated under Section 73(a) of the Electricity Act-2003. As per midterm review of 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the peak electricity demand and energy requirement for FY 2029-30 is anticipated to be 345 GW and 2,388 BU respectively and for FY 2031-32, the peak electricity demand and energy requirement is anticipated to be 388 GW and 2703 BU respectively.

There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 524 GW (as on February, 2026). India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 299.87 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

The state- wise 'Power Supply Position' for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to February, 2026) is given at **Annexure.** The 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission / distribution network

The Sector-wise steps taken by the Government to remove structural issues and to ensure reliable and stable electricity supply are as follows:

**1. Generation and Storage Planning:**

i. As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. 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.

ii. All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

iii. 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.

Further, following initiatives have also been undertaken: -

Thermal capacities of around 18,160 MW have been commissioned since April 2023 till 31.01.2026. In addition, 38,745 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 are due for construction. Also, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 12,723.50 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction till 31.01.2026. Further, 4,274 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 till 31.01.2026 and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,54,830 MW Renewable Capacity including 64,670 MW of Solar, 6,490 MW of Wind and 59,990 MW Hybrid power is under construction till 31.01.2026 while 47,920 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 10,080 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, as on 31.01.2026, 13,120 MW / 78,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 9,580 MW/57,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. As on 31.01.2026, 10,658.94 MW / 28739.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction, and 22,347.15 MW/ 69,836.70 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage.

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 1,274 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.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Power has issued guidelines dated 14.06.2024, 21.03.2025 and 15.12.2025 regarding the payment of compensation for Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines, wherein the land rate has been linked to the prevailing market rate. These guidelines address the key challenges of RoW arising from landowners demanding higher compensation than the rates determined by the State Government.

**3. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

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. Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.

iv. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

v. To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

vi. Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

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 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.

ix. To encourage 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.

x. "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

xi. Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) and Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) have been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

xii. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.

**4. Distribution Sector:**

Government of India has been supporting the States to improve the financial viability of their distribution utilities through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

(i) Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.

(ii) Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned Power Utilities which would be contingent to the performance of Power Distribution Utilities against prescribed conditions.

(iii) Rules for implementation of 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.

(iv) Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper Subsidy Accounting and their timely payment.

(v) Advisory to SERCs (State Electricity Regulatory Commission) & JERCs (Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission) for timely issuance of tariff and true up orders.

(vi) To improve payment discipline in the power sector value chain, Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 were promulgated, 2022 which entail obligations upon the DISCOMs to clear their legacy dues as existing on 03.06.2022 in a phased manner and time bound clearance of current dues.

(vii) 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.

A key objective of the RDSS is to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15 % and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to Zero. To achieve this objective, works amounting to Rs 1.53 Lakh Crores for strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure and Rs 1.3 lakh Crores for smart metering have been sanctioned under the scheme based on the proposals submitted by States.

The following works to strengthen the distribution network have been sanctioned under the scheme:

- Works for creation of new substations/upgradation of substations
- Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs
- Replacement of old conductors
- Segregation of agricultural feeders
- Undergrounding of HT/LT lines

Further, smart metering works help improve the collection efficiency of Distribution utilities while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs have been sanctioned under the scheme. Till date, 4.55 Cr crore smart meters have been installed under RDSS, and overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

**5. The following steps are being taken to ensure adequate coal stock at thermal power plants:**

(i) To address the issues of coal supply to power sector, an 'Inter-Ministerial Sub Group' meeting, comprising of representatives from Ministries of Power, Coal and Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), is held regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to thermal power plants as well as to meet any contingent situations relating to power sector, to address critical coal stock position in power plants.

(ii) An Inter-Ministerial meeting at Secretary-level, comprising of Secretary (Power), Secretary (Coal) and Chairman Railway Board is also held regularly to monitor the coal stocks at thermal power plants.

(iii) Government of India has issued the Revised SHAKTI Policy for coal allocation to power sector on 07.05.2025. Under the Revised SHAKTI Policy 2025, two windows have been created for grant of fresh coal linkages to Thermal Power Plants of Central Sector/State Sector / Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Under Window I, coal linkage may be allocated to Central GENCOs / States at Notified Prices whereas under Window-II, any power plant may get coal through auction route at a Premium above Notified Prices.

(iv) Through the coordinated efforts of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways, the coal stock at Domestic Coal Based (DCB) plants is 54.21 Million Tonnes (MT), which is sufficient for 19 days at 85% Plant Load Factor (PLF).

(v) Ministry of Coal (MoC) has taken up development of First Mile Connectivity (FMC) Projects to enhance the efficiency of coal evacuation from mines to dispatch points. These projects focus on mechanized coal loading infrastructure, such as conveyor belts, silo loading, and crusher with minimal manual intervention to make the system more cost effective.

(vi) Improvement in Rail Infrastructure to expand rail network to ensure smoother and faster evacuation of coal. Indian Railways has undertaken several initiatives to cater to the increased demand of transportation of coal in the country. In order to facilitate enhanced supply of rakes to coal consumers, Railways are regularly inducting wagons as per demand to facilitate evacuation of coal. During the period from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (upto January, 2026), 66,504 open wagons have been inducted.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4140 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 30.03.2026**

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The state- wise 'Power Supply Position' for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to February, 2026):

| | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State /UT** | **April,2022 - March,2023** | | | | **April,2022 - March,2023** | | | |
| **System /** | **Energy Requirement** | **Energy Supplied** | **Energy not Supplied** | | **Peak Demand** | **Peak Met** | **Demand not Met** | |
| **Region** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( % )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( % )** |
| Chandigarh | 1,788 | 1,788 | 0 | 0.0 | 407 | 407 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 35,143 | 35,133 | 10 | 0.0 | 7,695 | 7,695 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 61,451 | 60,945 | 506 | 0.8 | 12,768 | 12,768 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,649 | 12,542 | 107 | 0.8 | 2,071 | 2,071 | 0 | 0.0 |
| UT of J&K and Ladakh | 19,639 | 19,322 | 317 | 1.6 | 3,137 | 2,967 | 170 | 5.4 |
| Punjab | 69,522 | 69,220 | 302 | 0.4 | 14,311 | 14,311 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,01,801 | 1,00,057 | 1,745 | 1.7 | 17,399 | 17,206 | 193 | 1.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,44,251 | 1,43,050 | 1,201 | 0.8 | 27,369 | 26,589 | 780 | 2.8 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,647 | 15,386 | 261 | 1.7 | 2,594 | 2,594 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 37,446 | 37,374 | 72 | 0.2 | 5,399 | 5,399 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,39,043 | 1,38,999 | 44 | 0.0 | 21,464 | 21,382 | 82 | 0.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 92,683 | 92,325 | 358 | 0.4 | 17,347 | 17,238 | 109 | 0.6 |
| Maharashtra | 1,87,309 | 1,87,197 | 111 | 0.1 | 30,935 | 28,846 | 2,089 | 6.8 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,018 | 10,018 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,278 | 1,278 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,669 | 4,669 | 0 | 0.0 | 718 | 718 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72,302 | 71,893 | 410 | 0.6 | 13,167 | 12,293 | 874 | 6.6 |
| Telangana | 77,832 | 77,799 | 34 | 0.0 | 15,497 | 15,497 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 75,688 | 75,663 | 26 | 0.0 | 15,828 | 15,828 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 27,747 | 27,726 | 21 | 0.1 | 4,699 | 4,370 | 329 | 7.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,14,798 | 1,14,722 | 77 | 0.1 | 17,729 | 17,729 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,051 | 3,050 | 1 | 0.0 | 501 | 501 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 39,545 | 38,762 | 783 | 2.0 | 7,852 | 6,631 | 1,221 | 15.5 |
| DVC | 26,339 | 26,330 | 9 | 0.0 | 3,402 | 3,396 | 7 | 0.2 |
| Jharkhand | 13,278 | 12,288 | 990 | 7.5 | 2,253 | 1,918 | 336 | 14.9 |
| Odisha | 42,631 | 42,584 | 47 | 0.1 | 6,566 | 6,391 | 175 | 2.7 |
| West Bengal | 60,348 | 60,274 | 74 | 0.1 | 10,125 | 9,900 | 225 | 2.2 |
| Sikkim | 587 | 587 | 0 | 0.0 | 124 | 124 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar | 348 | 348 | 0 | 0.1 | 62 | 62 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 915 | 892 | 24 | 2.6 | 167 | 167 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 11,465 | 11,465 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,379 | 2,376 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Manipur | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 | 248 | 248 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Meghalaya | 2,237 | 2,237 | 0 | 0.0 | 404 | 404 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 645 | 645 | 0 | 0.0 | 159 | 159 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 926 | 873 | 54 | 5.8 | 168 | 167 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Tripura | 1,547 | 1,547 | 0 | 0.0 | 333 | 333 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **All India** | **15,13,497** | **15,05,914** | **7,583** | **0.5** | **2,15,888** | **2,07,231** | **8,657** | **4.0** |

The state- wise ‘Power Supply Position’ for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to February, 2026):

| | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State / UT** | **April,2023 -March,2024** | | | | **April,2023 -March,2024** | | | |
| **System /** | **Energy Requirement** | **Energy Supplied** | **Energy not Supplied** | | **Peak Demand** | **Peak Met** | **Demand not Met** | |
| **Region** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( % )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( % )** |
| Chandigarh | 1,789 | 1,789 | 0 | 0.0 | 411 | 411 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 35,501 | 35,496 | 5 | 0.0 | 7,437 | 7,437 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 63,983 | 63,636 | 348 | 0.5 | 13,088 | 12,844 | 244 | 1.9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,805 | 12,767 | 38 | 0.3 | 2,181 | 2,181 | 0 | 0.0 |
| UT of J&K and Ladakh | 20,040 | 19,763 | 277 | 1.4 | 3,181 | 3,133 | 48 | 1.5 |
| Punjab | 69,533 | 69,528 | 5 | 0.0 | 15,293 | 15,293 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,07,422 | 1,06,806 | 616 | 0.6 | 18,128 | 18,128 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,48,791 | 1,48,287 | 504 | 0.3 | 28,704 | 28,284 | 420 | 1.5 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,644 | 15,532 | 112 | 0.7 | 2,635 | 2,405 | 230 | 8.7 |
| Chhattisgarh | 39,930 | 39,872 | 58 | 0.1 | 6,148 | 6,148 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,45,768 | 1,45,740 | 28 | 0.0 | 24,829 | 24,544 | 285 | 1.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 99,301 | 99,150 | 151 | 0.2 | 18,252 | 17,817 | 435 | 2.4 |
| Maharashtra | 2,07,108 | 2,06,931 | 176 | 0.1 | 31,178 | 27,996 | 3,182 | 10.2 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,164 | 10,164 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,327 | 1,327 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 5,111 | 5,111 | 0 | 0.0 | 776 | 776 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 80,209 | 80,151 | 57 | 0.1 | 13,237 | 13,237 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 84,623 | 84,613 | 9 | 0.0 | 15,622 | 15,622 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 94,088 | 93,934 | 154 | 0.2 | 17,212 | 17,212 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 30,943 | 30,938 | 5 | 0.0 | 5,284 | 5,284 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,26,163 | 1,26,151 | 12 | 0.0 | 19,045 | 19,045 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,456 | 3,455 | 1 | 0.0 | 524 | 524 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0.6 |
| Bihar | 41,514 | 40,918 | 596 | 1.4 | 8,049 | 7,420 | 629 | 7.8 |
| DVC | 26,560 | 26,552 | 8 | 0.0 | 3,451 | 3,451 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 14,408 | 13,858 | 550 | 3.8 | 2,193 | 2,020 | 173 | 7.9 |
| Odisha | 41,358 | 41,333 | 25 | 0.1 | 6,443 | 6,443 | 0 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 67,576 | 67,490 | 86 | 0.1 | 11,626 | 11,626 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sikkim | 544 | 543 | 0 | 0.0 | 133 | 133 | 0 | 0.3 |
| Andaman- Nicobar | 386 | 374 | 12 | 3.2 | 65 | 60 | 5 | 7.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,014 | 1,014 | 0 | 0.0 | 186 | 186 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Assam | 12,445 | 12,341 | 104 | 0.8 | 2,413 | 2,413 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Manipur | 1,023 | 1,008 | 15 | 1.5 | 258 | 248 | 10 | 3.8 |
| Meghalaya | 2,236 | 2,066 | 170 | 7.6 | 405 | 405 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 684 | 684 | 0 | 0.0 | 162 | 162 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 921 | 921 | 0 | 0.0 | 174 | 174 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Tripura | 1,691 | 1,691 | 0 | 0.0 | 362 | 362 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **All India** | **16,26,132** | **16,22,020** | **4,112** | **0.3** | **2,43,271** | **2,39,931** | **3,340** | **1.4** |

The state- wise ‘Power Supply Position’ for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to February, 2026):

| | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State /** | **April,2024 - March,2025** | | | | **April,2024 - March,2025** | | | |
| **System /** | **Energy Requirement** | **Energy Supplied** | **Energy not Supplied** | | **Peak Demand** | **Peak Met** | **Demand not Met** | |
| **Region** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( % )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( % )** |
| Chandigarh | 1,952 | 1,952 | 0 | 0.0 | 449 | 449 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 38,255 | 38,243 | 12 | 0.0 | 8,656 | 8,656 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 70,149 | 70,120 | 30 | 0.0 | 14,662 | 14,662 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13,566 | 13,526 | 40 | 0.3 | 2,273 | 2,273 | 0 | 0.0 |
| UT of J&K and Ladakh | 20,374 | 20,283 | 90 | 0.4 | 3,236 | 2,836 | 400 | 12.4 |
| Punjab | 77,423 | 77,423 | 0 | 0.0 | 16,058 | 16,058 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,13,833 | 1,13,529 | 304 | 0.3 | 19,165 | 19,165 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,65,090 | 1,64,786 | 304 | 0.2 | 30,618 | 30,618 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 16,770 | 16,727 | 43 | 0.3 | 2,863 | 2,863 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 43,208 | 43,180 | 28 | 0.1 | 6,511 | 6,511 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,51,878 | 1,51,875 | 3 | 0.0 | 25,588 | 25,588 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,04,445 | 1,04,312 | 133 | 0.1 | 19,371 | 19,183 | 188 | 1.0 |
| Maharashtra | 2,01,816 | 2,01,757 | 59 | 0.0 | 30,675 | 30,675 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,852 | 10,852 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,390 | 1,390 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 5,411 | 5,411 | 0 | 0.0 | 810 | 810 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 79,028 | 79,025 | 3 | 0.0 | 13,712 | 13,712 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 88,262 | 88,258 | 4 | 0.0 | 17,162 | 17,162 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 92,450 | 92,446 | 4 | 0.0 | 18,398 | 18,395 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 31,624 | 31,616 | 8 | 0.0 | 5,904 | 5,631 | 274 | 4.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,30,413 | 1,30,408 | 5 | 0.0 | 20,784 | 20,784 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,549 | 3,549 | 0 | 0.0 | 549 | 549 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 44,393 | 44,217 | 176 | 0.4 | 8,078 | 7,852 | 226 | 2.8 |
| DVC | 25,891 | 25,888 | 3 | 0.0 | 3,708 | 3,704 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Jharkhand | 15,203 | 15,126 | 77 | 0.5 | 2,295 | 2,292 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Odisha | 42,882 | 42,858 | 24 | 0.1 | 6,905 | 6,905 | 0 | 0.0 |
| West Bengal | 71,180 | 71,085 | 95 | 0.1 | 12,645 | 12,640 | 5 | 0.0 |
| Sikkim | 574 | 574 | 0 | 0.0 | 138 | 138 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar | 425 | 413 | 12 | 2.9 | 71 | 64 | 7 | 10.2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,050 | 1,050 | 0 | 0.0 | 218 | 191 | 27 | 12.4 |
| Assam | 12,843 | 12,837 | 6 | 0.0 | 2,812 | 2,687 | 125 | 4.4 |
| Manipur | 1,079 | 1,068 | 10 | 0.9 | 269 | 269 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Meghalaya | 2,046 | 2,046 | 0 | 0.0 | 409 | 408 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Mizoram | 709 | 709 | 0 | 0.0 | 168 | 168 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nagaland | 938 | 938 | 0 | 0.0 | 189 | 188 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Tripura | 1,939 | 1,939 | 0 | 0.0 | 386 | 386 | 0 | 0.1 |
| **All India** | **16,93,959** | **16,92,369** | **1,590** | **0.1** | **2,49,856** | **2,49,854** | **2** | **0.0** |

The state- wise ‘Power Supply Position’ for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. FY 2025-26 (up to February, 2026):

| | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State /** | **April,2025 - February,2026** | | | | **April,2025 - February,2026** | | | |
| **System /** | **Energy Requirement** | **Energy Supplied** | **Energy not Supplied** | | **Peak Demand** | **Peak Met** | **Demand not Met** | |
| **Region** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( MU )** | **( % )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( MW )** | **( % )** |
| Chandigarh | 1,765 | 1,764 | 1 | 0.0 | 460 | 460 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 36,023 | 36,015 | 8 | 0.0 | 8,442 | 8,442 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 65,694 | 65,629 | 65 | 0.1 | 14,084 | 14,084 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,600 | 12,556 | 44 | 0.3 | 2,310 | 2,310 | 0 | 0.0 |
| UT of J&K and Ladakh | 18,501 | 18,484 | 17 | 0.1 | 3,325 | 3,325 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Punjab | 70,563 | 70,490 | 73 | 0.1 | 16,670 | 16,670 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rajasthan | 1,02,187 | 1,02,187 | 0 | 0.0 | 19,617 | 19,617 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,51,573 | 1,51,548 | 26 | 0.0 | 31,486 | 31,486 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 15,290 | 15,236 | 54 | 0.4 | 2,910 | 2,910 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 38,547 | 38,538 | 8 | 0.0 | 6,819 | 6,819 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1,42,970 | 1,42,969 | 0 | 0.0 | 26,457 | 26,457 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 94,890 | 94,879 | 10 | 0.0 | 19,902 | 19,895 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Maharashtra | 1,83,454 | 1,83,446 | 9 | 0.0 | 30,782 | 30,782 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 10,251 | 10,251 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,416 | 1,416 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Goa | 4,943 | 4,943 | 0 | 0.0 | 864 | 864 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 73,109 | 73,102 | 7 | 0.0 | 13,511 | 13,510 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Telangana | 77,291 | 77,283 | 8 | 0.0 | 17,083 | 17,083 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 85,519 | 85,509 | 11 | 0.0 | 18,206 | 18,206 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kerala | 28,098 | 28,095 | 3 | 0.0 | 5,185 | 5,178 | 7 | 0.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,20,162 | 1,20,151 | 11 | 0.0 | 19,878 | 19,878 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Puducherry | 3,202 | 3,198 | 3 | 0.1 | 560 | 552 | 8 | 1.5 |
| Lakshadweep | 66 | 66 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 43,751 | 43,737 | 14 | 0.0 | 8,597 | 8,594 | 4 | 0.0 |
| DVC | 22,636 | 22,633 | 3 | 0.0 | 3,532 | 3,523 | 9 | 0.3 |
| Jharkhand | 14,121 | 14,116 | 5 | 0.0 | 2,350 | 2,350 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Odisha | 40,490 | 40,484 | 6 | 0.0 | 7,147 | 7,129 | 18 | 0.3 |
| West Bengal | 66,876 | 66,812 | 64 | 0.1 | 13,108 | 13,108 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sikkim | 501 | 501 | 0 | 0.0 | 126 | 126 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman- Nicobar | 389 | 370 | 19 | 4.9 | 72 | 54 | 18 | 24.9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,098 | 1,097 | 0 | 0.0 | 223 | 223 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 12,711 | 12,710 | 1 | 0.0 | 2,812 | 2,812 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Manipur | 1,082 | 1,079 | 3 | 0.2 | 277 | 277 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Meghalaya | 1,917 | 1,917 | 0 | 0.0 | 374 | 374 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mizoram | 691 | 691 | 0 | 0.0 | 182 | 182 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Nagaland | 922 | 922 | 0 | 0.0 | 202 | 191 | 11 | 5.6 |
| Tripura | 1,770 | 1,770 | 0 | 0.0 | 377 | 377 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **All India** | **15,59,347** | **15,58,892** | **454** | **0.0** | **2,45,444** | **2,45,416** | **28** | **0.0** |

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