GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.87
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026

PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION

†*87. SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has made tremendous progress in power generation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has also been a significant progress in the generation of solar power, wind power and hydropower as well as research in hydrogen-based fuels in addition to coal-based electricity and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cities are being provided with round the clock electricity supply at present and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the need for round the clock electricity is also being felt in rural and semi-urban areas in view of the development of rural areas and ever-increasing electricity production and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide round the clock power supply in rural and semi-urban areas after augmentation of power generation and if so, the details thereof?

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.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 FOR REPLY ON 05.02.2026 REGARDING PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION ASKED BY SHRI ARUN GOVIL.

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(a) & (b) : There has been a significant progress in overall installed power generation capacity including solar power, wind power and hydro power in the country. The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025) are given at Annexure.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, approved by the Union Cabinet in January, 2023, to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. Further, MNRE has awarded twenty-three (23) projects to various research institutions for research, innovation and development on specific topics covering hydrogen production, applications and safety. In addition, a lab scale green hydrogen pilot project has been commissioned at Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bengaluru for production of green hydrogen through biomass route.

Significant progress has been made under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) since its inception:

i. **Incentives have been awarded for 8,62,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of Green Hydrogen production.**

ii. **Prices have been discovered by Solar Energy Corporation India (SECI) for the production and supply of 7,24,000 MTPA of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to various fertilizer units across the country. These discovered prices are some of the lowest in the world with Weighted Average Price of Rs. 53.27 per kilogram.**

iii. **Projects have been awarded for the production and supply of 20,000 MTPA of Green Hydrogen to IOCL, BPCL and HPCL Refineries.**

iv. **To develop the bunkering and refuelling facilities for Green Hydrogen and its derivatives, V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority has awarded a project for the development of bunkering and refuelling facility.**

v. **Four projects have been sanctioned to be developed as Hydrogen Valley Innovation Clusters (HVICs), viz., JHV Innovation, Odisha Hydrogen Valley, Pune Hydrogen Valley and Kerala HVIC.**

vi. **Kandla, Paradip and Tuticorin ports have been identified to be developed as Green Hydrogen hubs.**

In addition to above, NTPC Green Energy Limited (NGEL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd., is also in the process of setting up a Green Hydrogen Hub in the state of Andhra Pradesh, to produce Green Hydrogen for production of Green Chemicals (Ammonia, Methanol, Sustainable Aviation Fuel/Green Urea). A pilot project for demonstration of methanol firing (instead of Naphtha) at NTPC Kayamkulam Gas Plant in Kerala has been awarded by NTPC Ltd to BHEL.

(c) to (e): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 513.730 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 289.607 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. 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

Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers/areas/districts/cities in a State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources for providing adequate power to all consumers/areas/districts/cities is the responsibility of the concerned distribution licensees.

The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Government of India has also supplemented the efforts of the States through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) etc., to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable power supply to all households.

As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified during DDUGJY. Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by all States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Government of India 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. 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 which would help to improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country.

With collective efforts of Centre and States/UTs, the average hours of electricity supply in rural areas has increased from 12.5 hours in 2014 to 22.6 hours in 2025, and in urban areas from 22.1 hours in 2014 to 23.4 hours in 2025.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 87 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026 REGARDING PROGRESS IN POWER GENERATION

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The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):

Fuel		2019-20 (as on 31.03.2020)	2020-21 (as on 31.03.2021)			2021-22 (as on 31.03.2022)		
		Capacity (MW)	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year
THERMAL	COAL	1,98,524.50	2,02,674.50	52.8	2.0	2,04,079.50	51.08	0.69
	DIESEL	509.71	509.71	0.13	0.0	509.71	0.13	0.00
	LIGNITE	6,610.00	6,620.00	1.73	0.15	6,620.00	1.66	0.00
	NATURAL GAS	24,955.36	24,924.01	6.50	-0.13	24,899.51	6.23	-0.10
THERMAL Total		2,30,599.57	2,34,728.22	61.20	1.79	2,36,108.72	59.10	0.59
NUCLEAR		6,780.00	6,780.00	1.77	0.00	6,780.00	1.70	0.00
TOTAL [Conventional]		2,37,379.57	2,41,508.22	62.97	1.74	2,42,888.72	60.80	0.57
RES (excluding Large Hydro)	WIND	37,743.75	39,247.05	10.23	3.98	40,357.58	10.10	2.83
	SOLAR	35,607.24	41,236.02	10.75	15.81	53,996.54	13.52	30.95
	BM Power/Cogen.	9,875.31	10,145.92	2.65	2.74	10,205.61	2.55	0.59
	Waste to Energy	345.84	387.59	0.10	12.07	476.75	0.12	23.00
	SMALL HYDRO (*)	4,683.16	4,786.81	1.25	2.21	4,848.90	1.21	1.30
Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**)		45,699.22	46,209.22	12.05	1.12	46,722.52	11.70	1.11
TOTAL [Renewable]		1,33,954.52	1,42,012.61	37.03	6.02	1,56,607.90	39.20	10.28
GRAND TOTAL		3,71,334.08	3,83,520.82	100.00	3.28	3,99,496.61	100.00	4.17

***:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.**
****:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.**

The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):

Fuel		2022-23 (as on 31.03.2023)			2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024)		
		Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year
THERMAL	COAL	2,05,235.50	49.33	0.57	2,10,969.46	47.73	2.79
	DIESEL	589.20	0.14	15.60	589.20	0.13	0.00
	LIGNITE	6,620.00	1.59	0.00	6,620.00	1.50	0.00
	NATURAL GAS	24,824.21	5.97	-0.30	25,038.21	5.67	0.86
THERMAL Total		2,37,268.91	57.03	0.49	2,43,216.87	55.03	2.51
NUCLEAR		6,780.00	1.63	0.00	8,180.00	1.85	20.65
TOTAL [Conventional]		2,44,048.91	58.66	0.48	2,51,396.87	56.88	3.01
RES (excluding Large Hydro)	WIND	42,633.13	10.25	5.64	45,886.51	10.38	7.63
	SOLAR	66,780.34	16.05	23.68	81,813.60	18.51	22.51
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,248.01	2.46	0.42	10,355.35	2.34	1.05
	Waste to Energy	554.03	0.13	16.21	585.80	0.13	5.73
	SMALL HYDRO (*)	4,944.30	1.19	1.97	5,003.25	1.13	1.19
Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**)		46,850.17	11.26	0.27	46,928.17	10.62	0.17
TOTAL [Renewable]		1,72,009.98	41.34	9.83	1,90,572.68	43.12	10.79
GRAND TOTAL		4,16,058.89	100.00	4.15	4,41,969.55	100.00	6.23

***:- Small Hydro capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity upto 25 MW.**
****:- Large Hydro Capacity refers to the hydro power stations of capacity 25 MW and above.**

The details of installed power generation capacity for the last five (5) financial years (FYs) and the current financial year 2025–26 (up to December 2025):

Fuel		2024-25 (as on 31.03.2025)			2025-26 (as on 31.12.2025)		
		Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t Previous Year	Capacity (MW)	% Share	% Growth w.r.t 31.03.2025
THERMAL	COAL	2,15,193.00	45.28	2.00	2,19,610.00	42.75	2.05
	DIESEL	589.20	0.12	0.00	589.20	0.11	0.00
	LIGNITE	6,620.00	1.39	0.00	6,620.00	1.29	0.00
	NATURAL GAS	24,533.26	5.16	-2.02	20,122.42	3.92	-17.98
THERMAL Total		2,46,935.46	51.96	1.53	2,46,941.62	48.07	0.00
NUCLEAR		8,180.00	1.72	0.00	8,780.00	1.71	7.33
TOTAL [Conventional]		2,55,115.46	53.68	1.48	2,55,721.62	49.78	0.24
RES (excluding Large Hydro)	WIND	50,037.82	10.53	9.05	54,510.93	10.61	8.94
	SOLAR	1,05,646.49	22.23	29.13	1,35,809.94	26.44	28.55
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,743.11	2.26	3.74	10,757.31	2.09	0.13
	Waste to Energy	840.21	0.18	43.43	856.62	0.17	1.95
	SMALL HYDRO (*)	5,100.55	1.07	1.94	5,158.61	1.00	1.14
Large Hydro (including PSPs) (**)		47,728.16	10.04	1.70	50,914.66	9.91	6.68
TOTAL [Renewable]		2,20,096.34	46.32	15.49	2,58,008.07	50.22	17.23
GRAND TOTAL		4,75,211.80	100.00	7.52	5,13,729.69	100.00	8.11

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