GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.17
ANSWERED ON 29.01.2026

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY

17. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the present installed power capacity of the country along with the details of thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable/non-fossil energy sources, percentage-wise;

(b) the details of the policy, technical and investment factors contributing to achieve over 500 GW installed capacity along with the impact of this achievement on the Panchamrit Goals of COP -26 and the long-term energy transition roadmap;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to diversify India's energy portfolio through clean and secure sources such as nuclear power;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure, renewable energy projects and ensure quality power supply to the consumers in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Jharkhand; and

(e) the manner in which expansion of clean, secure and reliable sources like nuclear energy would strengthen India's long-term energy security and the manner in which it would contribute to achieving the Net-Zero 2070 target?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : As on 31.12.2025, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached 5,13,730 MW, comprising of 2,46,942 MW of fossil-fuel sources and 2,66,788 MW of non-fossil fuel sources. The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise, are given at Annexure-I:

(b), (c) & (e): 1. The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

(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.

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(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) 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.

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

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

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

(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) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

(x) 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.

(xi) "Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

(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.

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(xiii) Ministry of Power has initiated the steps to promote Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) to support renewable energy integration and grid stability. At present, 10 Pumped Storage Projects totalling 11,870 MW are under construction in the country.

2. Further, Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047. Following steps have been taken to diversify India's energy portfolio through Nuclear Energy:

i. A dedicated Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore has been launched to develop at least five indigenously designed Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) by 2033 and promote advanced nuclear technologies.

ii. Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear energy for Transforming India (SHANTI) Act, 2025 has been enacted to pave a way to harness the potential of India's nuclear energy based on indigenous resources to the maximum extent through active involvement of both the public and private sectors.

iii. Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs) of 220 MW capacity based on India's proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology are being upgraded for deployment in industrial hubs to support decarbonisation. BARC is also developing Small Modular Reactors.

iv. India's fuel security is being enhanced through new uranium discoveries, including a significant discovery that would extend the life of the Jaduguda mine by over 50 years. Progress in the closed fuel cycle, such as milestones achieved in the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor, will further support sustainable fuel supply.

v. To accelerate capacity addition, NPCIL and NTPC have formed the joint venture ASHVINI for developing nuclear power plants within the existing legal framework.

3. The National Green Hydrogen Mission would also contribute significantly to India's efforts for decarbonization and also create opportunities for employment and economic development. The Mission targets setting up at least 5 MMT per annum of green hydrogen capacity by 2030.

4. India has achieved a landmark in its energy transition journey by reaching 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in June, 2025 – more than five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement. This significant milestone underscores the country's steadfast commitment to climate action and sustainable development.

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The impact of this achievement on India's long term energy transition roadmap is crucial towards the goal of combating climate change, keeping in view energy security, affordability and accessibility as critical inalienable priorities to ensure growth and development alongside Energy transition of the economy towards net-zero by 2070.

(d) : Two thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand are at construction stage as per details at Annexure-II. Further, as informed by the State Government of Jharkhand, following steps have been/ are being taken to strengthen power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure in Chatra Parliamentary Constituency:

Strengthening of Transmission infrastructure:

(i) 220/132/33 kV Grid Sub-Station, Itkhori has been constructed and energized on 01.10.2021. This Grid is dedicated towards power supply improvement to Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.

(ii) Five more Grid Sub-Stations are under implementation for Chatra Parliamentary Constituency namely Hunterganj, Simaria, Mahuhadhar, Chandwa & Dhara (Chatra). Out of these five grid sub-station, construction of Simaria & Dhara (Chatra) Grid Sub-Station has been completed and back charged and will be energized on full load after completion of associated transmission line. Rest 03 Grid sub-stations are under construction and will be energized after completion of the work.

Strengthening of Distribution infrastructure: Govt of India is supplementing the efforts of the State to provide quality power supply to consumers through the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) . Under the scheme, distribution works amounting to Rs 116.8 Cr have been sanctioned for Chatra Parliamentary constituency including works pertaining to replacement of old/frayed cables, new HT/LT lines, upgradation of HT/LT lines, new Distribution Transformers etc.

Further, the household electrification works amounting to Rs 7.04 Cr have been sanctioned under RDSS for 1615 households in Chatra Parliamentary constituency including households belonging to Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), households belonging to scheduled Tribes identified under DAJGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) and households belonging to Scheduled Castes identified under PM–AJAY (Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana).

Further as informed by the State, distribution infrastructure works have also been taken up under the Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojana (MUJY) scheme. Completed works under the scheme include electrification works related to 91 Nos of habitations, 166 km of new 11 kV Line, 205 km of LT and installation of 115 No of 25kVA/63kVA/100 kVA Distribution transformers.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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The details of country's current composition of installed generation capacity, indicating the share of renewable and non-fossil fuel sources, percentage-wise:

Installed Capacity (in MW) of the country as on 31.12.2025			
Category		Installed Capacity (MW)	% Share in Total
Fossil Fuel	Coal	2,19,610	42.75%
	Lignite	6,620	1.29%
	Gas	20,122	3.92%
	Diesel	589	0.11%
	Total Thermal/ Fossil	2,46,942	48.07%
Non-Fossil Fuel	RES (including Hydro)	2,58,008	50.22%
	Hydro (including PSPs)	50,915	9.91%
	Wind, Solar & Other RE	2,07,093	40.31%
	Wind	54,511	10.61%
	Solar	1,35,810	26.44%
	BM Power/Cogen.	10,757	2.09%
	Waste to Energy	857	0.17%
	Small Hydro	5,159	1.00%
	Nuclear	8,780	1.71%
	Total Non-Fossil Fuel	2,66,788	51.93%
	Total Installed Capacity	5,13,730	100.0%

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 17 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 29.01.2026

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Under-construction thermal power projects in the state of Jharkhand:

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Sector	District	Unit No.	Capacity in MW
1	Patratu STPP (PVUNL)	CENTRAL	Ramgarh	2	800
				3	800
2	Koderma TPS, St-II/ DVC		Koderma	1	800
				2	800

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