GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.966
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026

POWER DEMAND

†966. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:
SHRI GODAM NAGESH:
SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SMT. LOVELY ANAND:
SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum power demand recorded in the country during the last three years along with the status of available generation capacity and reserve margin to meet this demand, particularly in Uttar Pradesh including Etah-Kasganj Lok Sabha Constituency, Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha and Telangana;

(b) the measures taken to control and manage power shortages and unscheduled power cuts in various regions during the periods of high demand, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity;

(d) whether any State, particularly Uttar Pradesh has reported frequent supply gaps or load shedding and if so, the details thereof along with the impact on the Etah-Kasganj region;

(e) the measures taken to strengthen grid stability and reserve margins and prevent blackouts;

(f) the technical and administrative reforms made for accurate real-time demand forecasting and enhanced coordination with the States;

(g) the number of villages in the Chatra Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand yet to receive electricity connections as on date and the timeframe set for their electrification; and

(h) the impact of RDSS reforms on AT&C loss reduction?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): 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.

Country has successfully met the all-time maximum demand of 250 GW last year. The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) are given at Annexure-I. The gap between 'Energy Supplied' and 'Energy Requirement' has declined from 0.5% during FY 2022-23 to 'NIL' during the current year. Similarly, the Peak Demand not met has declined from 4.0% during 2022-23 to almost "NIL" during the current year.

The State-wise / UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025) including the States of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Telangana & Odisha is given at Annexure-II. These details indicate that '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. Hence there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.

2. Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity is responsibility of the respective State Government / Distribution Utility. Hence, it is the responsibility of the respective distribution utility to take necessary actions to provide 24x7 reliable and quality power to the consumers. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and making power available to the various States / UTs.

The following steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the country during high demand period: -

(i) Hydro based generation is being scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.

(ii) Planned maintenance of generating units is minimized during period of high demand.

(iii) Steady supply of coal to all the thermal power plants is ensured to prevent fuel shortages.

(iv) Gas-based power plants of NTPC as well as other generators are scheduled during high power demand period.

(v) All the GENCOs including IPPs and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.

(vi) A robust national grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. The capacity of National Grid is being expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand.

(vii) Proactive monitoring of generation projects under construction to facilitate commensurate capacity addition.

(viii) The Electricity market has been reformed by adding the Real Time Market (RTM), Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM), Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM), High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) in Power Exchanges. Also, DEEP Portal (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) for e-Bidding and e-Reverse for procurement of short-term power by DISCOMs was introduced.

3. The Government have taken the following steps to strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity:

I. Generation & 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.

To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 17,360 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 20.01.2026. In addition, 39,545 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 is due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 12,973.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. 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 and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage

II. 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.

III. 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 Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has 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.**

(e) : To strengthen the stability of the national grid and ensure adequate reserve capacity, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the Ancillary Services Regulations, 2022. While maintenance of adequate reserves at the State level within each control area, as stipulated in the Grid Code, remains essential for grid security, the Regulations provide a structured framework for procurement, deployment, and settlement of ancillary services at the regional and national level. These mechanisms, through both administered and market-based approaches, enable effective frequency control, help maintain grid frequency close to 50 Hz, facilitate restoration of frequency within permissible limits, and address transmission congestion, thereby ensuring safe, secure, and reliable operation of the national power system.

As on 31st March 2025, a total of 76 power plants with an installed capacity of 73.3 GW have been successfully wired under Automatic Grid Control (AGC) and are regularly operating round the clock under Secondary Reserve Ancillary Service (SRAS), whenever available.

Reserves under Tertiary Reserve Ancillary Service (TRAS) are procured through power exchanges in Day-Ahead Ancillary Market and Real-Time Ancillary market. TRAS provisions have also been included in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), 2023 implemented from 1st October 2023.

(f) : As per Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) Clause 31.2(a), each State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) is mandated to carry out demand estimation as part of operational planning, after duly factoring in the demand estimation undertaken by the State Transmission Utility (STU) under resource adequacy planning. Accordingly, demand forecasting is carried out across multiple time horizons, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly, to support secure and reliable grid operation.

A structured mechanism has been established for regular data exchange and coordination among SLDCs, RLDCs, and NLDC. RLDCs regularly intimate States within their respective control areas regarding the likely load -generation balance in the day-ahead as well as real-time timeframes.

(g): Government of India has implemented Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural electrification and to strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution networks in rural areas in the country. 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 in the country were electrified under the scheme of DDUGJY out of which 2,583 villages were electrified in Jharkhand including Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.

Govt. of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) in October, 2017 with the objective of providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country. As reported by the States, around 2.86 Cr. households in the country were electrified during the SAUBHAGYA period out of which 17,30,708 households were electrified in Jharkhand including Chatra Parliamentary Constituency.

Further, Government of India in line with its commitment, is further supporting States under the ongoing Scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) for electrification of any left-out households. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 6521.85 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 13,65,139 households in the country including Rs.206.12 Cr. for 40,454 households in Jharkhand.

(h) : The ongoing RDSS scheme aims at bringing down the AT&C losses to pan-India level of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under the Scheme, projects worth Rs. 2.84 lakh crore have been sanctioned. These involve distribution infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore which include replacement of old/frayed conductors, laying Low Tension Aerial Bunched (LT AB) cables, and upgradation/augmentation of Distribution Transformers (DT) / Sub-stations, agriculture feeder segregation etc. The fund release under the scheme has been linked to performance of distribution utilities against various financial parameters, the prominent among them being AT&C losses and ACS-ARR Gap.

Further, Smart metering at consumer, DT and feeder level is one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS, allowing the DISCOMs for measurement of energy flows at all level as well as energy accounting without any human interference. Proper and accurate energy accounting is the key to identification of high loss areas and theft prone areas, whereby, utilities' billing and collection efficiencies improves significantly, thereby reducing the AT&C losses of DISCOMs.

With the collective effort of Centre and States / UTs, at the national level, the AT&C loss of the distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY2021 to 15.04% in FY2025.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 966 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026

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Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025):

Financial Year (FY)	Energy [in Million Unit (MU)]				Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand Not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	2,15,888	2,07,231	8,657	4.0
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	2,43,271	2,39,931	3,340	1.4
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	2,49,856	2,49,854	2	0.0
2025-26 (up to December, 2025)	12,85,913	12,85,553	360	0.0	2,42,773	2,42,493	280	0.1

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 966 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 05.02.2026

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The State-wise/ UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025):

(Figures in MU)

State/ System / Region	April, 2022 - March, 2023				April, 2023 - March, 2024			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,788	1,788	0	0.0	1,789	1,789	0	0.0
Delhi	35,143	35,133	10	0.0	35,501	35,496	5	0.0
Haryana	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
Punjab	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0.0
Rajasthan	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
Uttarakhand	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
Northern Region	4,63,088	4,58,640	4,449	1.0	4,76,852	4,74,946	1,906	0.4
Chhattisgarh	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
Gujarat	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0.0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
Maharashtra	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,018	10,018	0	0.0	10,164	10,164	0	0.0
Goa	4,669	4,669	0	0.0	5,111	5,111	0	0.0
Western Region	4,77,393	4,76,808	586	0.1	5,17,714	5,17,301	413	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
Telangana	77,832	77,799	34	0.0	84,623	84,613	9	0.0
Karnataka	75,688	75,663	26	0.0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
Kerala	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0.0
Puducherry	3,051	3,050	1	0.0	3,456	3,455	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	64	64	0	0.0	64	64	0	0.0
Southern Region	3,71,467	3,70,900	567	0.2	4,19,531	4,19,293	238	0.1
Bihar	39,545	38,762	783	2.0	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
DVC	26,339	26,330	9	0.0	26,560	26,552	8	0.0
Jharkhand	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
Odisha	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
West Bengal	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
Sikkim	587	587	0	0.0	544	543	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	348	348	0	0.12914	386	374	12	3.2
Eastern Region	1,82,791	1,80,888	1,903	1.0	1,92,013	1,90,747	1,266	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0.0
Assam	11,465	11,465	0	0.0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
Manipur	1,014	1,014	0	0.0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
Meghalaya	2,237	2,237	0	0.0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
Mizoram	645	645	0	0.0	684	684	0	0.0
Nagaland	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0.0
Tripura	1,547	1,547	0	0.0	1,691	1,691	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	18,758	18,680	78	0.4	20,022	19,733	289	1.4
All India	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

The State-wise/ UT details of Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to December, 2025)

(Figures in MU)

State/ System / Region	April, 2024 - March, 2025				April, 2025 - December, 2025			
	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Supplied (MU)	Energy not Supplied (MU)	Energy not Supplied (%)	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Supplied (MU)	Energy not Supplied (MU)	Energy not Supplied (%)
Chandigarh	1,952	1,952	0	0.0	1,509	1,509	1	0.0
Delhi	38,255	38,243	12	0.0	31,006	30,999	7	0.0
Haryana	70,149	70,120	30	0.0	55,932	55,867	65	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	13,566	13,526	40	0.3	10,329	10,294	36	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	20,374	20,283	90	0.4	14,874	14,862	12	0.1
Punjab	77,423	77,423	0	0.0	60,827	60,786	41	0.1
Rajasthan	1,13,833	1,13,529	304	0.3	82,763	82,763	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2	1,29,329	1,29,304	26	0.0
Uttarakhand	16,770	16,727	43	0.3	12,630	12,582	49	0.4
Northern Region	5,18,869	5,17,917	952	0.2	4,00,413	4,00,176	236	0.1
Chhattisgarh	43,208	43,180	28	0.1	31,502	31,494	8	0.0
Gujarat	1,51,878	1,51,875	3	0.0	1,17,364	1,17,364	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1,04,445	1,04,312	133	0.1	75,081	75,073	8	0.0
Maharashtra	2,01,816	2,01,757	59	0.0	1,48,848	1,48,839	9	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,852	10,852	0	0.0	8,439	8,439	0	0.0
Goa	5,411	5,411	0	0.0	4,086	4,086	0	0.0
Western Region	5,28,924	5,28,701	223	0.0	3,95,551	3,95,526	25	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	79,028	79,025	3	0.0	59,543	59,537	6	0.0
Telangana	88,262	88,258	4	0.0	61,062	61,055	7	0.0
Karnataka	92,450	92,446	4	0.0	67,547	67,538	9	0.0
Kerala	31,624	31,616	8	0.0	22,949	22,946	2	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1,30,413	1,30,408	5	0.0	99,901	99,892	10	0.0
Puducherry	3,549	3,549	0	0.0	2,691	2,688	3	0.1
Lakshadweep	68	68	0	0.0	54	54	0	0.0
Southern Region	4,25,373	4,25,349	24	0.0	3,13,730	3,13,692	38	0.0
Bihar	44,393	44,217	176	0.4	37,294	37,280	13	0.0
DVC	25,891	25,888	3	0.0	18,595	18,592	3	0.0
Jharkhand	15,203	15,126	77	0.5	11,735	11,731	5	0.0
Odisha	42,882	42,858	24	0.1	34,064	34,059	5	0.0
West Bengal	71,180	71,085	95	0.1	56,878	56,846	32	0.1
Sikkim	574	574	0	0.0	382	382	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	425	413	12	2.9	318	301	17	5.5
Eastern Region	2,00,180	1,99,806	374	0.2	1,58,993	1,58,935	58	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1,050	1,050	0	0.0	909	909	0	0.0
Assam	12,843	12,837	6	0.0	10,973	10,973	1	0.0
Manipur	1,079	1,068	10	0.9	863	861	3	0.3
Meghalaya	2,046	2,046	0	0.0	1,542	1,542	0	0.0
Mizoram	709	709	0	0.0	559	559	0	0.0
Nagaland	938	938	0	0.0	772	772	0	0.0
Tripura	1,939	1,939	0	0.0	1,523	1,523	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	20,613	20,596	16	0.1	17,228	17,224	3	0.0
All India	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	12,85,913	12,85,553	360	0.0

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