

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1616
ANSWERED ON 29.07.2026

PM-KUSUM IN UTTAR PRADESH

1616. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

WILL THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY BE PLEASED TO STATE:

- (a) whether the Government has accorded priority to the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh for implementation of the Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PMKUSUM) particularly Component-C (Feeder Solarisation);
- (b) if so, the details of agricultural feeders sanctioned, solarised and under implementation in the said region;
- (c) the funds allocated and released for these projects during the last five years; and
- (d) the expected impact of feeder solarisation on reliable daytime power supply to agriculture and reduction in the subsidy burden?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY AND POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) The PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme and is being implemented in all states, including the eastern region in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Implementation of the scheme is the responsibility of State Implementing Agencies (SIAs). As reported by SIA, substantial priority is given to eastern region like districts of Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Kaushambi, Bhadohi, Mirzapur and Prayagraj.

(b) Based on the demand raised by the state, total of 3.7 lakh pumps are allocated for solarization under Feeder Level Solarization (FLS) of Component C. As reported by the SIA, total of 2,117 agriculture pumps are solarized under FLS till 30.06.2026.

For the eastern region of the state, 25 agriculture feeders for solarization by installation of 43.3 MW. As on date 3.7 MW has been commissioned.

(c) Under PM KUSUM, the funds are released based on the demand raised by the state, milestones achieved and as per the provisions of scheme guidelines. No funds have been released to Uttar Pradesh under Component C (FLS), till date.

(d) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS) is envisaged to facilitate supply of reliable daytime renewable power to agricultural consumers and reduce dependence on conventional sources of power for meeting agricultural electricity demand. Solarization of agricultural feeders may also enable DISCOMs to reduce the cost of power procurement for agricultural consumption, which, inter alia, could have a corresponding impact on the agricultural electricity subsidy requirement of the State, depending upon factors such as prevailing power purchase costs, tariff and subsidy structure, actual generation from the solarized feeders and their utilization.

Based on the capacity presently allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh under Feeder Level Solarization and the applicable assumptions, the potential savings in agricultural electricity subsidy have been estimated at approximately ₹697 crore. The actual savings may vary depending upon the extent of implementation, generation achieved, power procurement costs and other State-specific factors.
