



EVENT REPORT

Roundtable Discussion

BRIDGING THE RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE IN RELIABLE AND QUALITY POWER SUPPLY

**A Path to Equitable Development
with Focus on Uttar Pradesh**

07 July 2026 | Lucknow

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ABOUT APCO

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INTRODUCTION

India has made significant progress in expanding electricity access and improving the quality and reliability of power supply across rural and urban areas. As the country advances towards its Viksit Bharat@2047 vision, ensuring universal, reliable, affordable, and quality electricity will remain critical for inclusive economic growth and human development. The Draft National Electricity Policy (NEP) 2026 underscores the need for modern infrastructure, effective maintenance, real-time monitoring, and stronger consumer engagement to meet the country's evolving energy needs.

Within this broader national context, Uttar Pradesh (UP) has emerged as an important contributor to India's development journey, supported by improvements in governance, progressive policies, and a more enabling business environment. However, disparities in electricity consumption and service quality between rural and urban areas continue to pose challenges.

Against this backdrop, APCO India, in association with Chintan Research Foundation (CRF), organised a roundtable at the Hotel Dayal Paradise, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, on 07 July 2026 to address these disparities and align the power sector with the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

WELCOME ADDRESS



MR VIPIN CHANDDRA
Associate Director, APCO

Mr Chandra welcomed all participants and discussants to the roundtable. He highlighted the joint initiative undertaken by APCO and Chintan Research Foundation (CRF) to facilitate discussions on improving the quality and reliability of power supply. He noted that a similar roundtable had earlier been organised in New Delhi, focusing on the issue from a national perspective. Building on that discussion, the present roundtable adopts a state-level focus, beginning with Uttar Pradesh, to better understand state-specific challenges and identify practical solutions. India is currently positioned to address this rural-urban divide. He emphasised that the roundtable serves as a platform for bringing together key stakeholders to exchange perspectives, share experiences, and explore collaborative approaches to bridging existing gaps in the reliable, high-quality power supply.

OPENING ADDRESS



DR DEBAJIT PALIT
Centre Head, Climate
Change and Energy
Transition, (CRF)

Dr Palit opened the roundtable by highlighting the significant transformation underway in India's power sector. He noted that India is witnessing rapidly rising electricity demand alongside an accelerating transition towards clean and renewable energy. With renewable energy accounting for an increasing share of installed capacity and, on several days, contributing more than half of electricity generation, India's power sector is entering a critical phase of transition.

Dr. Palit emphasised that the success of this transition would depend significantly on strengthening the electricity distribution sector, which serves as the primary interface between policy and consumers. He underlined that a robust distribution system must ensure not only adequate electricity supply but also reliability, quality of power and effective service delivery by distribution companies (DISCOMs). These elements are closely linked to the financial sustainability of DISCOMs, as reliable and quality electricity supply can improve consumer satisfaction, willingness to pay, revenue collection and, ultimately, the financial health of utilities.

He further highlighted the persistent rural-urban divide in electricity supply. While several urban areas have witnessed improvements in the reliability and quality of electricity, rural areas in many states continue to face challenges related to supply reliability, distribution infrastructure and service delivery. Uttar Pradesh (UP) was selected as the focus of

the discussion due to the state's rapid economic and industrial growth, increasing electricity demand and significant expansion in renewable energy. At the same time, the state continues to experience disparities between rural and urban electricity supply.

Dr. Palit noted that the rapid industrialisation of UP, including the growth of data centres, industrial corridors and other energy-intensive activities, would further increase electricity demand. The key challenge, therefore, is to ensure that the growth of urban and industrial electricity consumption does not come at the expense of reliable and quality electricity supply to rural consumers. He expressed hope that the roundtable would generate practical recommendations that could inform policymakers, regulators and DISCOMs and contribute to efforts aimed at bridging the rural-urban divide in reliable and quality power supply.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS



**MR SURESH KUMAR
AGARWAL**

Former Chairman and
Member, Uttar Pradesh
Electricity Regulatory
Commission (UPERC)

Mr. Agarwal delivered the keynote address and reflected on the transformation of rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh. Recalling the situation in the early 2000s, he noted that rural areas had historically suffered from severe electricity shortages, with supply in some areas limited to only a few hours a day. The situation has changed considerably following large-scale government interventions aimed at expanding electricity access and connecting villages and households across the country. However, Mr. Agarwal emphasised that the focus must now shift from electricity access to reliable, quality and continuous supply. He observed that while significant attention had been given to generation capacity and electricity access, transmission and distribution infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, had not received commensurate attention. As a result, many rural distribution networks are now struggling to meet the changing electricity needs of consumers.

He pointed to several challenges affecting rural electricity reliability, including ageing and inadequate distribution infrastructure, overloaded distribution transformers, insufficient capacity of lines and conductors, unaccounted-for electricity demand, human resource shortages, inadequate inventory, and delays in transformer replacement and repair. He also highlighted the shortage of technical staff in rural distribution divisions, which often results in delays in addressing consumer complaints, particularly during night-time outages.

Mr. Agarwal stressed that rural consumers should be treated at par with urban consumers in terms of service quality. While lower revenue recovery and subsidised tariffs present financial challenges for DISCOMs, rural consumers cannot be overlooked given their large numbers and the growing role of electricity in rural economic and social development. Electricity is increasingly essential for rural enterprises, artisans, healthcare facilities, education and livelihoods. He therefore argued that reliable electricity supply should be viewed not merely as a utility service but as an essential enabler of dignity, economic opportunity and inclusive development.

He concluded by emphasising the need for DISCOMs to systematically identify distribution constraints through data analysis, transformer and feeder monitoring, and consumer complaint tracking. He also highlighted the importance of research organisations and expert institutions in generating micro-level evidence and policy recommendations that can support utilities and governments in addressing persistent rural electricity challenges.



RELEASE OF POLICY BRIEF

At the inaugural session, the keynote speaker and panellists unveiled a Policy Brief authored by Mr Vipin Chanddra and Mr Abhinav Khansili from APCO, Dr Debajit Palit and Mr Mandar Suhasrao Joshi from CRF and Dr Gaurav Bhatiani power sector expert, titled 'Bridging the Rural-Urban Divide in Reliable and Quality Power Supply: A Path to Equitable Development'



MODERATED DISCUSSION

The moderated discussion, chaired by Dr Debajit Palit, brought together experts from the regulatory, utility, academic, consumer, industry and policy communities. The discussion broadly centred on the need to move beyond electricity access and focus on the reliability, quality, affordability and service delivery of electricity, particularly in rural areas.

The discussants include, Mr Vikas Chandra Agarwal, Former Director (Distribution), UPERC, Mr Piush Garg, Former Director (Operations), UPPTCL, Prof. Anoop Singh, Founder, Centre for Energy Regulation (CER) and Energy Analytics Lab (EAL), IIT Kanpur, Ms Rashmi Singh, Programme Lead (Lucknow), Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), Mr Avadesh Kumar Verma, Chairman, UP Rajya Vidyut Upbhokta Parishad, Mr Keshav Mathur, President (Lucknow Unit), Laghu Udyog Bharti, Prof D. Tripathi Rao, Professor of Economics, IIM Lucknow

Summary of Discussion

Rural electricity supply is shifting from an access challenge to a reliability challenge

The participants observed that India has made substantial progress in expanding electricity access and household connections. However, the next phase of the electricity transition must focus on ensuring that connections translate into reliable, affordable and quality electricity supply. The discussion highlighted that official supply figures measured at substations may not always reflect the experience of consumers. The weakest links in the distribution chain, particularly 11 kV feeders, distribution transformers and the last-mile network, can result in significant differences between the electricity supplied to a feeder and the electricity actually received by households and businesses.

Distribution infrastructure needs significant strengthening

Inadequate and ageing rural distribution infrastructure emerged as one of the most important barriers to reliable supply. Several participants noted that much of the rural distribution infrastructure was designed when household electricity consumption was considerably lower. Rising incomes, changing lifestyles and the increasing use of appliances such as air conditioners and other electrical equipment have significantly increased rural electricity demand. As a result, distribution transformers and feeders are increasingly overloaded, leading to frequent failures and prolonged outages. Participants emphasised the need for systematic assessment of feeder loading, transformer capacity and network requirements based on actual and projected demand rather than historical sanctioned loads.

Infrastructure, human resource and inventory must be addressed together

The discussion identified three major areas requiring attention: infrastructure, human resource and inventory. Even where infrastructure is available, shortages of technical personnel, inadequate field teams and insufficient stocks of spare equipment can significantly delay restoration of supply. The geographical spread of rural areas further increases the challenge. A limited number of technical staff often have to cover large areas, resulting in longer response times to faults and consumer complaints. Participants therefore called for greater investments in rural field-level human resource, technical skills and inventory management.

Improving quality of supply can strengthen DISCOM finances

An important theme of the discussion was the relationship between service quality and the financial sustainability of DISCOMs. Participants argued that financial indicators such as revenue gaps and payment collection should not be viewed in isolation from the quality of electricity supply. Reliable and quality electricity can increase consumers' willingness to pay and improve revenue collection. Therefore, improving the quality and reliability of supply should be considered a core component of DISCOM financial reforms rather than treating financial sustainability only as a matter of tariff or subsidy management.

Digitalisation and smart meters should support reliability, not only revenue collection

The participants discussed the potential of digital technologies and smart metering to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and overall performance of the electricity distribution sector. While smart meters are often viewed primarily as tools for improving billing efficiency and revenue recovery, the discussion highlighted their broader potential in enabling data-driven decision-making. The data generated through smart meters can help utilities identify outages, monitor voltage quality, understand electricity demand patterns, and strengthen network planning and management. The participants also emphasised that the focus should extend beyond household-level smart metering to include the deployment of smart meters at feeders and distribution transformers, which can provide utilities with greater visibility of network performance. There was a call for DISCOMs to make greater use of available digital data to improve reliability and quality of supply. At the same time, participants stressed the importance of transparency, consumer trust and effective grievance redressal mechanisms when implementing digitalisation initiatives.

Governance and accountability are critical

The discussion highlighted that the rural-urban electricity divide is not solely an infrastructure issue but also a governance challenge. Participants pointed to the need for stronger local institutional capacity, clearer accountability and greater transparency in service delivery. The experience of Kerala was discussed as an example of how empowered local institutions and technical personnel can contribute to better delivery of essential services. Participants also emphasised the need for performance-linked incentives and accountability mechanisms for officials responsible for distribution service delivery.



Renewable energy, storage and decentralised solutions can support rural supply

The increasing penetration of renewable energy was seen as an opportunity to address some of the challenges faced by rural consumers. Solar-based solutions and battery storage could provide reliable electricity to consumers who are unable to access dependable grid supply, particularly in remote locations or in cases where consumers face disconnection due to payment difficulties. The discussion also highlighted the growing importance of energy storage and smarter grids as renewable energy penetration increases. Storage systems at suitable substations and greater integration of distributed renewable energy could potentially improve supply reliability and help manage peak demand.

Electricity demand is changing with economic development

Participants noted that rural electricity demand is no longer limited to basic household lighting and appliances. Electricity is increasingly required for rural enterprises, MSMEs, agricultural activities, healthcare, education and local industries. The expansion of rural industries and the development of programmes such as the One District One Product initiative further underline the importance of reliable electricity for rural economic development. The Gujarat experience was discussed as an example of how electricity-sector reforms, agricultural reforms and industrial development can be integrated into a broader strategy for economic transformation.



Future electricity planning must respond to changing demand patterns

The discussion also highlighted the need to move away from conventional long-term capacity planning towards more flexible approaches that account for changing demand profiles. With electricity demand becoming increasingly peak-oriented, procurement and planning frameworks should consider flexibility, storage and short-duration requirements rather than relying exclusively on long-term capacity commitments. The increasing demand from industries, data centres and other energy-intensive sectors in Uttar Pradesh further reinforces the need for better demand forecasting and distribution planning to ensure that growing urban and industrial demand does not widen the rural-urban divide.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

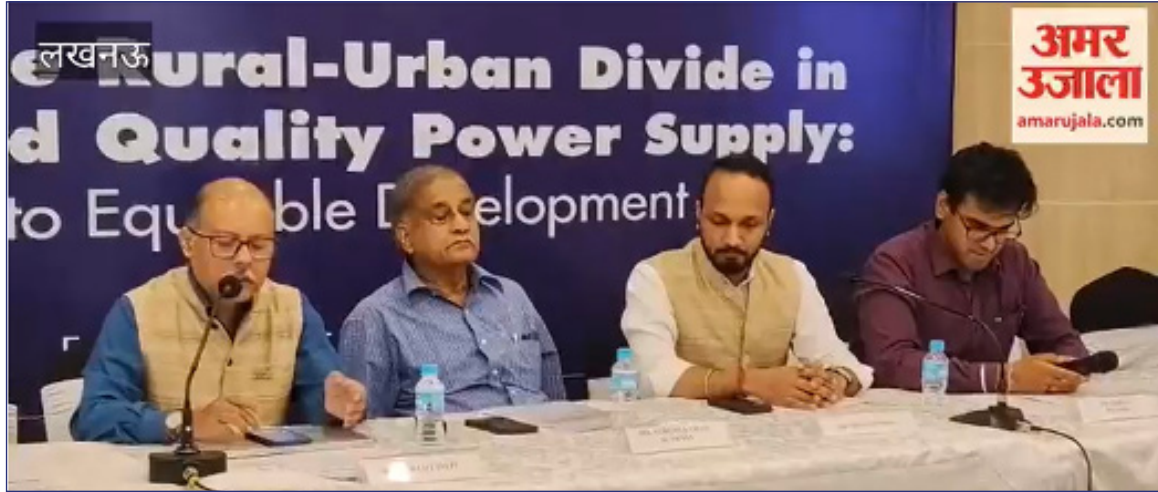
- The focus of electricity policy must shift from access to reliable, affordable and quality supply. Household connections alone are no longer sufficient indicators of electricity-sector progress.
- The rural-urban divide is increasingly a distribution-sector challenge. Strengthening last-mile infrastructure, 11 kV feeders and distribution transformers is critical to improving rural reliability.
- Rural distribution networks must be upgraded based on actual and future demand. Infrastructure designed for historically low consumption is increasingly inadequate as rural incomes and electricity use grow.
- Infrastructure, human resource and inventory must be strengthened simultaneously. Reliable supply requires adequate network capacity, skilled field personnel and readily available spare equipment.
- Quality and reliability of supply are closely linked to DISCOM financial sustainability. Improving service quality can enhance consumer willingness to pay, revenue collection and overall utility performance.
- Smart meters and digitalisation should be used for more than revenue recovery. Their data should support outage management, network planning, voltage monitoring and improvement of quality of supply.
- Stronger local governance and accountability mechanisms are required. Performance-linked incentives, transparent reporting and effective grievance redressal can improve service delivery in rural areas.
- Decentralised renewable energy and battery storage can complement grid supply. These solutions can help address reliability gaps and provide electricity services to vulnerable and underserved consumers.
- Electricity planning must account for changing demand patterns. The growth of rural enterprises, MSMEs, data centres and industrial activity requires more dynamic and flexible distribution planning.
- The rural electricity agenda must be integrated with broader economic development. Reliable power is essential not only for household welfare but also for rural livelihoods, healthcare, education, artisans, MSMEs and inclusive economic growth.
- Uttar Pradesh requires a balanced approach to its rapidly growing electricity demand. The state's industrialisation and emerging energy-intensive sectors should be accompanied by parallel investments in rural distribution infrastructure to ensure equitable access to reliable and quality power.
- The ultimate objective should be to bridge the rural-urban divide in both electricity supply and service delivery. Achieving this will require coordinated action by the state government, regulators, DISCOMs, local institutions, consumers and other stakeholders.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In his concluding remarks, Mr Abhinav Khansili, Project Consultant, APCO thanked all the discussants, participants, moderators, and media personnel for joining the discussion and contributing to the successful deliberations. He expressed his appreciation for their valuable insights and active participation in the roundtable.



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New Delhi, July 7 (IANS) Reliable [electricity](#) supply is not merely about powering lights and fans but is closely linked to dignity, livelihoods and equitable development, former Uttar Pradesh [Electricity](#) Regulatory Commission (UPERC) Chairman Suresh Kumar Agarwal said on Tuesday, while stressing the need for structural reforms to improve the quality of [power supply](#) in rural areas.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपर्याप्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर भरोसेमंद बिजली सप्लाई में बाधा

ग्रामीण फीडर की निगरानी जैसी समस्याओं को दूर करना जरूरी

लखनऊ। उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेगुलेटरी कमीशन के पूर्व चेयरमैन और सदस्य सुरेश कुमार अग्रवाल ने कहा बिजली की सप्लाई सिर्फ लाइट और फंखे के लिए नहीं है, यह सम्मान, प्रतिष्ठा और आजीविका का मामला है। उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले सुधारों ने बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता और देश भर में बिजली पहुंचाने के काम के जरिए बिजली तक पहुंच को बढ़ाई है, लेकिन भरोसेमंद सप्लाई और सर्विस की क्वालिटी खासकर ग्रामीण इलाकों में अभी भी बड़ी

रिसर्च फाउंडेशन के सहयोग से आयोजित कार्यक्रम में ब्यक्त की। इस अवसर पर एपको के एसोसिएट डायरेक्टर विपिन चंद्र ने भारत की बिजली पहुंचाने की यात्रा पर बात करते हुए सीआरएफ के सेंटर फॉर क्लाइमेट चेंज एंड एनर्जी ट्रांजिशन के सेंटर हेड डॉ. देबाजीत पालित ने कहा कि हालांकि भारत ने बिजली तक पहुंच बढ़ाने में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है, लेकिन सुधारों के अगले चरण में भरोसेमंद, अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली और उपभोक्ता केंद्रित

कड़ी बना हुआ है। कार्यक्रम में एक पॉलिसी ग्रीफ जारी किया, जिसका शीर्षक था भरोसेमंद और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई में ग्रामीण, शहरी अंतर को कम करना, समान विकास का एक रास्ता। कार्यक्रम में विकास चंद्र अग्रवाल पूर्व निदेशक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन, पीयूष गर्ग पूर्व निदेशक ऑपरेशन्स, प्रो. अनूप सिंह, सुश्री राशि सिंह, अवधेश कुमार वर्मा, केशव माधुर व प्रो. डी. त्रिपाठी राव ने कहा कि अपर्याप्त डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर

उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए 'समान विकास का रास्ता' विषय पर उच्च-स्तरीय पॉलिसी राउंडटेबल

लखनऊ। लखनऊ में APCO और विपिन सिरच फाउंडेशन के सहयोग से आयोजित राउंडटेबल 'भरोसेमंद और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को कम करना: उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए समान विकास का रास्ता' में मुख्य भाषण दोहरे उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेगुलेटरी कमीशन के पूर्व चेयरमैन और सदस्य श्री सुरेश कुमार अग्रवाल ने कहा, 'बिजली की सप्लाई सिर्फ लाइट और फंखे के लिए नहीं है, यह सम्मान, प्रतिष्ठा और आजीविका का मामला है।' उन्होंने आगे कहा कि पिछले सुधारों ने बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता और देश भर में बिजली पहुंचाने के काम के जरिए बिजली तक पहुंच को बढ़ाई है, लेकिन भरोसेमंद सप्लाई और सर्विस की क्वालिटी,



एसोसिएट डायरेक्टर श्री विपिन चंद्र ने कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने वाले लोगों और चर्चा करने वालों का स्वागत किया। अपने शुरूआती भाषण में भारत की बिजली पहुंचाने की यात्रा पर बात करते हुए, CRF के सेंटर फॉर क्लाइमेट चेंज एंड एनर्जी ट्रांजिशन के सेंटर हेड डॉ. देबाजीत पालित ने कहा कि हालांकि भारत ने बिजली तक पहुंच बढ़ाने में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है, लेकिन सुधारों के अगले चरण में भरोसेमंद, अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली और उपभोक्ता-केंद्रित

जिसके लिए जवाब भरोसेमंदता और आर्थिक स्थिरता की जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश, जहाँ मौसम तेजी से बदल रहा है, तेजी से औद्योगिकरण हो रहा है, PM सूर्य पर योजना चल रही है और ग्रामीण-शहरी असमानताएँ बनी हुई हैं, तत्काल संरचनात्मक सुधारों के जरिए समान और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय रास्ता पता चलता है। उद्घाटन सत्र में मुख्य वक्ता और फैलिटी के APCO और CRF के

‘भरोसेमंद और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को कम करना: उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए समान विकास का रास्ता’ विषय पर उच्च-स्तरीय पॉलिसी राउंडटेबल

लखनऊ। लखनऊ में APCO और चिंतन रिसर्च फाउंडेशन (CRF) के सहयोग से आयोजित राउंडटेबल - ‘भरोसेमंद और अच्छी क्वालिटी



वाली बिजली सप्लाई में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को कम करना: उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए समान विकास का रास्ता’ - में मुख्य भाषण देते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेगुलेटरी कमीशन (UPERC) के पूर्व चेयरमैन और सदस्य श्री सुरेश कुमार अग्रवाल ने कहा, ‘बिजली की सप्लाई सिर्फ लाइट और पंखे के लिए नहीं है, यह सम्मान, प्रतिष्ठा और आजीविका का मामला है।’ उन्होंने आगे कहा कि पिछले सुधारों ने बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता और देश भर में बिजली पहुँचाने के काम के जरिए बिजली तक पहुँच तो बढ़ाई है, लेकिन भरोसेमंद सप्लाई और सर्विस की क्वालिटी, खासकर ग्रामीण इलाकों में, अभी भी बड़ी चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं। नेटवर्क की कमियाँ, स्टाफ की कमी, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्लानिंग और ग्रामीण फीडर की निगरानी जैसी समस्याओं को दूर करना जरूरी है। अपने स्वागत भाषण में, APCO के एसोसिएट डायरेक्टर श्री विपिन चंद्र ने कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने वाले लोगों और चर्चा करने वालों

ग्रामीण-शहरी बिजली अंतर कम करने को संरचनात्मक सुधारों पर जोर

लखनऊ (जनसंदेश टाइम्स)। भरोसेमंद और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बिजली आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित कर ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को कम करने के उद्देश्य से लखनऊ में एपीसीओ और चिंतन रिसर्च फाउंडेशन (सीआरएफ) के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में उच्चस्तरीय पॉलिसी राउंडटेबल का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम का विषय था- भरोसेमंद और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को कम करना: उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए समान विकास का रास्ता। मुख्य वक्ता एवं उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत नियामक आयोग (यूपीईआरसी) के पूर्व चेयरमैन सुरेश कुमार अग्रवाल ने कहा कि बिजली केवल रोशनी का साधन नहीं, बल्कि सम्मान, आजीविका और विकास का आधार है। उन्होंने कहा कि बिजली की पहुँच बढ़ी है, लेकिन विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता, नेटवर्क, स्टाफ और वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार की आवश्यकता बनी हुई है। सीआरएफ के सेंटर फॉर क्लाइमेट चेंज एंड एनर्जी ट्रांजिशन के प्रमुख डॉ. देबाजीत पालित ने कहा कि अब सुधारों का अगला चरण उपभोक्ता-केंद्रित, भरोसेमंद और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बिजली आपूर्ति पर केंद्रित होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में बढ़ती बिजली मांग, औद्योगीकरण और पीएम सूर्य घर योजना के मद्देनजर वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना समय की जरूरत है। इस अवसर पर एपीसीओ और सीआरएफ द्वारा तैयार नीति-पत्र का भी विमोचन किया गया। गोलमेज चर्चा में विशेषज्ञों ने बिजली के वितरण, सप्लाई, क्वालिटी, समानता और ग्रामीण

भरोसेमंद और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को कम करना- उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए समान विकास का रास्ता विषय पर उच्च-स्तरीय पॉलिसी राउंडटेबल

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क्वालिटी, खासकर ग्रामीण इलाकों में, अभी भी बड़ी चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं। नेटवर्क की कमियाँ, स्टाफ की कमी, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्लानिंग और ग्रामीण फीडर की निगरानी जैसी समस्याओं

CRF के सेंटर फॉर क्लाइमेट चेंज एंड एनर्जी ट्रांजिशन के सेंटर हेड डॉ. देबाजीत पालित ने कहा कि हालाँकि भारत ने बिजली तक पहुँच बढ़ाने में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है लेकिन संधारों

है, तेजी से औद्योगीकरण हो रहा है, PM सूर्य घर योजना चल रही है और ग्रामीण-शहरी असमानताएँ बनी हुई हैं, तत्काल संरचनात्मक सुधारों के जरिए समान और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण पेश करता है। उद्घाटन सत्र में, मुख्य वक्ता और पैनलिस्टों ने APCO और CRF के शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा तैयार की गई एक पॉलिसी ब्रीफ जारी की, जिसका शीर्षक था भरोसेमंद और अच्छी



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Reliable, Consumer-Centric Quality Power Supply Key to Bridging Rural-Urban Divide in Uttar Pradesh: Experts

Reliable, Consumer-Centric Quality Power Supply Key to Bridging Rural-Urban Divide in Uttar Pradesh: Experts

July 9, 2026 by Staff, DigiTIMES.



Reliable Rural Power key to Equitable Development: Former UPERC Chairman

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LUCKNOW: “Electricity supply is not just for light and fan it is a matter of dignity, honour and livelihood”, Mr Suresh Kumar Agarwal, Former Chairman and Member, Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC), expressed in his keynote address



in rural areas, continue to remain major challenges. Addressing network constraints, staffing shortages must focus on reliable, quality, and consumer-centric power supply. The electricity sector is at a critical

News Desk Jagran July 8, 2026 11:05 pm No Comments

Feedback

“भरोसेमंद और अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली बिजली सप्लाई में ग्रामीण-शहरी अंतर को कम करना: उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए समान विकास का रास्ता” विषय पर उच्च-स्तरीय पॉलिसी राउंडटेबल



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High-level Policy Roundtable on “Bridging the Rural-Urban Divide in Reliable and Quality Power Supply: A Path to Equitable Development with Focus on Uttar Pradesh”

July 8, 2026 | 10:55 pm

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