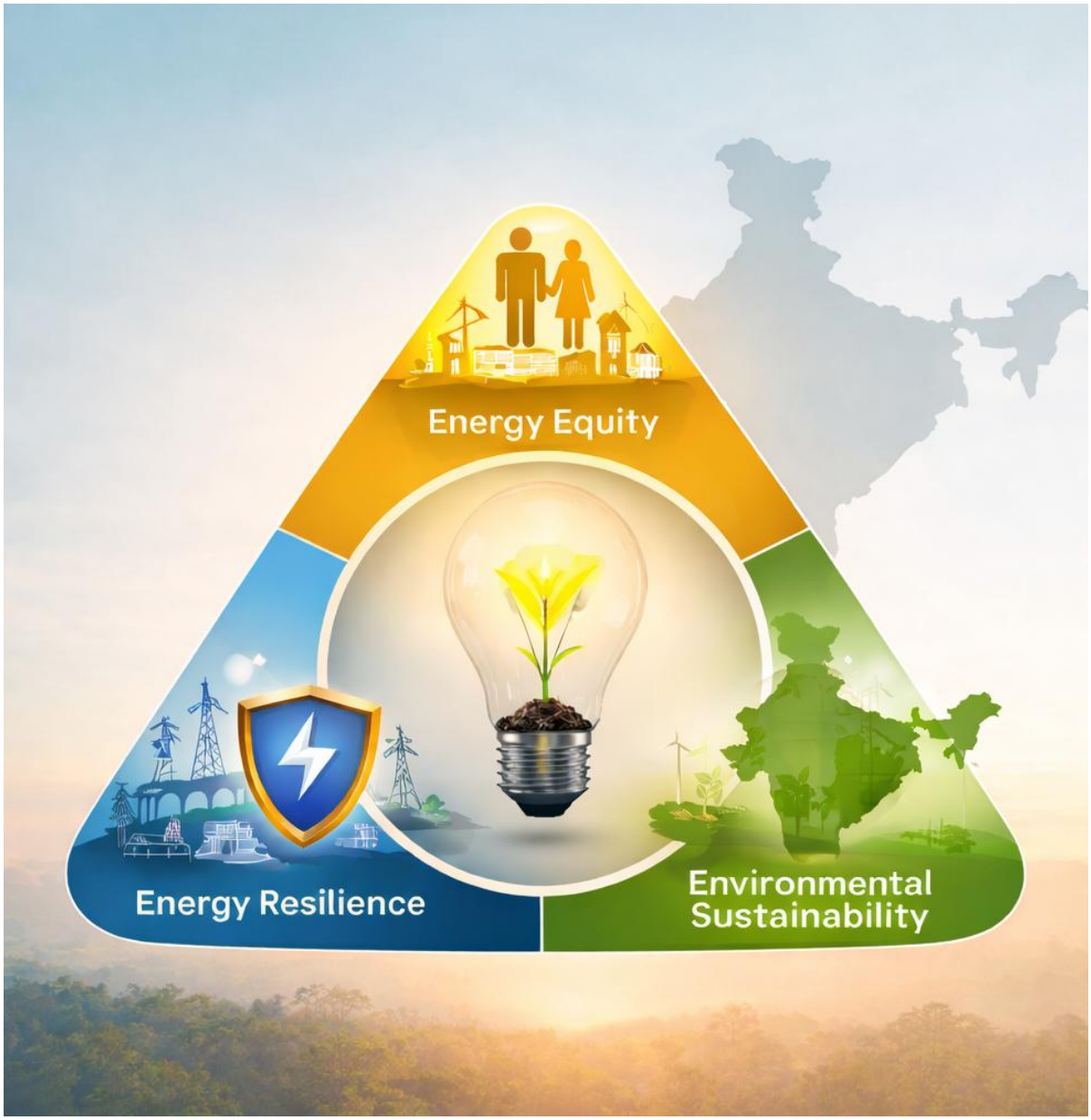
WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL
INDIA

NATIONAL ENERGY TRILEMMA INDEX 2025



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MARCH 2026

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About Us

WEC India (formerly known as World Energy Council – Indian Member Committee) is a country member of World Energy Council (WEC), a global and inclusive body (estd.1923) to promote sustainable supply and use of energy. WEC engagements cover wide-ranging aspects of the global energy sector. WEC India is one of the earliest country members of World Energy Council, having joined the Council in 1924.

WEC India functions under the patronage of Ministry of Power and with the support of Ministries in the energy sector and leading organisations in the sector. Leading energy sector organisations, associations, Institutions, government bodies, and regulators in the country are its members.

Reconstituted in May 1999 by the Ministry of Power, has the Hon'ble Union Minister of Power as the Patron, Secretary (Ministry of Power) as the Chairman, and CMD of NTPC as Secretary General. WEC India functions under the patronage of the Ministry of Power and with the support of Ministries of Coal, New & Renewable Energy, Petroleum & Natural Gas, External Affairs, and the Department of Atomic Energy. The body is registered as a non-profit organisation under the Societies Registration Act 1860. As envisioned during reconstitution, to truly represent the sector, the governance structure and membership are representative of the energy sector in India.

WEC India has strived to continuously realign its engagements with changes in the energy sector, now the energy transition, and the long-term goal of Net Zero.

The vision "to be the foremost energy think-tank and voice of the sector" takes cognisance of the potential and unique positioning of the body. The strategic review exercise on WEC India carried out by a high-powered Committee in 2015-16 re-emphasised the need and relevance of the body, and the recommendations of the Committee, as approved by the Ministry of Power, guide the work programs of WEC India. Policy Research& Analysis remains the key mandate of WEC India.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
ABR	Average Billing Rate
ACS	Average Cost of Supply
AQI	Air Quality Index
ARR	Average Revenue Realized
AT&C Loss	Aggregate Technical and Commercial loss
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CBG	Compressed Bio-Gas
CCTS	Carbon Credit Trading Scheme
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
Cr.	Crores
DISCOM	Distribution Company (Electricity)
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
EBP	Ethanol Blending Petrol
EMCI	Energy Mix Concentration Index
EV	Electric Vehicle
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FY	Financial Year
gCO_2	Grams of Carbon Dioxide
GOV.	Government
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GW	Giga Watt
HH	Households

Abbreviation	Full Form
HHI	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
INR	Indian Rupees
kWh	Kilo-Watt Hour
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MINS	Minutes
MoP	Ministry of Power
MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MToE	Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent
MU	Million Units
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NETI	National Energy Trilemma Index
NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India Aayog
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NZ	Net Zero
O_3	Ozone
PAT	Profit After Tax
PFC	Power Finance Corporation
PLI	Production Linked Incentive
PM	Particulate Matter
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
PPAC	Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell
RE	Renewable Energy
RS	Rupees
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

Abbreviation	Full Form
SEEI	State Energy Efficiency Index
SHANTI	Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
USD	United States Dollar
UT	Union Territory
VGF	Viability Gap Funding
WEC	World Energy Council
w.r.t	With respect to

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years, India has achieved a significant milestone in the areas of energy resilience and renewable capacity expansion by surpassing 250 GW in renewable energy capacity including large hydro, reflecting its steadfast commitment to sustainable energy expansion.

India is well-positioned to effectively balance its climate change targets with meeting the growing energy demands of its expanding economy. To propel its clean energy revolution, India is concentrating on renewable energy and green hydrogen. By 2030, installing 500 GW of renewable energy capacity is the government's target.

Achieving these ambitious goals nationally requires coordinated and sustained efforts at the sub-national level, where States and Union Territories (UTs) play a critical role in implementation and execution. In this context, an outcome-based framework was developed i.e. "National Energy Trilemma Index" in 2020 to evaluate states' progress in the energy sector.

The outcome-based framework adapted in this report draws from the World Energy Council's global Energy Trilemma Index, which has been annually published since 2010. The World Energy Council's definition of the Index is based on three core dimensions, including Energy Security, Energy Equity, and Environmental Sustainability of Energy Systems, with an additional aspect of Country Context. These dimensions capture the complex trade-offs involved in building a balanced, secure, affordable, and sustainable energy system. India was ranked 74th in the World Energy Trilemma Index 2024.

In the National Energy Trilemma Index (NETI), the performance of States and UTs is assessed on Energy Resilience (Energy Security), Energy Equity, and Environmental Sustainability dimensions. Balancing these three goals constitutes a 'Trilemma' and balanced systems enable prosperity and competitiveness. Additionally, the States/UTs are scored on the dimension of state context, which evaluates States/UTs on their economic growth, logistics, ability to deliver on investments, and sustainable development goal parameters.

Each dimension in the National Energy Trilemma Index is an aggregation of various indicators, which in turn is an aggregation of several sub-indicators. The dimensions are broken down into a total of 10 indicators and 31 sub-indicators, on which the performance of each state and UT is scored. The set of indicators selected provides a deeper understanding of an issue or dimension and helps develop a clear picture of the whole system, including its interlinkages and trade-offs.

The performance of 28 States and 8 UTs has been showcased in this report. Out of the States, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Goa have scored the highest, while among UTs, Andaman & Nicobar, Jammu & Kashmir, and Chandigarh have secured the highest cumulative scores over dimensions.

This index can be a useful tool for states/ UTs to benchmark their progress relative to their performance compared to their peers and identify priority areas and gaps for their policy decisions.

1. INTRODUCTION

India's energy sector plays a significant role in driving economic growth, industrial development, and social progress. As India is one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world, the country is witnessing a steady rise in energy demand, making it imperative to ensure reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy systems. At the same time, India is navigating a critical transition towards cleaner energy sources, with a strong emphasis on renewable energy expansion, decarbonisation, and energy independence under the vision of "**Energy Atmanirbharta"**. The country has already made significant progress, with non-fossil fuel capacity exceeding 250 GW.

India is on the track to achieve its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets. India has shown a proactive and all-encompassing attitude in tackling climate change.

India is taking efforts for a balance between combating climate change and fulfilling the growing energy demands of its rapidly expanding economy. The Union Budget 2025-26 marks a significant step forward in India's long-term energy transition, with initiatives in nuclear energy.

In recent years, the Government of India has introduced several policy initiatives to support this transition, including investments in renewable energy, PLI Scheme for batteries, VGF funding to promote BESS, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Act (SHANTI Act), Ujjwala (PMUY) Connections, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) Obligation and transmission infrastructure. Reforms in power markets and financial restructuring of distribution companies have further strengthened the sector.

In 2020, the World Energy Council, India, drafted its 1st edition of the "National Energy Trilemma Index" to assess advancements and sub-national performance in the energy sector.

The National Energy Trilemma Index assesses the performance of States and UTs across three core dimensions, with an additional State context that supports all three dimensions:

Energy Resilience (Energy Security): Reflects the ability of an energy system to anticipate, prepare for, absorb, adapt to, and rapidly recover from significant disruptions, or "shocks," while minimising interruptions to energy supply.

Energy Equity: Reflects the ability to provide universal access to affordable, fairly priced, and abundant energy for domestic and commercial use.

Environmental Sustainability: Reflects the transition of a State/UT's energy system towards mitigating and avoiding potential environmental harm and climate change impacts.

State Context: Reflect the ability to assess State/UTs' governance, logistics, ability to deliver on investments, and innovation parameters.

Each State or UT performance is graded based on these four dimensions, which are further subdivided into 10 indicators and 31 sub-indicators. This multidimensional approach enables a holistic understanding of how energy systems perform across regions and how effectively they respond to evolving challenges.

The primary objective of the National Energy Trilemma Index 2025 is to offer a data-driven and comparative assessment of energy performance across States and UTs, highlight best practices, and support evidence-based policymaking. By enabling benchmarking and fostering healthy competition among regions, the index serves as a strategic tool to accelerate India's transition towards a resilient, equitable, and sustainable energy future.

According to the evaluations, the following States/UTs rank highest on the National Energy Trilemma Index in terms of overall performance:

Table 1: Top performers on National Energy Trilemma Index 2025

Top 5 PERFORMERS

States/ UTs with the highest overall scores

Rank	Score 2025	State	Key Performing Dimensions
1	74.47	Tamil Nadu	Energy Equity, Energy Resilience
2	73.18	Maharashtra	Energy Equity, Energy Resilience
3	72.91	Gujarat	Energy Equity, Energy Resilience
4	72.80	Karnataka	Energy Equity, Environmental Sustainability
5	71.41	Goa	Energy Equity, Environmental Sustainability

Rank	Score 2025	Union Territory	Key Performing Dimensions
1	77.22	Andaman & Nicobar	Energy Equity, Environmental Sustainability
2	75.07	Jammu & Kashmir	Energy Resilience, Energy Equity
3	68.41	Chandigarh	Energy Equity, Energy Resilience

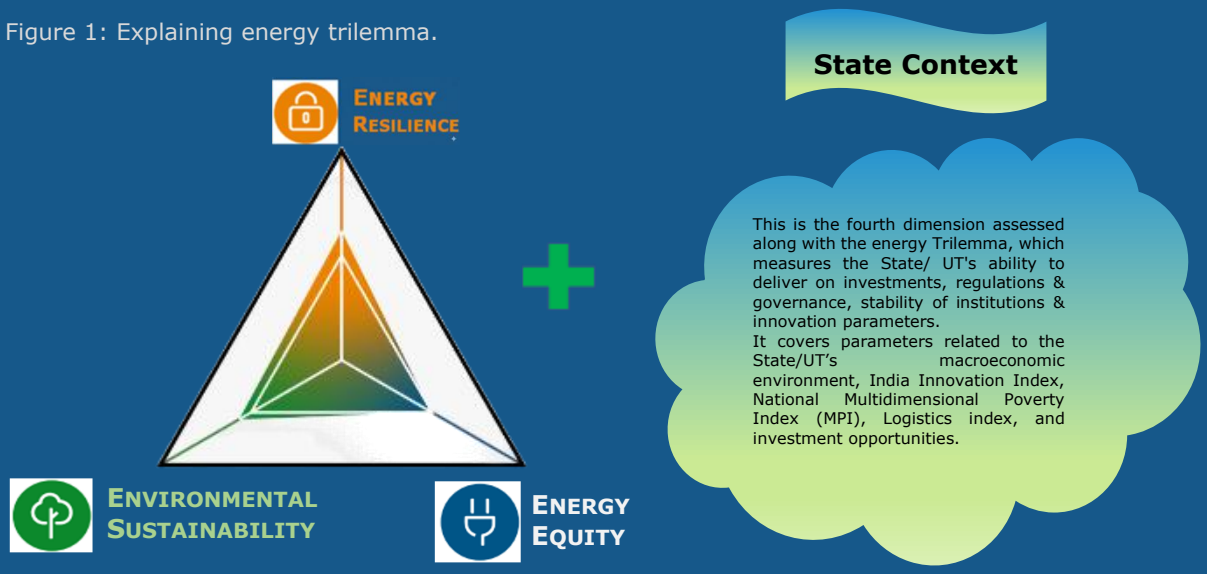
2. National Energy Trilemma Index Methodology

2.1 What is the Energy Trilemma

The framework adopted in this report draws on the World Energy Council's Energy Trilemma Index, which has been annually published since 2010, and the World Economic Forum's Energy Transition Index which has published the Energy Transition Index.

The National Energy Trilemma Index's definition of energy trilemma is based on three core dimensions: Energy Resilience, Energy Equity, and Environmental Sustainability of Energy Systems. Balancing these three dimensions constitutes a 'Trilemma' and balanced systems enable prosperity and competitiveness. A fourth dimension – State context is also added to the study.

Figure 1: Explaining energy trilemma.



Energy Resilience

Measures:

Ability to anticipate, prepare for, absorb, adapt to, and rapidly recover from significant disruptions. Withstand and respond to system shocks.

Covers:

- Diversity and management energy sources
- Reliability and resilience of energy infrastructure

Energy Equity

Measures:

Ability to provide access to reliable, affordable and abundant energy for domestic/ commercial use

Covers:

- Access to electricity and clean fuels
- Affordability of energy
- Performance of utilities

Environmental Sustainability

Measures:

Ability to mitigate and avoid environmental degradation and climate change impacts

Covers:

- Energy Efficiency
- Distribution, decarbonization and air quality

2.2 INDICATORS AND WEIGHTAGES

Each dimension in the National Energy Trilemma Index is an aggregation of various indicators, which in turn are the aggregation of several sub-indicators, as follows:

Table 2: Number of indicators and sub-indicators

Dimension	Energy Resilience	Energy Equity	Environmental Sustainability	State Context	=	4 Dimensions
Indicators	2	2	3	3	=	10 indicators
Sub-indicators	10	7	8	6	=	31 sub-indicators

The selected indicators offer a comprehensive understanding of each dimension, highlighting interlinkages and trade-offs within the energy system. Each indicator category is composed of a set of carefully selected sub-indicators that are highly relevant to the Energy Trilemma, and which meet the following criteria:

Coverage	Sub-indicators should be critical to the Index's methodology and should cover majority of relevant States/UTs.
Comparability	Data for sub-indicator scores can be derived from unique and comprehensive sources, preferably a single source per sub-indicator as far as practical, to ensure comparability between States/UTs.
Relevance	Sub-indicators should provide insight into State's/UT's situations in the context of the dimension/ indicator.
Distinctiveness	Each sub-indicator should focus on a different aspect of the issue being explored and avoids overlaps or redundancy with other sub-indicators.
Robustness	Sub-indicator data are available from reputable sources with the most current information available at sufficient coverage.
Balance	Sub-indicators within each dimension (and dimensions across the Index) exhibit coverage of different issues.

Each of the core dimensions (Energy Resilience, Energy Equity, and Environmental Sustainability) has been given equal priority and weightage (30% each). And the fourth dimension, State Context, has been given 10% of weightage.

The sub-indicators selected for this report are widely used as a tool for communicating energy issues to policymakers, stakeholders, and the public. Each sub-indicators are assigned a weightage for the aggregation of a State/UT's scores.

In the following sub-burst diagram, the innermost circle depicts the four dimensions assessed in this report, the middle circle depicts various indicators under each dimension, and the outermost circle depicts the sub-indicators under each indicator. The width of each cell indicates its weightage.

Figure 2: All dimensions, indicators and sub-indicators

List of indicators and sub-indicators, under each dimension, used in the National Energy Trilemma Index 2025 are as follows:

Table 3: List of all indicators and sub-indicators

Energy Resilience - 30%

Indicator	Sub - Indicator	Weightage (%)
Energy Diversity & Supply Position	1. Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	4
	2. RE Potential (MToE)	3
	3. Per Capita Consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	2
	4. Fossil Fuel Reserve (MToE)	2
	5. Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	5
Energy System Viability	6. PAT/Revenue	2
	7. AT & C Losses (in %)	2
	8. ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	2
	9. Pipeline Network Intensity	3
	10. Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	5

Energy Equity – 30%

Indicators	Sub - Indicators	Weightage (%)
Affordability	1. Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	3
	2. ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	5
	3. LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	5
	4. Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	5
	5. Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	5
Social & Regulatory Justice	6. LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	3
	7. GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	4

Environmental Sustainability – 30%

Indicators	Sub – Indicators	Weightage (%)
Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency	1. Energy Efficiency Score	3
	2. Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	4
	3. Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	4
	4. Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	3
Decarbonisation	5. % of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	5
	6. Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	5
Mobility Transition	7. EV Readiness Index	3
	8. EBP %	3

State Context – 10%

Indicators	Sub - Indicators	Weightage (%)
Macroeconomic Environment	1. Growth rate of GSDP	2
	2. FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	1
Regulations, Institutions & Governance	3. Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	2
	4. SDG Index (Score)	1
Stability for Investment & Innovation	5. Logistics Index (Index Scores)	2
	6. Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	2

2.3 Changes in NETI 2025 Version

Certain dimensions, indicators, and sub-indicators have been updated, replaced, and renamed from the previous edition of this report (National Energy Trilemma Index 2024) to improve our sub-indicators for comparing states on better grounds, as follows:

Table 4: Changes made from the 4th edition

1. Changes in Dimension

Dimension in 2024	Dimension in 2025	Rationale for Change
Energy Security	**Energy Resilience**	Based on feedback from the Ministry of Power (MoP), the framework has transitioned from **Energy Security** to **Energy Resilience** to better reflect the evolving needs of India's energy system in the face of growing demand, climate variability, and technological transition. The national and state-level assessment now focuses on evaluating the country's overall **energy resilience and adequacy**, enabling a more dynamic representation of how energy systems perform under both normal and stressed conditions. Energy Resilience is defined as the ability of an energy system to anticipate, prepare for, absorb, adapt to, and rapidly recover from significant disruptions or shocks, while minimising interruptions to energy supply. This shift ensures that the assessment captures not only supply availability but also system flexibility, diversification, infrastructure robustness, and institutional preparedness, thereby providing a more comprehensive view of India's energy system strength across states and at the national level.

2. Changes in Indicator

Dimension in 2025	Indicator in 2024	Indicator in 2025	Rationale for change
Energy Resilience	Electricity Diversity and Power Supply Position	Energy Diversity & Supply Position	The term was revised to broaden the assessment from a power-sector-focused view to a whole energy system perspective, capturing diversity and adequacy across all energy sources to better reflect overall energy resilience.
Energy Resilience	Viability of Energy/Electricity Systems in the State	Energy System Viability	The term was streamlined to create a more concise and holistic measure of overall energy system performance, covering financial, operational, and infrastructure viability across the entire energy ecosystem rather than focusing separately on energy and electricity systems.
Energy Equity	-	Social & Regulatory Justice	This indicator was added to capture the role of fair regulations, inclusive policies, and equitable institutional frameworks in ensuring that all consumer groups have just and affordable access to energy services.

Dimension in 2025	Indicator in 2024	Indicator in 2025	Rationale for change
Energy Equity	Performance of Utilities	-	This indicator was omitted to avoid overlap with system viability and operational efficiency metrics, ensuring that the Energy Equity dimension remains focused on consumer access, affordability, and fairness.
Environmental Sustainability	Energy Resource Productivity	-	This indicator was omitted to reduce overlap with efficiency and emissions-related metrics, ensuring the Environmental Sustainability dimension remains focused on direct environmental impact and decarbonisation outcomes.
Environmental Sustainability	Emissions and Pollution	-	This indicator was omitted to avoid duplication with more granular emissions and environmental impact metrics, ensuring the Environmental Sustainability dimension remains streamlined and outcome-focused.
Environmental Sustainability	-	Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency	This indicator was added to capture the effectiveness of clean energy deployment alongside system efficiency improvements, ensuring a stronger focus on low-carbon transition and resource optimisation outcomes.
Environmental Sustainability	-	Mobility Transition	This indicator was added to reflect the growing role of low-carbon transport adoption in reducing overall energy sector emissions and supporting economy-wide environmental sustainability goals.

3. Changes in sub-indicator of Energy Resilience

S. No.	Sub-indicator in 2024 edition	Sub-indicator in 2025 edition	Rationale for change
1	RE Potential (estimated in GW)	RE Potential (MToE)	This shows the energy availability from different sources of RE forms.
2	Contracted generating capacity of Electricity (Growth Rate in %)	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted generating capacity of electricity	Integrating per capita consumption with contracted capacity provides a normalised, person-centric view of energy security and the true scalability of a nation's electrical resilience.
3	Electricity consumption per capita (in kWh)		
4	-	Fossil Fuel Reserve (MToE)	This indicator is included as fossil fuel reserves reflect the availability of strategic energy resources that can support supply continuity and provide a buffer during external supply shocks or market disruptions, thereby strengthening system resilience.
5	-	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	This indicator is included as per capita petroleum consumption reflects the accessibility and continuity of critical transport and industrial fuels, indicating the state's ability to maintain essential energy services during supply or system disruptions.

S. No.	Sub-indicator in 2024 edition	Sub-indicator in 2025 edition	Rationale for change
6	-	PAT/Revenue	This indicator is included as PAT/Revenue reflects the financial health and operational sustainability of DISCOMs, which is critical for ensuring continuous power supply, maintaining infrastructure, and enhancing the system's ability to withstand and recover from disruptions.
7	Availability of Oil & Gas pipeline in state	Pipeline Network Intensity	This indicator has been refined to pipeline network intensity to better capture the robustness, redundancy, and reach of fuel transport infrastructure, which directly strengthens the state's ability to ensure an uninterrupted energy supply during disruptions.
8	Number of petrol & gas station / Area of State	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	By transitioning these metrics to a per capita basis, the focus shifts from raw infrastructure growth to human-centric resilience, ensuring energy resilience and resource accessibility are measured by their direct impact on the individual citizen.
9	Share of RE in Contracted Capacity (%)	-	Relocating this indicator to Environmental Sustainability accurately reflects its role as a core driver of decarbonisation and a primary metric for our transition to a net-zero energy future.
10	Electricity not supplied (Deficit) in %	-	This indicator has been omitted as electricity deficit primarily measures routine supply adequacy rather than the power system's capacity to withstand, adapt to, and rapidly recover from disruptions, which is the core focus of energy resilience.
11	Average Hours of Supply-Agriculture (Mins/day)	-	This indicator has been omitted as agriculture supply hours reflect sector-specific service delivery rather than the overall system's capacity to withstand, adapt to, and recover from energy disruptions, which is the primary focus of energy resilience.
12	Contracted Capacity / Peak Demand	-	This indicator has been omitted as contracted capacity to peak demand primarily reflects planning adequacy and procurement levels rather than the system's operational flexibility and ability to withstand and recover from disruptions, which are core to energy resilience.

4. Changes in sub-indicator of Energy Equity

S. No.	Sub-indicator in 2024 edition	Sub-indicator in 2025 edition	Rationale for change
1	Cross Subsidisation (Industrial ABR/ ACS)	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	This indicator has been refined to include both commercial and industrial ABR relative to ACS to better capture the total cross-subsidy burden from high-paying consumer segments, providing a more comprehensive assessment of energy equity.
2	ACS	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	This indicator has been refined to ACS relative to per capita income to better

S. No.	Sub-indicator in 2024 edition	Sub-indicator in 2025 edition	Rationale for change
			capture the actual affordability burden on consumers, providing a more realistic assessment of energy equity across different income levels.
3	-	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	This indicator is included as government expenditure on energy relative to total revenue reflects the state's fiscal commitment to supporting affordable energy access, subsidies, and welfare schemes, which directly influence energy equity outcomes for consumers.
4	Access to Electricity %	-	Not updating since 2019 due to most states having achieved 100% electrification.
5	Overdues/ Cost of Power	-	This indicator has been omitted to avoid duplication, as financial stress from overdue is already captured within the PAT/Revenue metric, ensuring a more streamlined and non-redundant assessment of energy equity.
6	Payables for Power Purchase (Days)	-	This indicator has been omitted as power purchase payables primarily reflect DISCOM financial operations and liquidity management, which are indirectly captured through broader financial performance metrics and do not directly represent consumer-level energy affordability or equity.
7	Tariff Subsidy Billed / Total Revenue	-	This indicator has been omitted as subsidy dependence is indirectly reflected through cross-subsidisation and affordability metrics, making it redundant for directly assessing consumer-level energy equity outcomes.
8	PAT/Revenue	-	Shifted into Resilience

5. Changes in sub-indicator of Environmental Sustainability

S. No.	Sub-indicator in 2024 edition	Sub-indicator in 2025 edition	Rationale for change
1	-	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	RE contracted capacity relative to total capacity measures clean energy integration, reflecting decarbonisation progress, reduced fossil dependence, and transition towards a low-carbon, environmentally sustainable power system.
2	Power Emissions Intensity (gco2_per_kWh)	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	This indicator has been refined to per capita power emissions intensity to better reflect the carbon footprint at an individual consumption level, enabling a more people-centric assessment of environmental sustainability.
3	-	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	Waste-to-energy contribution reflects circular resource utilisation, landfill diversion, and renewable generation from waste, supporting emission reduction and strengthening environmental sustainability.

S. No.	Sub-indicator in 2024 edition	Sub-indicator in 2025 edition	Rationale for change
4	Air Quality Index	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	The Air Quality Index (AQI) provides a comprehensive measure of air pollution levels by aggregating data from key pollutants such as particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and ozone (O_3). Lower AQI values signify cleaner air and a healthier environment, while higher values indicate increased pollution and associated health risks.
5	Number of EV Charging Stations	EV Readiness Index	These indicators have been merged into the EV Readiness Index to provide a holistic assessment of the EV ecosystem, capturing infrastructure availability, vehicle adoption, policy support, and financing readiness within a single comprehensive sustainability metric.
6	EV Penetration over diesel and petrol vehicles (%)		
7	-	EBP %	This indicator is included as the ethanol blending percentage reflects progress in reducing fossil fuel dependence in the transport sector, directly supporting emission reduction and carbon neutrality goals.
8	Performance of Clean Energy (Contracted Capacity/Potential) in %	-	This indicator has been omitted as clean energy performance is already assessed through total contracted capacity metrics, making this ratio redundant for evaluating environmental sustainability outcomes.
9	Power intensity (kWh/GDP in 1000 INR)-Data	-	This indicator has been omitted as energy intensity aspects are already captured within the AQI index, avoiding duplication in assessing environmental sustainability performance.
10	CO2 saved from LED Bulbs per 1000 population (in tonnes)	-	This indicator has been omitted as it shows limited year-on-year variation and does not significantly enhance the dynamic assessment of environmental sustainability performance.

6. Changes in sub-indicator of State Context

S. No.	Sub-indicator in 2024 edition	Sub-indicator in 2025 edition	Rationale for change
1.	State Rating on Start-up Index	-	Data is not updating
2.	Innovation Score (as per India Innovation Index)	-	Data is not updating
3.	State with RE policy	-	This indicator has been omitted as renewable energy policy presence is indirectly reflected through actual deployment, capacity addition, and clean energy performance metrics, making it less impactful for outcome-based state context assessment.

7. Changes in Weightage

Dimensions	Weightage in 2024	Weightage in 2025	Rationale for change
Energy Resilience	25	30	To balance the energy trilemma
Energy Equity	25	30	
Environmental Sustainability	25	30	
State Context	10	10	

2.4 Methodology for scoring of States and UTs

All States/ UTs are scored on each sub-indicator, as per the following methodology:

STEP 1 - Data collection, verification and validation

- Collection of publicly available information from the reports/ websites/ data portals of Ministries, Government Nodal Agencies, Regulatory Commissions, and Energy Development agencies.

STEP 2 – Data re-scaling and normalisation

- **Data Re-scaling:** The data of various States/ UTs are compared amongst each other using a normalisation approach (as discussed in the next para). To allow for normalisation, all data points are first converted into a positive scale by adding the absolute value of the most negative data for a sub-indicator, to all its data points.

- **Data normalisation:** Normalisation is a scaling technique in which values (rescaled, if required) are converted into a range between 0 and 1. As each sub-indicator may have different measurement units, normalisation is done to make data from various sub-indicators comparable. Otherwise, a variable that has relatively less variance but is measured on a larger scale as compared to other variables may appear to have much greater variation than it actually does. The formula used for normalisation is as follows:

$$X' = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

Where,

X' is the normalised data

X is the data of State/UT that is to be normalised

X_{max} and X_{min} are the maximum and the minimum values of the sub-indicator, across States/ UTs, respectively

The normalisation technique works as follows:

- When the value of X is the minimum value in the column, the numerator will be 0, and hence X' will be 0
- On the other hand, when the value of X is the maximum value in the column, the numerator is equal to the denominator and thus the value of X' will be 1
- If the value of X is between the minimum and the maximum value, then the value of X' will be between 0 and 1

The data of States and UTs are evaluated separately, i.e. data of a State is compared against other States only, while Data of a UT is compared against other UTs only.

- **Adjustment for inverse indicators:** For some of the parameters, a lower score indicates a better performance. For instance, AT&C loss, Average Cost of Supply, etc. For such parameters, the normalised scores are inverted by subtracting them from 1.

STEP 3 – Scoring and ranking

- **Calculation of sub-indicator scores:** Normalised and adjusted data of each State/UT is multiplied by their corresponding weightage, to calculate score of each State/UT on each sub-indicator.

- **Aggregation of dimension and indicator scores:** For each State/UT, the scores obtained for individual sub-indicators for each state/UT are aggregated into scores, first for each indicator and then across each dimension.

- **Ranking:** The ranking of states is determined by sorting the scores from highest to lowest – highest score gets rank 1, second highest score gets rank 2 and so on. States and UTs are ranked separately.

Electricity Contracted Capacity

The sub-indicator of 'Electricity Contracted Capacity' for a State/ UT is measured using Energy Mix Concentration Index (EMCI). EMCI is derived from Herfindahl–Hirschman index (HHI), which is commonly applied to measure market concentration analysis. The formula used for EMCI Index is as follows:

$$= \left(\left(\left(\frac{-a}{x+y}\right) * LN\left(\frac{a}{x+y}\right)\right) + \left(\left(\frac{-b}{x+y}\right) * LN\left(\frac{b}{x+y}\right)\right) + \left(\left(\frac{-c}{x+y}\right) * LN\left(\frac{c}{x+y}\right)\right) + \left(\left(\frac{-d}{x+y}\right) * LN\left(\frac{d}{x+y}\right)\right) + \cdots + n\right) \Big/ LN(n)$$

Where *a, b, c, d* represent the share of the electricity from different sources, 'n' represents the no. of electricity sources and 'x+y' is the total installed capacity. Smaller values of the index indicate less diversification, with 0 being the least diversified and 1 being the most diversified.

STEP 4 – Categorisation

Category	Classification Title	Performance Characteristics
A	Leading Performers	States achieving high composite scores (top performance band) across all three Trilemma dimensions, demonstrating balanced energy systems.
B	Emerging Performers	States demonstrating moderate to strong performance but with structural gaps in one or two pillars of the Trilemma.
C	Aspirational	States with lower composite scores reflect systemic vulnerabilities across multiple Trilemma dimensions.

3. Energy Trilemma Index Results

3.1 Overall Scores, Ranking, And Category

Scores/ Ranks/ Category obtained by State/UTs on National Energy Trilemma Index 2025 are as follows:

Table 5: Overall scores, ranks, and categories obtained by States/ UTs

State	Score 2025	Rank	Category
Tamil Nadu	74.47	1	A
Maharashtra	73.18	2	A
Gujarat	72.91	3	A
Karnataka	72.80	4	A
Goa	71.41	5	A
Andhra Pradesh	70.01	6	A
Kerala	68.85	7	A
Sikkim	68.61	8	A
Telangana	67.87	9	A
Arunachal Pradesh	66.27	10	A
Himachal Pradesh	66.11	11	A
Uttarakhand	65.91	12	A
Mizoram	64.28	13	B
Haryana	63.90	14	B
Rajasthan	63.00	15	B
Punjab	62.83	16	B
Assam	59.76	17	B
Odisha	59.25	18	B
Madhya Pradesh	57.41	19	B
West Bengal	57.26	20	B
Meghalaya	55.28	21	B
Nagaland	54.53	22	C
Chhattisgarh	52.97	23	C
Manipur	52.00	24	C
Uttar Pradesh	51.19	25	C
Tripura	50.91	26	C
Jharkhand	41.59	27	C
Bihar	33.33	28	C
Union Territories	**Score 2025**	**Rank**	**Category**
Andaman & Nicobar	77.22	1	A
Jammu & Kashmir	75.07	2	A
Chandigarh	68.41	3	A
Lakshadweep	65.59	4	A
Ladakh	62.47	5	A
Puducherry	61.54	6	B
DNH-DD	57.49	7	B
Delhi	42.51	8	C

Note: Category - A (65 and above), Category - B (65-55), Category - C (less than 55)

PERFORMANCE OF NORTHEAST REGION OF INDIA

The Northeast region of India is ranked separately in NETI 2025 due to its unique characteristics and challenges. The region's mountainous and forested terrain creates logistical and infrastructure difficulties, while frequent natural disasters like landslides, earthquakes, and heavy monsoons impact development differently, compared to other Indian states. Connectivity issues, both physical and digital, further exacerbate economic challenges. The Northeast region of India holds immense potential in the energy sector. They are blessed with abundant renewable energy resources with about 150 GW of RE potential, particularly in solar and small hydro, which can play a significant role in sustainable development.

By recognising and addressing these unique aspects, the region can achieve balanced and sustainable growth, contributing to the nation's overall development.

The Northeast region of Indian state's overall scores, ranks, and categories are as follows:

Table 6: Overall scores, ranks, and categories obtained by northeast region of Indian state's

State	Score 2025	Rank	Category
Sikkim	68.61	1	A
Arunachal Pradesh	66.27	2	A
Mizoram	64.28	3	B
Assam	59.76	4	B
Meghalaya	55.28	5	B
Nagaland	54.53	6	C
Manipur	52.00	7	C
Tripura	50.91	8	C

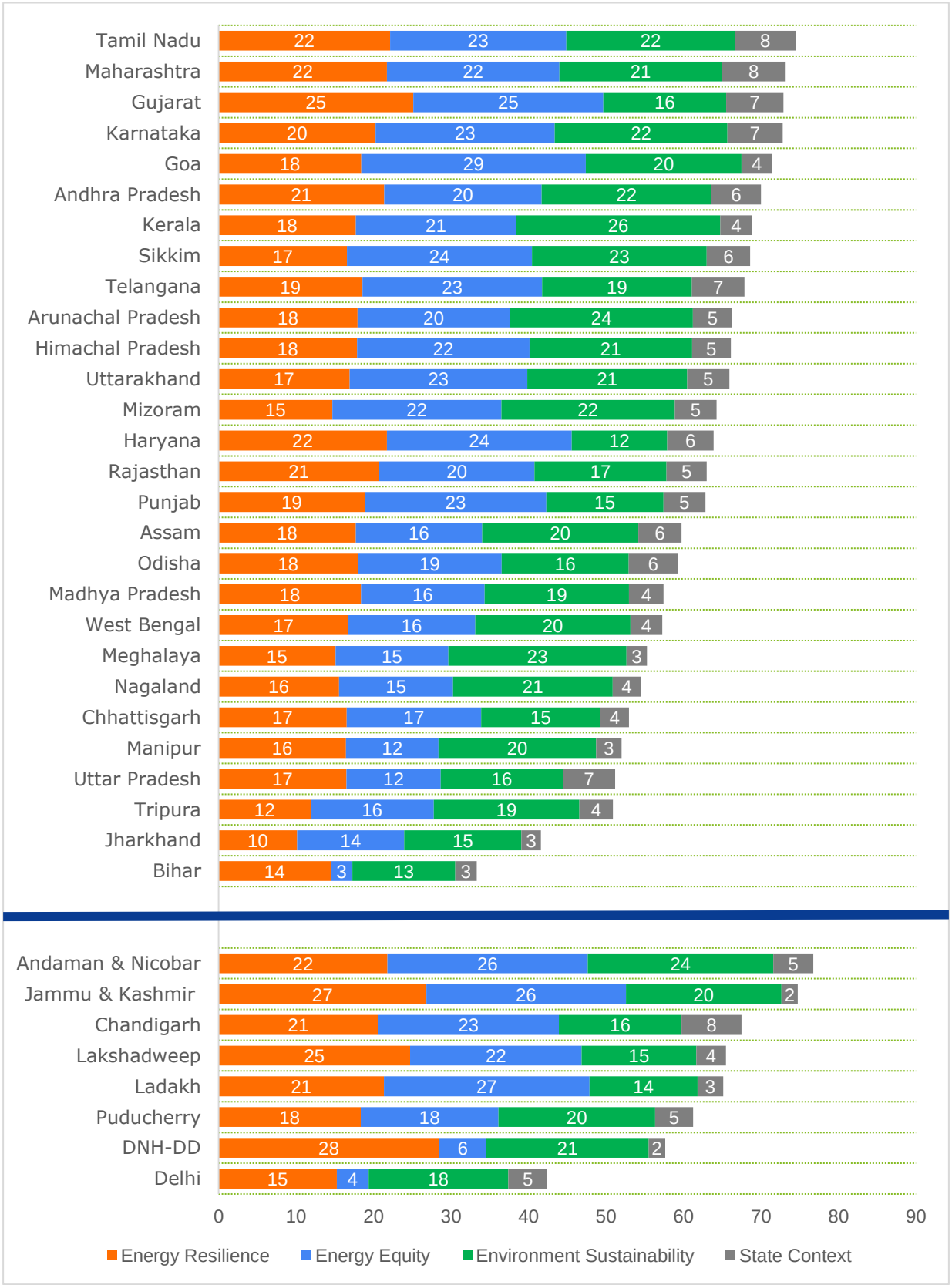
Note: Category - A (65 and above), Category - B (65-55), Category - C (less than 55)

Sikkim continues to demonstrate a highly balanced profile, driven by strong hydro utilisation, diversified contracted capacity, low per capita power emissions, and robust forest cover. Arunachal Pradesh is also adopting the best renewable energy performance and extensive forest resources, though infrastructure depth remains limited. Mizoram maintains solid environmental and affordability indicators but faces constraints in transmission and infrastructure intensity. Assam stands out for relatively stronger system viability, fossil fuel reserves, and pipeline connectivity, supported by a diversified energy mix, although further improvements in clean energy performance could enhance its sustainability position.

Meghalaya leverages strong forest cover and favourable air quality, but requires deeper clean energy integration and infrastructure strengthening to improve overall resilience. Nagaland and Manipur exhibit environmental strengths but continue to struggle with energy access, system viability, affordability pressures, and institutional capacity. Tripura has moderate clean energy adoption and is improving EV readiness; however, infrastructure expansion and connectivity gaps limit its resilience performance.

The overall performance of the States/ UTs in descending order of the Rankings, with dimension-wise scores on National Energy Trilemma Index 5th edition (2025), is as follows:

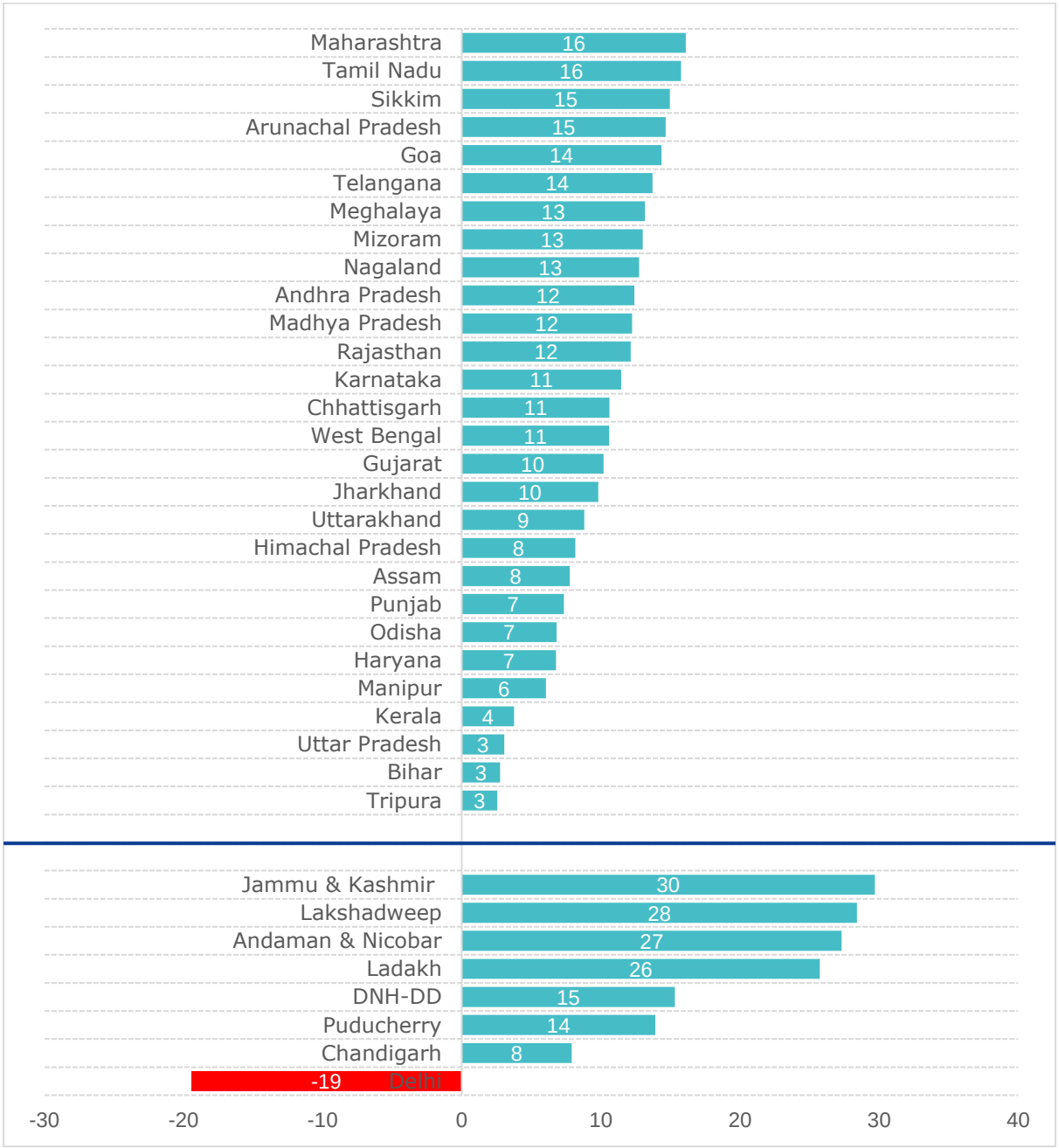
Figure 3: Overall scores, dimensions-wise obtained by States/ UTs



Comparison with previous editions of the National Energy Trilemma Index

Comparison of the state-wise scores of the NETI from the previous 4th edition to the 5th edition (2025) is only for checking status. It is observed that some states have maintained better scores over others in the 5th edition of the NETI. Further, the bar graph shows the change in state-wise scores of NETI from the 4th edition (2024) to the 5th edition (2025).

Figure 4: Comparison with previous editions of the National Energy Trilemma Index



The following table presents a snapshot of key contributors to the scores of top 5 states on NETI 5th edition (2025) scores:

Table 6: Snapshot of top 5 States

State	Tamil Nadu Rank: 1 | Score: 74.47	Maharashtra Rank: 2 | Score: 73.18	Gujarat Rank: 3 | Score: 72.91	Karnataka Rank: 4 | Score: 72.80	Goa Rank: 5 | Score: 71.41
Energy Resilience	Rank: 2 | Score: 22.14 • **EMCI:** Highest in India • **AT&C loss (11.39 %)** is less than the National Average • Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations: Highest in India	Rank: 3 | Score: 21.73 • **Pipeline Network strength:** 1767 KM • **ACS-ARR Gap:** -1.38 Rs. /Unit • **RE Potential:** 248 GW	Rank: 1 | Score: 25.13 • **AT&C loss (9.12 %)** is less than the National Average • **RE potential:** 220 GW • **PAT/Revenue:** Among the top (0.05)	Rank: 7 | Score: 20.26 • **AT&C Loss:** 12.01% • **Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations:** Among the Highest in India • **RE potential:** 205.6 GW	Rank: 10 | Score: 18.41 • **AT&C Loss:** 8.3 % lowest • **Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations:** among the toppest • **RE potential:** 1 GW
Energy Equity	Rank: 9 | Score: 22.72 • **Gov. Expenditure on energy:** 7 % of total revenue • **LPG price per capita:** Moderate (4.83)	Rank: 11 | Score: 22.26 • **LPG price per capita:** Moderate (5.22) • **Diesel price per capita:** 0.55 • **Petrol price per capita:** 0.63	Rank: 2 | Score: 24.53 • **LPG price per capita:** very low (4.83) • **Diesel price per capita:** 0.50 • **Petrol price per capita:** 0.52	Rank: 7 | Score:23.12 • **LPG price per capita:** low – 4.60 • **Diesel & petrol price per capita:** low 0.49 and 0.55 • **Gov. Expenditure on energy:** 9 % of total revenue	Rank: 1 | Score:28.99 • **LPG price per capita:** low – 2.94 • **Diesel & petrol price per capita:** lowest 0.33 and 0.30 • **Gov. Expenditure on energy:** 15 % of total revenue
Environmental Sustainability	Rank: 8 | Score: 21.79 • **Energy Efficiency Score:** Among the highest in the country • **Ev readiness –** Topped in the state	Rank:10 | Score:20.94 • **Energy Efficiency Score:** Among the highest in the country • **Waste to Energy Contribution (MU):** 90	Rank: 22 | Score:15.84 • **Ev readiness –** Topped in the state • **RE penetration in total contracted installed capacity:** 59.5 %	Rank: 6 | Score: 22.30 • **Ev readiness –** Topped in the state • **RE Energy Efficiency Score:** Among the Highest in the country	Rank: 15 | Score:20.09 • **Forest and tree Cover:** 68.17 % • **Power Emission intensity:** Low
State Context	Rank: 2 | Score: 7.82 • **Logistics Index:** Topped in the state • **MPI:** very low, which is good for TN	Rank: 1 | Score: 8.25 • **FDI Equity inflow:** Highest 164875 USD billion Cr • **Logistics Index:** Among the top in the state	Rank: 3 | Score:7.41 • **Logistics Index:** Among the top in the state • **FDI equity inflow:** 47947.23 USD billion Cr.	Rank: 4 | Score: 7.12 • **Logistics Index:** Among the top in the state • **FDI equity inflow:** 56029.97 USD billion Cr.	Rank: 13 | Score: 12.78 • **MPI:** low, which is good • **SDG Index:** among the highest

3.2 Performance across dimensions

Energy Resilience

The Energy Resilience dimension highlights the importance of a strong energy system to make the most of energy resources while diversifying and decarbonising energy systems. It assesses the extent to which a State/ UT's energy system is resilient, accessible, flexible and diversified.

Table 7: Top performers in Energy Resilience dimension

Top 5 PERFORMERS

States with the highest overall scores

Rank	State	Key Performing Sub-Indicators
1	Gujarat	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap) Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations
2	Tamil Nadu	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index) RE Potential (Mtoe)
3	Maharashtra	Pipeline Network Intensity Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)
4	Haryana	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products PAT/Revenue
5	Andhra Pradesh	Pipeline Network Intensity Per Capita Consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity

Top 3 PERFORMERS

UTs with the highest overall scores

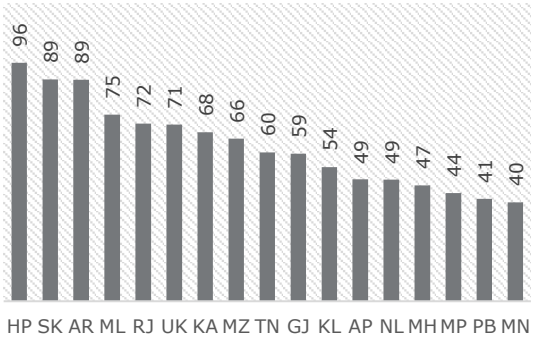
Rank	UT's	Key Performing Sub-Indicators
1	DNH-DD	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap) Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products
2	Jammu & Kashmir	RE Potential (Mtoe) Pipeline Network Intensity
3	Lakshadweep	AT&C Losses Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)

Energy Diversity and Supply Position

Parameters in Energy Diversity and Supply Position play a pivotal role in showcasing the State/ UT's transition towards renewable energy targets in 2030. This indicator has 5 sub-indicators focusing on diversification in the power sector, Energy Reserve, and Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products in the states/UTs.

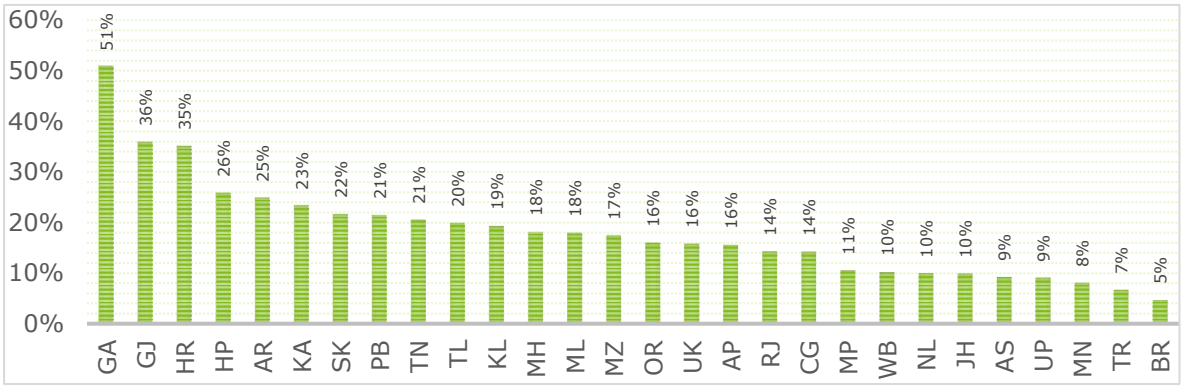
RE-rich states like Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand have more than 70% share of Renewable Energy in their total contracted capacity.

Figure 5: RE share in contracted capacity (%)



Source: CEA Installed allocation capacity report (July-25)

Figure 6: Per capita domestic consumption of petroleum products (%)

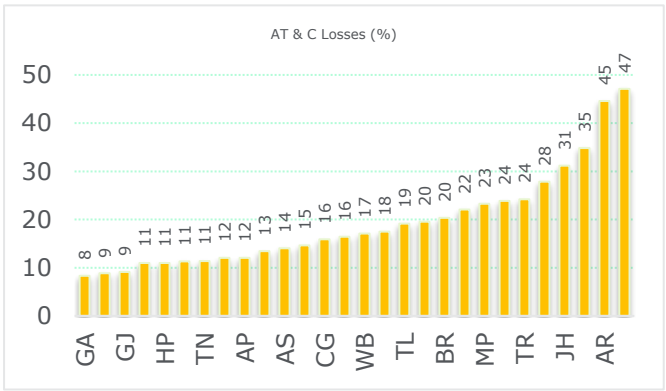


Source: PPAC & MoPNG

Per capita domestic consumption of petroleum products shows significant variation across Indian states, reflecting differences in economic activity, transport demand, and mobility access. States like Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh have more than 25 % consumption, reflecting the highest economic and mobility activity within the states.

Energy System Viability

Figure 7: AT&C Losses (%)



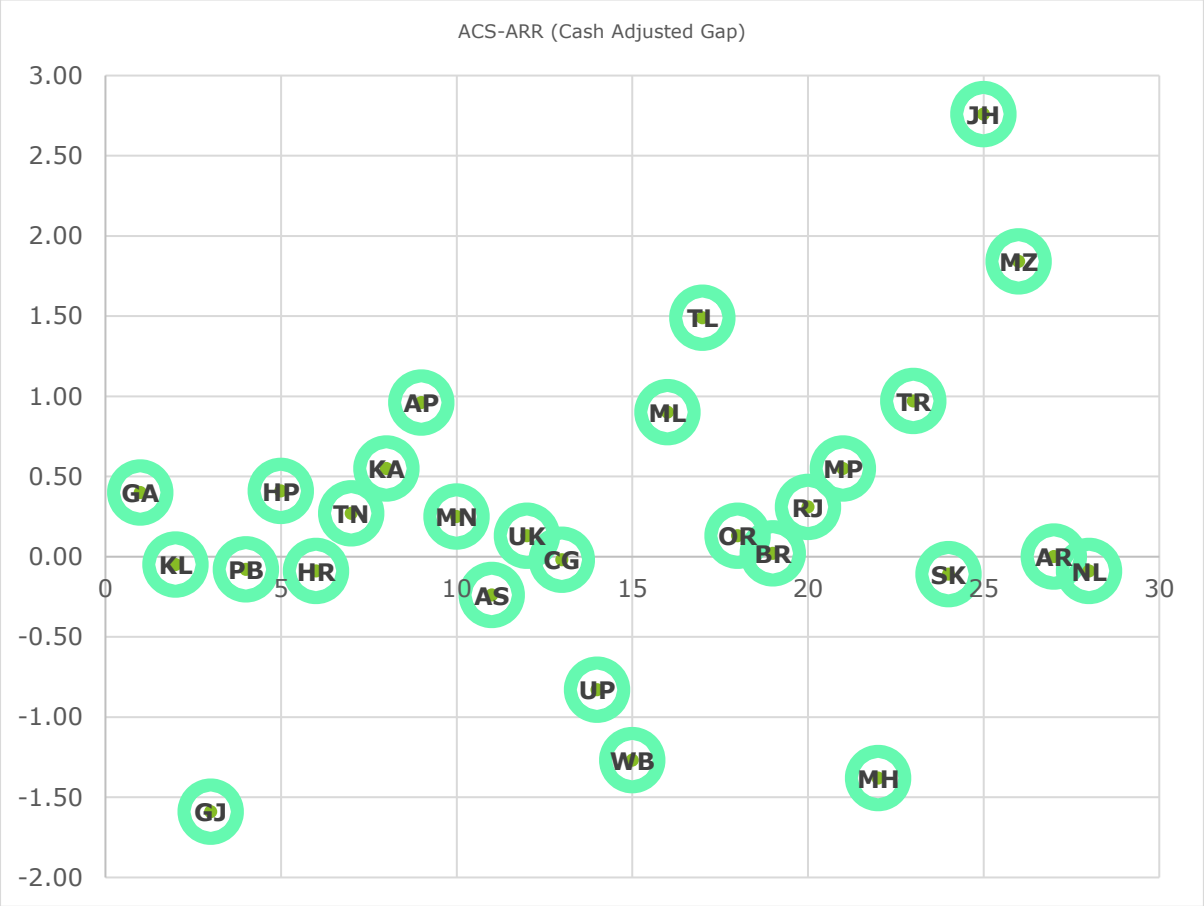
Source: PFC (FY23-24)

The indicator Energy System Viability looks at 5 sub-indicators showing the infrastructure of oil products and performance of DISCOMs in the State/ UT on parameters of Pat/Revenue, AT&C Losses, ACS-ARR Gap, and Oil & Gas products infrastructure in the state.

Average AT&C losses of India is 15.04 % in FY 25, while most states have crossed the national average. Goa, Kerala, Gujarat, and Punjab have the least AT&C

loss, while Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Jharkhand have one of the highest AT&C loss, so they have to focus on their collection efficiency.

Figure 8: Bubble chart ACS-ARR Gap



Source: PFC (FY23-24)

The ACS-ARR (cash-adjusted) gap highlights DISCOM's financial viability across states. Negative gaps in states such as Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh indicate better cost recovery and financial management.

Scores of all the States on the various indicators, along with their respective rankings, for the Energy Resilience dimension, are as follows:

Table 8: Scores and ranks obtained by States on Energy Resilience dimension

State	Energy Diversity & Supply Position	Energy System Viability	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Gujarat	11.22	13.91	25.13	1
Tamil Nadu	10.33	11.81	22.14	2
Maharashtra	10.41	11.32	21.73	3
Haryana	8.88	12.85	21.73	4
Andhra Pradesh	10.59	10.77	21.36	5
Rajasthan	10.22	10.52	20.74	6

State	Energy Diversity & Supply Position	Energy System Viability	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Karnataka	9.46	10.80	20.26	7
Punjab	7.39	11.52	18.91	8
Telangana	9.06	9.51	18.57	9
Goa	9.13	9.28	18.41	10
Madhya Pradesh	8.67	9.72	18.39	11
Odisha	7.10	10.88	17.98	12
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	8.80	17.93	13
Himachal Pradesh	7.99	9.88	17.87	14
Assam	7.26	10.46	17.72	15
Kerala	8.24	9.48	17.72	16
Uttarakhand	7.97	8.95	16.92	17
West Bengal	6.38	10.38	16.76	18
Sikkim	7.08	9.49	16.57	19
Chhattisgarh	7.25	9.27	16.52	20
Uttar Pradesh	6.54	9.96	16.50	21
Manipur	7.06	9.39	16.45	22
Nagaland	7.77	7.76	15.53	23
Meghalaya	7.71	7.38	15.09	24
Mizoram	8.35	6.35	14.70	25
Bihar	4.54	9.95	14.49	26
Tripura	6.15	5.75	11.90	27
Jharkhand	5.32	4.82	10.14	28

Scores of all the UTs on the various indicators, along with their respective rankings, for the Energy Security dimension, are as follows:

Table 9: Scores and ranks obtained by UTs on Energy Resilience dimension.

Union Territory	Energy Diversity & Supply Position	Energy System Viability	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
DNH-DD	11.60	16.87	28.47	1
Jammu & Kashmir	15.00	11.82	26.82	2
Lakshadweep	11.58	13.15	24.73	3
Andaman & Nicobar	10.98	10.81	21.79	4
Ladakh	8.88	12.90	21.78	5
Chandigarh	9.53	11.06	20.59	6
Puducherry	9.17	9.17	18.34	7
Delhi	8.19	7.07	15.26	8

Energy Equity

The Energy Equity dimension measures the ability of States/ UTs to provide people with access to energy at affordable prices – including the role of subsidies (direct and indirect) on affordability. Further sub-indicators related to the financial performance of power utilities in the State/ UT are also assessed in this dimension.

Table 10: Top performers on the Energy Equity dimension

Top 5 PERFORMERS

States with the highest overall scores

Rank	State	Key Performing Sub-Indicators
1	Goa	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)
2	Gujarat	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS) Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)
3	Sikkim	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000) LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)
4	Haryana	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000) Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)
5	Punjab	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%) GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue

Top 3 PERFORMERS

UTs with the highest overall scores

Rank	UT's	Key Performing Indicators
1	Ladakh	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%) GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue
2	Andaman & Nicobar	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)
3	Jammu & Kashmir	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%) Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)

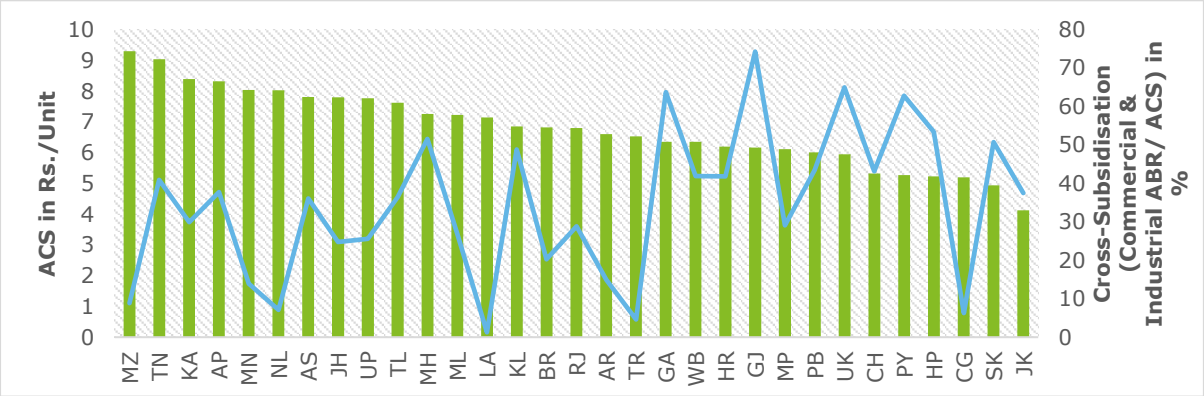
Affordability

The indicator 'Affordability' has five sub-indicators majorly highlighting the per capita (in 1000) cost of electricity and fuels (LPG, Petrol, and Diesel) that a consumer is required to pay.

In most of the states, a significant portion of DISCOM revenue is funded by Government subsidies. Further significant delays occur in receiving this subsidy amount from the Government, which is evident from high outstanding subsidy amount to be received by DISCOMs.

The following graph depicts the Average Cost of Power Supply (ACS) across States, with the share of cross-subsidy in electricity tariff (%), i.e. Average Billing Rate (ABR) for commercial and industrial consumers divided by the cost of supplying them (ACS).

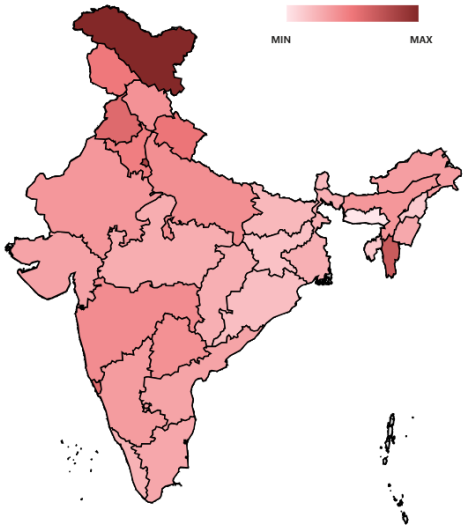
Figure 9: State-wise Average Cost of Power and Cross-Subsidy



Source: PFC report on performance of power utilities, FY2023-24

Social & Regulatory Justice

Figure 10: LPG and PNG connections as % of Households



Source: PPAC ready reckoner, June 2025

Parameters in Social & Regulatory Justice are important for the consumers as it focus on the ease of access to amenities and gov expenditure. This indicator is based on 2 sub-indicators, including the percentage of households with LPG & PNG and Government Expenditure on energy.

With 100% access to electricity in most of the states. We have also achieved 100 % connection of LPG+PNG against the number of households.

Scores of all the States on the various indicators along with their respective rankings, for Energy Equity dimension are as follows:

Table 11: Scores and ranks obtained by States on Energy Equity dimension

State	Affordability	Social & Regulatory Justice	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Goa	22.43	6.56	28.99	1
Gujarat	21.49	3.04	24.53	2
Sikkim	21.84	2.03	23.87	3
Haryana	20.18	3.66	23.84	4

State	Affordability	Social & Regulatory Justice	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Punjab	18.76	4.61	23.37	5
Telangana	19.49	3.70	23.19	6
Karnataka	19.30	3.82	23.12	7
Uttarakhand	20.65	2.27	22.92	8
Tamil Nadu	19.53	3.19	22.72	9
Himachal Pradesh	20.28	1.98	22.26	10
Maharashtra	19.88	2.38	22.26	11
Mizoram	16.82	4.97	21.79	12
Kerala	19.65	1.04	20.69	13
Andhra Pradesh	17.98	2.34	20.32	14
Rajasthan	15.57	4.47	20.04	15
Arunachal Pradesh	16.22	3.46	19.68	16
Odisha	17.76	0.80	18.56	17
Chhattisgarh	15.04	2.34	17.38	18
West Bengal	15.10	1.25	16.35	19
Assam	14.63	1.65	16.28	20
Madhya Pradesh	12.96	2.97	15.93	21
Tripura	15.06	0.80	15.86	22
Nagaland	12.95	1.79	14.74	23
Meghalaya	13.78	0.79	14.57	24
Jharkhand	11.94	1.88	13.82	25
Uttar Pradesh	9.28	2.90	12.18	26
Manipur	10.40	1.54	11.94	27
Bihar	0.67	2.10	2.77	28

Scores of all the UTs on the various indicators, along with their respective rankings, for Energy Equity dimension are as follows:

Table 12: Scores and ranks obtained by UTs on Energy Equity dimension

Union Territory	Affordability	Social & Regulatory Justice	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Ladakh	22.14	4.39	26.53	1
Andaman & Nicobar	21.25	4.59	25.84	2
Jammu & Kashmir	18.75	7.00	25.75	3
Chandigarh	20.90	2.43	23.33	4
Lakshadweep	20.30	1.83	22.13	5
Puducherry	16.12	1.67	17.79	6
DNH-DD	0.25	5.85	6.10	7
Delhi	0.11	4.00	4.11	8

Environmental Sustainability

The Environmental Sustainability dimension assesses the efforts being undertaken by States/UTs to decarbonise and diversify energy systems. It assesses the transition of a State/UT's energy system towards mitigating and avoiding potential environmental harm and climate change impacts. The dimension focuses on productivity and efficiency of generation, transmission, and distribution, decarbonisation, transportation, and air quality.

Table 13: Top performers on Environmental Sustainability dimension

Top 5 PERFORMERS

States with the highest overall scores

Rank	State	Key Performing Sub-Indicators
1	Kerala	Energy Efficiency Score % Forest & Tree cover
2	Arunachal Pradesh	RE Penetration EBP %
3	Meghalaya	% Forest & Tree cover Air Quality Index
4	Sikkim	RE Penetration Air Quality Index
5	Mizoram	% Forest & Tree cover Per Capita power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)

Top 3 PERFORMERS

UTs with the highest overall scores

Rank	UT's	Key Performing Indicators
1	Andaman & Nicobar	Energy Efficiency score EV Penetration
2	DNH-DD	Power Intensity Energy Efficiency score
3	Puducherry	Performance of clean energy Air Quality Index

Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency

The Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency indicator depends upon four sub-indicators, which reflect the country's transition towards Net Zero by tracking emissions and transition.

Energy efficiency enables the same quality of service while reducing energy demand, which can then be met by RE. It falls upon each State/UT to take the green recovery path best suited to and aligned with the State/ UT's own socio-economic development goals. Transition towards energy system that mitigate and avoid potential environmental harm is the need of the hour. Accordingly in this dimension,

Figure 11: Energy Efficiency Score (BEE)

Source: BEE, State Energy Efficiency Index 2024

sub-indicators focusing on energy Efficiency, clean energy, power intensity and waste to energy contribuition of the state are included.

Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka are the top states on the indicator of Energy Resource Productivity, owing to their better Energy Efficiency scores, lower energy intensity and higher renewable installed capacity as % of their total contracted installed capacity.

Decarbonisation

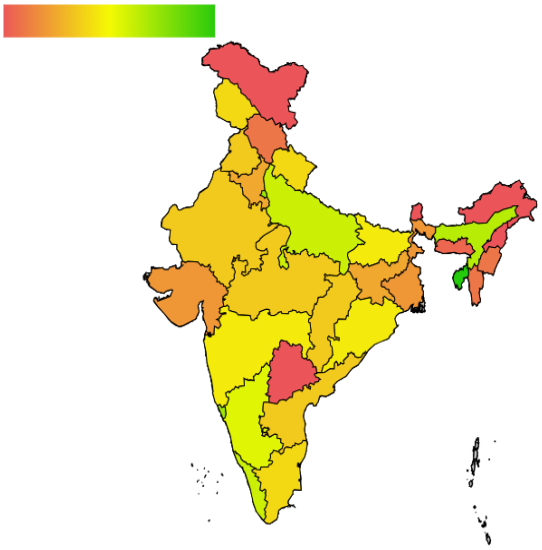
In line with the central government's mission to reach NZ emissions by 2070, Decarbonisation will be consequential for the planet's fight against climate change. India stands at a critical juncture, where it has a tremendous opportunity to choose developmental pathways that rely on lower-emissions technologies.

The decarbonisation indicator is assessed based on sub-indicators, including the efforts made towards the percentage of forest and tree cover within the State/UTs and Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission).

In states smaller/ hilly states like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Goa perform better on this indicator owing to their high forest and tree cover.

Mobility Transition

Figure 12: EV Penetration over petrol & Diesel Vehicle – Heat map



The Mobility Transition indicator is based on two sub-indicators that evaluate the performance of States/UTs in addressing mobility transition, which maintain a clean transition.

The heat map shows a comparitive assessment of state-wise EV penetration over petrol and diesel vehicles on a geographical map.

The transport sector is a major contributor to carbon emissions in India and therefore Electric Vehicle (EV) penetration is of utmost importance to help India reduce its emissions. Accordingly, apart from assessing the output-based sub-indicators for Ethanol Blending program, is also assessed.

Scores of all the states on the various indicators, along with their respective rankings, for environmental sustainability dimension are as follows:

Table 14: Scores and ranks obtained by States on Environmental Sustainability dimension

State	Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency	Decarbonisation	Mobility Transition	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Kerala	11.76	9.19	5.40	26.35	1
Arunachal Pradesh	9.33	9.48	4.80	23.61	2
Meghalaya	9.33	8.87	4.80	23.00	3
Sikkim	9.32	8.44	4.80	22.56	4
Mizoram	8.34	10.00	4.05	22.39	5
Karnataka	9.38	6.92	6.00	22.30	6
Andhra Pradesh	10.05	6.48	5.40	21.93	7
Tamil Nadu	8.70	7.09	6.00	21.79	8
Himachal Pradesh	9.27	6.90	4.80	20.97	9
Maharashtra	9.38	5.56	6.00	20.94	10
Uttarakhand	9.17	6.68	4.80	20.65	11
Nagaland	8.35	8.05	4.20	20.60	12
Manipur	7.35	8.35	4.65	20.35	13
Assam	9.10	6.28	4.80	20.18	14
Goa	6.77	8.67	4.65	20.09	15
West Bengal	8.35	6.29	5.40	20.04	16
Telangana	7.89	6.03	5.40	19.32	17
Tripura	6.64	6.78	5.40	18.82	18
Madhya Pradesh	8.33	5.51	4.80	18.64	19
Rajasthan	9.41	2.23	5.40	17.04	20
Odisha	4.91	6.08	5.40	16.39	21
Gujarat	5.76	4.68	5.40	15.84	22
Uttar Pradesh	8.25	2.09	5.40	15.74	23
Chhattisgarh	3.34	7.37	4.65	15.36	24
Punjab	5.97	3.77	5.40	15.14	25
Jharkhand	5.33	5.14	4.65	15.12	26
Bihar	6.49	2.00	4.80	13.29	27
Haryana	4.70	2.23	5.40	12.33	28

Scores of all the UTs on the various indicators along with their respective rankings, for environmental sustainability dimension is as follows:

Table 15: Scores and ranks obtained by UTs on Environmental Sustainability dimension.

Union Territory	Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency	Decarbonisation	Mobility Transition	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Andaman & Nicobar	11.44	6.97	6.00	24.41	1
DNH-DD	4.13	12.65	4.00	20.78	2
Puducherry	10.10	5.62	4.80	20.52	3
Jammu & Kashmir	10.10	5.62	4.65	20.37	4
Delhi	4.39	9.67	4.05	18.11	5
Chandigarh	6.82	3.92	6.00	16.74	6
Lakshadweep	3.63	6.49	4.80	14.92	7
Ladakh	3.10	4.00	4.20	11.30	8

State Context

State Context focuses on elements that enable States/ UTs to develop supplementary indices and implement energy policy effectively and achieve energy goals. The dimension describes the underlying macroeconomic and governance conditions, reports on the strength and stability of the economy, State/ UT's attractiveness to investors and capacity for innovation. It assesses state's ability to deliver on investments, regulations & governance, stability of institutions & innovation parameters.

Table 16: Top performers on State Context dimension

Top 5 PERFORMERS

States with the highest overall scores

Rank	State	Key Performing Sub-Indicators
1	Maharashtra	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.) Logistics Index (Index Scores)
2	Tamil Nadu	Logistics Index (Index Scores) SDG Index (Score)
3	Gujarat	Growth rate of GSDP Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)
4	Karnataka	Logistics Index FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)
5	Telangana	Logistics Index FDI Equity Inflows

Top 3 PERFORMERS

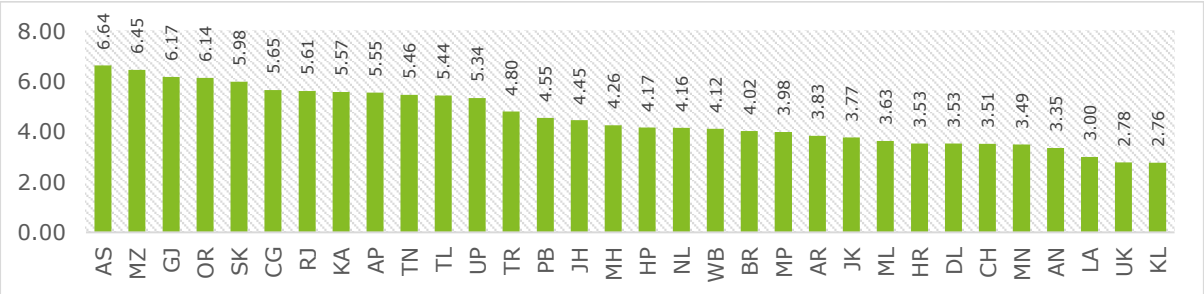
UTs with the highest overall scores

Rank	Reason	Key Performing Sub-Indicators
1	Chandigarh	Logistics Index (Index Scores) SDG Index (Score)
2	Delhi	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.) Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)
3	Andaman & Nicobar	Multidimensional Poverty Index Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)

Macroeconomic Environment

Macroeconomic environment, measured through sub-indicators like GSDP growth rate and FDI inflows, provides an overall understanding of the economy in the state. The following chart compares States/UTs-wise GSDP growth rates (at current prices, 5-year CAGR) figures:

Figure 13: GSDP Growth Rate (Current Prices, 5 Year CAGR)



Source: RBI, Handbook of Statistics for Indian States

Regulations, Institutions & Governance

Adequate regulations and governance, through strong and independent institutions, are necessary for proper functioning of economies and societies. They are essential to create a suitable environment to support economic growth. To measure this indicator, sub-indicators such as performance on the Multidimensional Poverty Index and progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are considered.

Table 17: Top States on MPI and SDG Sub-indicators

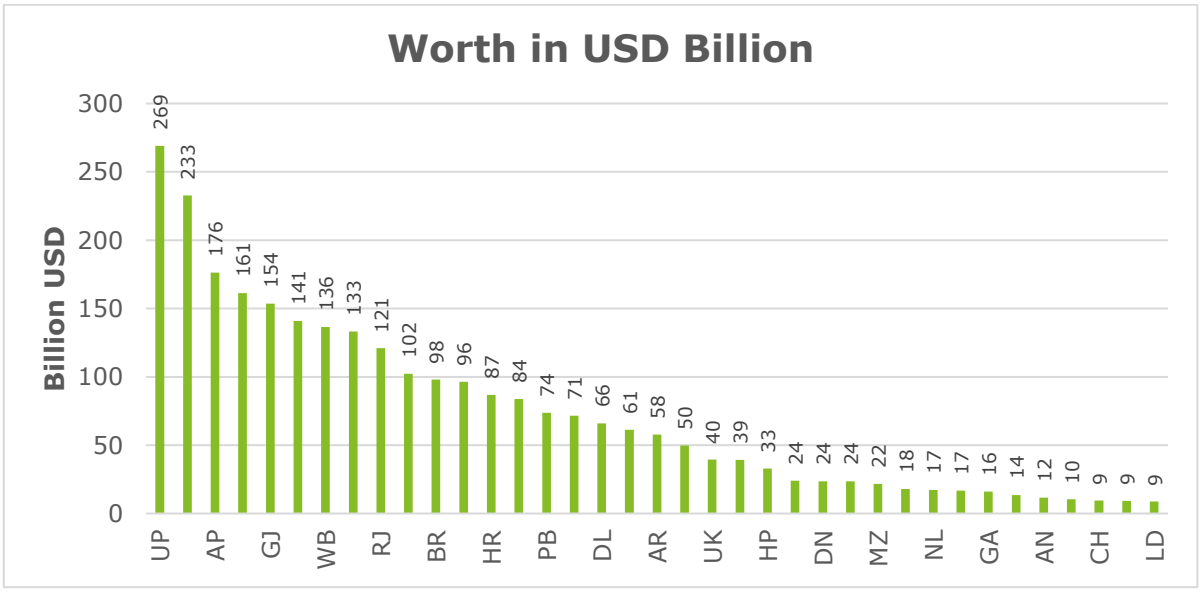
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index
Top 5 States 1. Kerala 2. Goa 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Sikkim 5. Punjab	**Top 5 States** 1. Kerala 2. Uttarakhand 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Goa 5. Himachal Pradesh
Source: NITI Aayog (2023-2024)	*Source: NITI Aayog (2023-2024)*

Stability for Investment & Innovation

India, being the 4th largest economy in the world, is opening new corridors of innovation and related investments. Over the last decade, the Government has been encouraging firms to come up with innovations in product manufacturing and services. The Government has also announced Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes in 14 sectors, including automobiles, pharma, electronics, food products, etc., to promote manufacturing activity.

This indicator depends upon two sub-indicators, which reflect how India is growing with the efforts of all states/UTs. The chart shows the innovation score and investment opportunity in the states/UTs.

Figure 14: The chart is showing investment opportunity within the state/UT's



Source: IIG

Scores of all the States on the various indicators, along with their respective rankings, for State Context dimension are as follows:

Table 18: Scores and ranks obtained by States on State Context dimension

Union Territory	Macroeconomic Environment	Regulations, Institutions & Governance	Stability for Investment & Innovation	Dimension Score	Rank 2025
Maharashtra	2.20	2.33	3.72	8.25	1
Tamil Nadu	1.79	2.87	3.16	7.82	2
Gujarat	2.14	2.17	3.10	7.41	3
Karnataka	1.98	2.45	2.69	7.12	4
Telangana	1.75	2.49	2.55	6.79	5
Uttar Pradesh	1.59	1.18	4.00	6.77	6
Andhra Pradesh	1.65	2.48	2.27	6.40	7
Odisha	1.83	1.55	2.94	6.32	8
Haryana	1.12	2.31	2.57	6.00	9
Sikkim	1.78	2.75	1.08	5.61	10
Assam	2.00	1.30	2.28	5.58	11
Uttarakhand	0.71	2.51	2.20	5.42	12
Punjab	1.30	2.64	1.47	5.41	13
Mizoram	1.94	2.40	1.06	5.40	14
Rajasthan	1.68	1.66	1.84	5.18	15
Arunachal Pradesh	1.06	1.64	2.35	5.05	16
Himachal Pradesh	1.18	2.68	1.15	5.01	17
Madhya Pradesh	1.11	1.34	2.00	4.45	18
Tripura	1.38	1.95	1.00	4.33	19
West Bengal	1.17	1.98	0.96	4.11	20
Kerala	0.72	3.00	0.37	4.09	21
Goa	0.00	2.90	1.02	3.92	22
Chhattisgarh	1.67	1.59	0.45	3.71	23
Nagaland	1.17	1.46	1.03	3.66	24
Manipur	0.94	2.28	0.03	3.25	25
Bihar	1.12	0.00	1.66	2.78	26
Meghalaya	0.99	0.61	1.02	2.62	27
Jharkhand	1.27	0.59	0.65	2.51	28

Scores of all the UTs on the various indicators along with their respective rankings, for State Context dimension, are as follows:

Table 19: Scores and ranks obtained by UTs on State Context dimension

Union Territory	Macroeconomic Environment	Regulations, Institutions & Governance	Stability for Investment & Innovation	Dimension Score	Rank 2024
Chandigarh	1.94	1.81	4.00	7.75	1
Andaman & Nicobar	0.94	2.22	2.02	5.18	2
Delhi	2.00	2.03	1.00	5.03	3
Puducherry	1.02	1.81	2.06	4.89	4
Lakshadweep	0.00	2.75	1.06	3.81	5
Ladakh	1.70	0.08	1.52	3.30	6
DNH-DD	0.00	0.11	2.03	2.14	7
Jammu & Kashmir	0.78	1.33	0.02	2.13	8

4. State and UT wise profiles

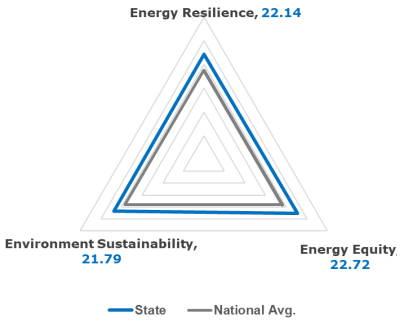
Tamil Nadu

1
Rank

A
Category

74.47
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	22.14	2
Energy Equity	22.72	9
Environmental Sustainability	21.79	8
State Context	7.82	2



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	50.00	3.00	1.50	6
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.75	2.00	1.61	9
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	75.00	2.00	1.50	6
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.21	5.00	1.72	9
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.01	2.00	1.58	11
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	11.39	2.00	1.84	7
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.27	2.00	1.14	17
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	75	3.00	2.25	11
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	40.89	3.00	1.56	12
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.05	5.00	4.14	12
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	4.83	5.00	4.64	6
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.56	5.00	4.60	6
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.51	5.00	4.58	6
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	112.65	3.00	1.25	16
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.07	4.00	1.94	8
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	869493.97	4.00	2.10	19
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	55.40	5.00	4.09	5
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.46	2.00	1.61	10
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	31102.71	1.00	0.19	4
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.01	2.00	1.91	3
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	78	1.00	0.95	3
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	161	2.00	1.16	4

Tamil Nadu's energy profile reflects a state with strong industrial roots and long-standing experience in power sector development. With manufacturing, services, and exports driving its economy, energy demand is both industrial and household-based. The overall system shows structural depth and a steady push toward cleaner energy.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Tamil Nadu benefits from a well-diversified electricity mix, ranking 1st in contracted capacity diversity. Fuel access is strong, with the state also ranking 1st in fuel station density, and AT&C losses remain reasonably controlled. While system operations are stable, maintaining the financial health of utilities will remain important for long-term resilience.

On Energy Equity, household energy costs remain manageable. LPG, petrol, and diesel affordability rank within the top tier nationally, and electricity affordability is stable. Government spending on energy is supportive, helping maintain steady access, though equity outcomes are balanced rather than exceptional.

Tamil Nadu performs strongly in Environmental Sustainability, leading in energy efficiency, EV readiness, and ethanol blending. Clean energy integration and air quality performance are encouraging, even though emissions intensity and forest cover remain moderate.

Within the State Context, Tamil Nadu stands out for its economic scale and competitiveness, supported by strong FDI inflows, logistics performance, and investment opportunities. Overall, it emerges as a diversified and economically strong energy system, with future progress linked to strengthening financial stability while continuing its clean energy transition.

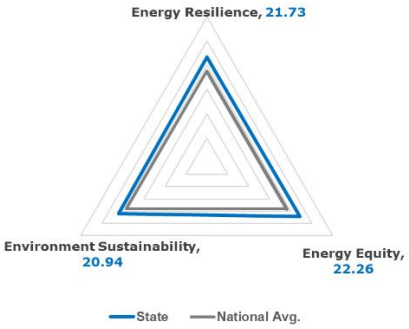
Maharashtra

2
Rank

A
Category

73.18
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	21.73	3
Energy Equity	22.26	11
Environmental Sustainability	20.94	10
State Context	8.25	1



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.96	2.00	1.46	15
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	75.00	2.00	1.50	6
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.18	5.00	1.45	12
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.03	2.00	1.47	16
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	23.85	2.00	1.20	22
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-1.38	2.00	1.90	2
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	51.56	3.00	2.02	6
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.04	5.00	4.30	9
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	5.20	5.00	4.57	8
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.63	5.00	4.48	10
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.55	5.00	4.51	9
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	130.00	3.00	1.78	6
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.02	4.00	0.60	20
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1104433.72	4.00	1.58	22
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	60.00	3.00	1.80	4

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2 Decarbonisation					
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	96.15	5.00	2.56	19
S.3 Mobility Transition					
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
STATE CONTEXT					
C.1 Macroeconomic Environment					
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.26	2.00	1.20	16
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	164875.21	1.00	1.00	1
C.2 Regulations, Institutions & Governance					
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.03	2.00	1.61	12
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	73	1.00	0.73	12
C.3 Stability for Investment & Innovation					
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	233	2.00	1.72	2

Maharashtra's energy profile reflects one of India's most economically active states, where industry, services, and rapid urbanisation shape energy demand. The scale of its economy brings both strength and complexity to its energy system.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Maharashtra benefits from strong renewable potential and robust infrastructure, ranking 1st in both renewable potential and pipeline network intensity. Financial alignment is solid, but higher AT&C losses indicate distribution challenges that need attention.

On Energy Equity, the Maharashtra performs relatively well. Electricity and fuel affordability remain within the upper tier nationally, and LPG coverage is strong. While government support is moderate, household energy costs are generally manageable.

In Environmental Sustainability, Maharashtra shows leadership in energy efficiency and EV readiness, with steady clean energy integration. However, emissions intensity remains relatively high, and air quality and forest cover reflect the pressures of a large industrial base.

Within State Context, Maharashtra leads the country in FDI inflows and ranks among the top states in investment potential and logistics performance. Overall, it emerges as a renewable-forward and investment-strong energy system, where improving distribution efficiency and reducing emissions will shape the next phase of progress.

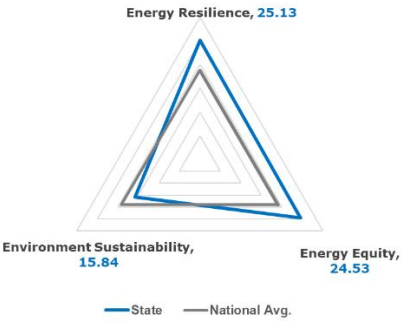
Gujarat

3
Rank

A
Category

72.91
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	25.13	1
Energy Equity	24.53	2
Environmental Sustainability	15.84	22
State Context	7.41	3



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	75.00	3.00	2.25	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.77	2.00	1.59	10
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	50.00	2.00	1.00	12
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.36	5.00	3.38	2
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.05	2.00	1.95	2
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	9.12	2.00	1.96	3
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-1.59	2.00	2.00	1
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	74.27	3.00	3.00	1
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.03	5.00	4.56	5
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	4.83	5.00	4.64	5
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.52	5.00	4.67	4
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.50	5.00	4.61	5
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	115.16	3.00	1.32	14
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.06	4.00	1.71	10
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1177643.16	4.00	1.41	23
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	40.00	5.00	2.00	23
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	93.00	5.00	2.68	17
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	6.17	2.00	1.85	3
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	47947.23	1.00	0.29	3
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.05	2.00	1.39	15
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	74	1.00	0.77	9
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	154	2.00	1.10	5

Gujarat's energy profile reflects a state where industry, trade, and infrastructure development strongly shape energy demand. With a diversified and dynamic economy, the energy system benefits from strong institutions and disciplined financial management.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Gujarat stands out for its operational and financial strength. It ranks 1st in pipeline infrastructure, fuel station density, and ACS-ARR performance, supported by low AT&C losses and strong utility finances. Renewable potential is also among the highest, indicating a system that is both robust and forward-looking.

On Energy Equity, Gujarat performs consistently well. It ranks 1st in cross-subsidisation balance, and electricity and fuel affordability remain within the top tier nationally. LPG coverage is stable, and government support is steady, helping maintain manageable household energy costs.

In Environmental Sustainability, progress is visible but mixed. Clean energy share and EV readiness are encouraging, yet emissions intensity remains relatively high and forest cover limited, reflecting the environmental pressures of a highly industrial economy.

Within State Context, Gujarat continues to demonstrate strong economic growth, high FDI inflows, and leading logistics performance. Overall, it emerges as a financially strong and competitive energy system, with future gains linked to strengthening environmental performance alongside sustained industrial growth.

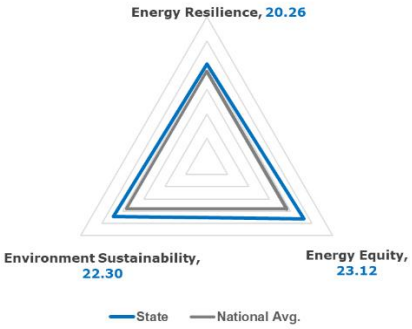
Karnataka

4
Rank

A
Category

72.80
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	20.26	7
Energy Equity	23.12	7
Environmental Sustainability	22.30	6
State Context	7.12	4



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	75.00	3.00	2.25	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.64	2.00	1.69	5
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.23	5.00	2.02	6
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.15	2.00	0.72	24
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	12.01	2.00	1.81	8
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.55	2.00	1.02	21
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	75	3.00	2.25	11
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	29.94	3.00	1.09	16
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.05	5.00	4.28	10
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	4.60	5.00	4.69	3
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.55	5.00	4.62	5
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.49	5.00	4.63	4
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	120.17	3.00	1.48	12
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.09	4.00	2.34	3
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	562034.25	4.00	2.78	15
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	59.88	5.00	3.92	6
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.57	2.00	1.64	8
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	56029.97	1.00	0.34	2
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.03	2.00	1.63	10
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	75	1.00	0.82	8
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	102	2.00	0.69	10

Karnataka's energy profile reflects a state that combines economic strength with a clear push toward clean energy. With a diversified economy driven by technology, manufacturing, and services, energy demand is both industrial and household led. The overall system shows strong renewable intent, even as some financial areas require closer attention.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Karnataka benefits from strong renewable potential and a diversified electricity mix. It ranks high in fuel access and maintains reasonably controlled AT&C losses, indicating stable system operations. At the same time, utility financial indicators suggest that improving fiscal health will be important for sustaining long-term resilience.

On Energy Equity, household fuel costs remain manageable, with LPG, petrol, and diesel affordability ranking within the top tier nationally. Government spending on energy is also strong, supporting consumers. While access and affordability are stable, equity performance is steady rather than the state's defining feature.

Karnataka performs particularly well in Environmental Sustainability, leading in energy efficiency, EV readiness, and ethanol blending. Clean energy adoption and air quality outcomes are encouraging, even though forest cover and emissions intensity remain moderate.

Within State Context, Karnataka stands out for its economic momentum and investor confidence, supported by strong FDI inflows and logistics performance. Overall, it emerges as a renewable-driven and economically competitive energy system, with future progress linked to strengthening utility finances while continuing its clean energy transition.

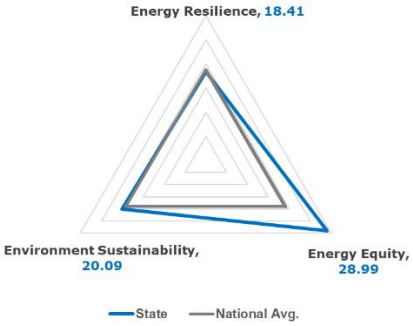
Goa

5
Rank

A
Category

71.41
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	18.41	10
Energy Equity	28.99	1
Environmental Sustainability	20.09	15
State Context	3.92	22



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	22
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.78	2.00	0.88	26
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.51	5.00	5.00	1
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.19	2.00	0.45	27
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	8.30	2.00	2.00	1
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.40	2.00	1.09	19
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	63.73	3.00	2.55	3
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.02	5.00	4.88	2
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	2.94	5.00	5.00	1
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.33	5.00	5.00	1
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.30	5.00	5.00	1
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	155.20	3.00	2.56	2
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.15	4.00	4.00	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	1.50	12
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	24
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	157046.40	4.00	3.67	10
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	66.50	5.00	3.67	9
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	75.00	3.00	2.25	24
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	0.67	2.00	0.00	28
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	269.66	1.00	0.00	17
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.00	2.00	1.99	2
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	77	1.00	0.91	4
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	16	2.00	0.02	27

Goa is the India's smallest state, but its energy story is both distinctive and well-balanced. With an economy shaped by tourism, mining, and services, energy demand is more consumption-driven than industrial. The NETI 2025 scores reflect this character: Goa performs strongly in affordability, fuel accessibility, environmental protection, and system efficiency, even though its small economic size naturally affects some resilience indicators.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Goa's key strength lies in operational efficiency. It ranks 1st in low AT&C losses and 1st in fuel station density, reflecting strong last-mile access and reliable distribution. However, structural diversification remains limited, with lower rankings in electricity capacity diversity and clean energy share, indicating continued dependence on external power procurement.

Energy Equity is Goa's strongest pillar. The state ranks 1st in LPG, petrol, and diesel affordability and 2nd in electricity affordability, ensuring a low energy cost burden for households. Near-universal LPG and PNG coverage further reinforces strong access and consumer protection.

On Environmental Sustainability, Goa benefits from its natural strengths, ranking 1st in forest cover and performing well in air quality and EV readiness. However, the relatively lower share of clean energy in contracted capacity suggests that renewable integration will need to deepen over time.

Overall, Goa stands out as an efficient, affordable, and environmentally strong energy system, with future focus needed on strengthening diversification and expanding renewable capacity.

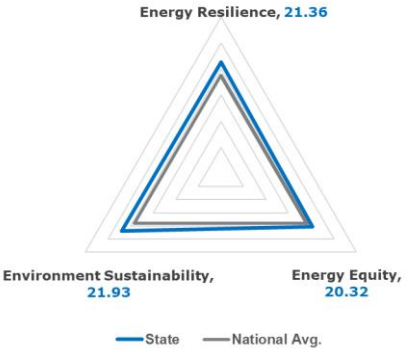
Andhra Pradesh

6
Rank

A
Category

70.01
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	21.36	5
Energy Equity	20.32	14
Environmental Sustainability	21.93	7
State Context	6.40	7



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	75.00	3.00	2.25	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.68	2.00	1.66	8
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	75.00	2.00	1.50	6
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.16	5.00	1.17	17
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.04	2.00	1.39	18
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	12.05	2.00	1.81	9
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.96	2.00	0.83	24
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	37.73	3.00	1.43	13
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.06	5.00	3.86	15
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	6.52	5.00	4.33	12
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.81	5.00	4.18	14
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.72	5.00	4.18	14
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	114.88	3.00	1.32	15
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.04	4.00	1.03	18
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1069943.20	4.00	1.65	21
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	80.00	3.00	2.40	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2 Decarbonisation					
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	71.67	5.00	3.48	10
S.3 Mobility Transition					
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
STATE CONTEXT					
C.1 Macroeconomic Environment					
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.55	2.00	1.64	9
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	1957.04	1.00	0.01	11
C.2 Regulations, Institutions & Governance					
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.03	2.00	1.71	9
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	74	1.00	0.77	9
C.3 Stability for Investment & Innovation					
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	176	2.00	1.27	3

Andhra Pradesh's energy profile reflects a large and dynamic coastal state where agriculture, industry, and port-led development shape energy demand. The system balances conventional resources with growing renewable ambition, creating a well-rounded energy landscape.

In terms of Energy Resilience, the state performs strongly in diversification and renewable potential, ranking 1st in electricity capacity diversity and 3rd in renewable potential. Infrastructure such as pipeline networks is robust, and distribution losses remain manageable. At the same time, improving financial stability of utilities will be important for sustaining long-term resilience.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains moderate. Electricity and fuel costs are neither among the lowest nor the highest nationally, and LPG coverage is stable. Government spending on energy is steady, supporting access but leaving room for deeper consumer relief.

In Environmental Sustainability, Andhra Pradesh stands out in energy efficiency and performs strongly in clean energy integration and waste-to-energy contribution. EV readiness is encouraging, though emissions intensity remains relatively elevated, indicating scope for further decarbonisation.

Within State Context, the state benefits from solid economic growth and strong investment potential, supported by stable governance indicators. Overall, Andhra Pradesh emerges as a structurally diversified and renewable-oriented energy system, with future progress tied to strengthening financial health and advancing cleaner energy pathways.

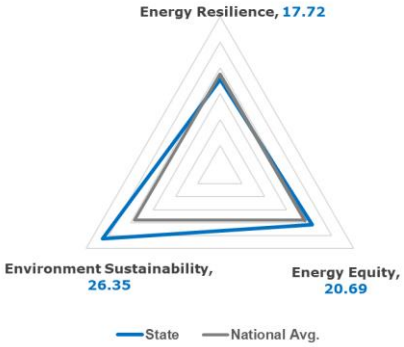
Kerala

7
Rank

A
Category

68.85
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	17.72	16
Energy Equity	20.69	13
Environmental Sustainability	26.35	1
State Context	4.09	21



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.03	2.00	1.41	18
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.19	5.00	1.58	11
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.01	2.00	1.71	8
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	8.82	2.00	1.97	2
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.05	2.00	1.29	10
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	48.83	3.00	1.90	8
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.04	5.00	4.35	8
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	5.32	5.00	4.55	9
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.66	5.00	4.43	11
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.60	5.00	4.42	11
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	105.83	3.00	1.04	21
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.00	4.00	0.00	28
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	25507.44	4.00	3.96	7
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	60.00	3.00	1.80	4

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	52.77	5.00	4.19	4
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	2.76	2.00	0.70	27
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	3330.27	1.00	0.02	8
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	79	1.00	1.00	1
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	70.00	2.00	0.00	24
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	61	2.00	0.37	17

Kerala's energy profile reflects a state that values balance, sustainability, and long-term planning. With a service-oriented economy and strong social development indicators, energy demand is relatively stable and efficiency-focused. While economic growth indicators remain moderate, the overall system reflects careful management and structural stability.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Kerala performs strongly on diversification and operational efficiency. It ranks 1st in diversity of contracted electricity capacity and 2nd in maintaining low AT&C losses, showing that the power system is both well-balanced and efficiently run. Financial performance indicators are also relatively stable, supporting long-term system viability, even though natural resource reserves are limited.

On Energy Equity, household energy costs remain manageable, with affordability indicators ranking within the top tier nationally. However, LPG and PNG coverage and government spending on energy are comparatively moderate, suggesting that while access is stable, equity is not the state's most defining strength.

Kerala truly stands out in Environmental Sustainability. Ranking 1st in energy efficiency, forest cover, and ethanol blending, along with strong performance in air quality, emissions intensity, and EV readiness, the state demonstrates a clear commitment to environmental responsibility. Combined with top national rankings in social development and poverty reduction, Kerala emerges as a state where sustainability and governance form the foundation of its energy transition, with future progress linked to accelerating economic momentum and infrastructure competitiveness.
Within State Context, governance and social stability indicators are among the strongest in the country, with 1st rank in Multidimensional Poverty Index and SDG Index. Overall, Kerala stands out as a structurally diversified and environmentally advanced energy system with strong governance foundations.

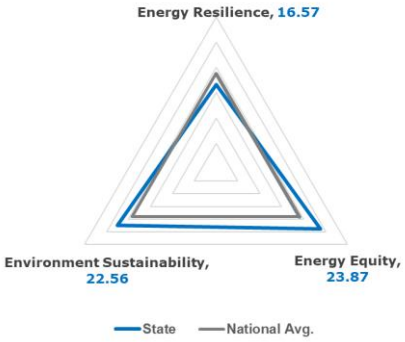
Sikkim

8
Rank

A
Category

68.61
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	16.57	19
Energy Equity	23.87	3
Environmental Sustainability	22.56	4
State Context	5.61	10



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	22
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.19	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.22	5.00	1.83	7
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.04	2.00	1.42	17
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	27.84	2.00	0.99	24
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.11	2.00	1.32	6
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	50.74	3.00	1.99	7
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.02	5.00	5.00	1
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	3.44	5.00	4.91	2
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.35	5.00	4.96	2
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.30	5.00	4.99	2
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	100.53	3.00	0.87	23
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.04	4.00	1.15	17
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	22896.00	4.00	3.97	6
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	9
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	46.00	5.00	4.44	3
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.98	2.00	1.78	5
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	8.47	1.00	0.00	23
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.01	2.00	1.89	4
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	76	1.00	0.86	6
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	24	2.00	0.08	22

Sikkim's energy story feels steady and quietly confident. As a small, hydropower-rich state, its energy demand is modest and well managed, allowing the system to remain balanced and stable.
O
n resilience, Sikkim performs impressively in per capita capacity, showing strong supply adequacy for its size. However, higher distribution losses indicate that improving efficiency at the last mile will be important.

When it comes to equity, the state truly shines. Electricity and fuel costs are among the most affordable in the country relative to income, making energy access financially comfortable for households.

Environmentally, Sikkim stands out as one of the cleanest energy systems in India. With fully clean contracted capacity, low emissions intensity, rich forest cover, and good air quality, sustainability comes naturally to the state.

In the broader context, Sikkim combines steady economic growth with strong social development outcomes. Overall, it reflects a clean, affordable, and socially grounded energy model - with future progress tied to improving efficiency and attracting more investment opportunities.

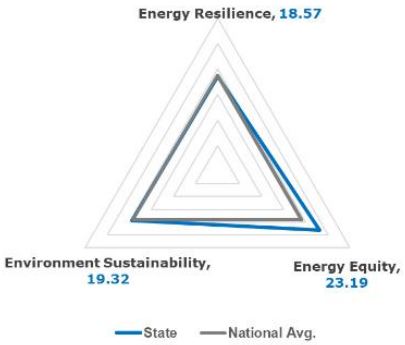
Telangana

9
Rank

A
Category

67.87
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	18.57	9
Energy Equity	23.19	6
Environmental Sustainability	19.32	17
State Context	6.79	5



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	50.00	3.00	1.50	6
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.03	2.00	1.41	19
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	75.00	2.00	1.50	6
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.20	5.00	1.64	10
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.11	2.00	0.99	22
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	19.17	2.00	1.44	17
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	1.49	2.00	0.58	26
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	50	3.00	1.50	14
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	36.41	3.00	1.37	14
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.04	5.00	4.37	7
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	4.92	5.00	4.63	7
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.58	5.00	4.56	7
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.52	5.00	4.56	7
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	127.10	3.00	1.69	8
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.07	4.00	2.01	6
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	17
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1597038.12	4.00	0.49	24
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	80.00	3.00	2.40	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	83.75	5.00	3.03	15
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.44	2.00	1.60	11
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	25350.84	1.00	0.15	6
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.02	2.00	1.72	7
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	74	1.00	0.77	9
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	84	2.00	0.55	14

Telangana's energy profile reflects a young and rapidly developing state with a strong services and industrial backbone. With Hyderabad driving growth, energy demand is rising across both commercial and residential segments. The system shows expanding infrastructure and economic confidence, even as certain structural areas need strengthening.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Telangana performs well in access and basic diversification. It ranks 9th in electricity capacity diversity and 1st in fuel station density, ensuring strong last-mile connectivity. However, higher AT&C losses and a weaker ACS-ARR position suggest that improving utility financial health and operational efficiency will be important for long-term stability.

On Energy Equity, household affordability remains comfortable. Electricity and fuel affordability indicators rank within the top tier nationally, and LPG coverage is broad. Government spending on energy is also supportive, helping maintain access and manage consumer burden.

In Environmental Sustainability, Telangana shows clear progress in certain areas, ranking 1st in energy efficiency and ethanol blending, with strong EV readiness and waste-to-energy performance. At the same time, higher emissions intensity and moderate clean energy share indicate that deeper decarbonisation efforts will be needed.

Within State Context, Telangana benefits from steady economic growth, strong FDI inflows, and leading logistics performance, reflecting investor confidence and infrastructure readiness. Overall, it emerges as a fast-growing and infrastructure-strong energy system, with future progress linked to strengthening financial resilience and accelerating clean energy integration.

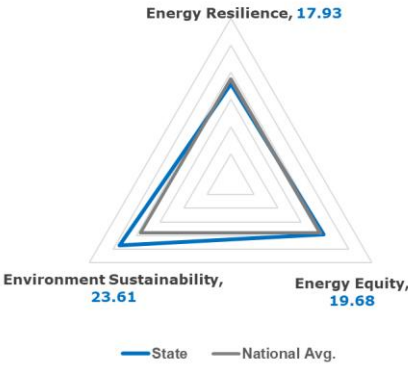
Arunachal Pradesh

10
Rank

A
Category

66.27
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	17.93	13
Energy Equity	19.68	16
Environmental Sustainability	23.61	2
State Context	5.05	16



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	50.00	3.00	1.50	6
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.27	2.00	1.94	2
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.25	5.00	2.19	5
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.00	2.00	1.65	10
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	44.56	2.00	0.13	27
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.00	2.00	1.27	12
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	14.96	3.00	0.45	23
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.06	5.00	3.79	16
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	8.93	5.00	3.87	15
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.88	5.00	4.05	15
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.78	5.00	4.05	15
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	118.34	3.00	1.42	13
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.07	4.00	2.04	5
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	15630.51	4.00	3.98	4
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	45.00	5.00	4.48	2
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.83	2.00	1.06	22
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	12.30	1.00	0.00	21
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.06	2.00	1.28	18
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	65	1.00	0.36	23
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	58	2.00	0.35	18

Arunachal Pradesh's energy profile reflects a state blessed with abundant natural resources and a strong ecological foundation. With a smaller and more dispersed population, overall energy demand remains relatively low, but delivering infrastructure across challenging terrain continues to be a task in itself. The state's strengths clearly lie in its environmental assets.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Arunachal Pradesh performs well relative to its size. It ranks 2nd in per capita capacity alignment and 1st in fuel station density, indicating that access is strong compared to population levels. However, very high AT&C losses point to operational inefficiencies that need focused improvement to strengthen system reliability.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains moderate. LPG coverage is stable, and government spending on energy is relatively supportive. Even so, household cost pressures are still present, suggesting the need for continued policy attention.

Arunachal Pradesh truly stands out in Environmental Sustainability. Ranking 1st in clean energy share and forest cover, and 2nd in air quality, with very low emissions intensity, the state benefits from a naturally clean energy profile. At the same time, energy efficiency and EV readiness are still evolving.

Within the State Context, economic growth and investment inflows remain modest, reflecting the state's geography and scale. However, logistics performance is strong, and improved connectivity. Overall, Arunachal Pradesh emerges as an environmentally strong and resource-backed energy system, with future progress linked to enhancing operational efficiency and institutional capacity.

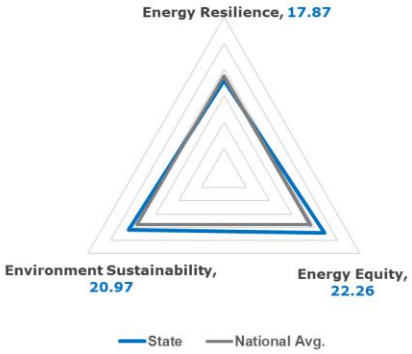
Himachal Pradesh

11
Rank

A
Category

66.11
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	17.87	14
Energy Equity	22.26	10
Environmental Sustainability	20.97	9
State Context	5.01	17



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	22
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	50.00	3.00	1.50	6
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.62	2.00	1.70	4
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.26	5.00	2.29	4
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.08	2.00	1.19	21
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	10.98	2.00	1.86	5
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.41	2.00	1.08	20
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	53.41	3.00	2.10	5
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.03	5.00	4.60	3
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	5.57	5.00	4.51	11
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.59	5.00	4.55	9
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.54	5.00	4.52	8
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	126.09	3.00	1.66	9
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.01	4.00	0.32	21
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	43265.95	4.00	3.92	8
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	60.42	5.00	3.90	7
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.17	2.00	1.17	17
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	955.73	1.00	0.01	12
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.02	2.00	1.77	5
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	77	1.00	0.91	4
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	33	2.00	0.15	21

Himachal Pradesh's energy profile reflects a hill state that naturally leans on clean energy. With hydropower as a backbone and a smaller, service-oriented economy, energy demand is moderate and relatively stable. The state benefits from its renewable strengths, even as certain structural and financial areas need continued attention.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Himachal Pradesh performs well in renewable potential and per capita capacity alignment. It ranks 1st in fuel station density and maintains controlled AT&C losses, indicating steady system operations. However, electricity mix diversity is moderate, and utility financial indicators suggest room for improving long-term fiscal stability.

On Energy Equity, household electricity affordability is strong, ranking 3rd nationally, and cross-subsidisation remains balanced. Fuel affordability is stable, helping keep the consumer burden manageable. Government spending on energy is moderate, but overall access and affordability outcomes remain supportive.

Himachal Pradesh performs strongly in Environmental Sustainability, ranking 1st in clean energy share and ethanol blending. Air quality and emissions intensity indicators are also encouraging, though energy efficiency and EV readiness remain moderate.

Within State Context, governance and social development indicators are strong, while economic growth and investment scale reflect the state's size and geography. Overall, Himachal Pradesh emerges as a renewable-anchored and environmentally strong energy system, with future progress linked to greater diversification and financial strengthening.

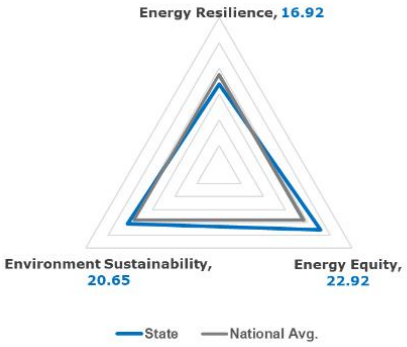
Uttarakhand

12
Rank

A
Category

65.91
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	16.92	17
Energy Equity	22.92	8
Environmental Sustainability	20.65	11
State Context	5.42	12



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.88	2.00	1.52	13
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.16	5.00	1.21	16
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.01	2.00	1.56	12
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	14.65	2.00	1.67	12
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.13	2.00	1.21	14
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	64.96	3.00	2.60	2
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.04	5.00	4.48	6
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	5.47	5.00	4.52	10
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.59	5.00	4.56	8
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.55	5.00	4.50	10
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	145.95	3.00	2.27	4
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.00	4.00	0.00	27
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	88519.68	4.00	3.82	9
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	9
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	93.00	5.00	2.68	17
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	2.78	2.00	0.71	26
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	292.84	1.00	0.00	16
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.04	2.00	1.51	14
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	79	1.00	1.00	1
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	40	2.00	0.20	20

Uttarakhand's energy profile reflects a hill state where natural resources, especially hydropower, play a defining role. With a relatively small industrial base and growing service sector, energy demand remains moderate, and environmental balance is closely linked to development choices.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Uttarakhand stands out for its well-balanced electricity mix, ranking 1st in diversity of contracted capacity. Operational and financial indicators remain stable, though limited fossil reserves and broader renewable potential beyond hydropower restrict long-term diversification.

On Energy Equity, the state performs strongly. Cross-subsidisation ranks 2nd nationally, affordability indicators are within the upper tier, and LPG + PNG coverage ranks 4th, reflecting wide household access. Government spending on energy is comparatively low, but consumer outcomes remain stable.

In Environmental Sustainability, Uttarakhand benefits from ranking 1st in clean energy share and maintaining strong forest cover with relatively low emissions intensity. However, energy efficiency and EV readiness are still evolving.

Within State Context, governance indicators are strong, with 1st rank in SDG performance and solid logistics positioning. Economic growth and investment scale are moderate. Overall, Uttarakhand emerges as a clean-energy-oriented and socially stable energy system, where preserving environmental strengths will remain central to future progress.

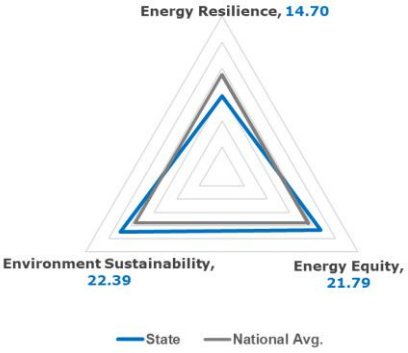
Miozoram

13
Rank

B
Category

64.28
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	14.70	25
Energy Equity	21.79	12
Environmental Sustainability	22.39	5
State Context	5.40	14



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.60	2.00	1.72	3
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.17	5.00	1.38	14
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.14	2.00	0.79	23
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	34.85	2.00	0.63	26
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	1.84	2.00	0.42	27
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	8.82	3.00	0.18	25
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.07	5.00	3.73	17
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	7.18	5.00	4.20	14
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.71	5.00	4.35	12
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.63	5.00	4.35	12
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	169.65	3.00	3.00	1
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.07	4.00	1.97	7
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	14224.08	4.00	3.99	3
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	31.13	5.00	5.00	1
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	75.00	3.00	2.25	24
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	6.45	2.00	1.94	2
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	8.47	1.00	0.00	23
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.02	2.00	1.72	7
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	72	1.00	0.68	13
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	22	2.00	0.06	23

Mizoram's energy story feels closely tied to its landscape — small in scale, but naturally rich and carefully balanced. Energy demand is modest, and the system reflects the realities of a hilly, less industrialised state.

On Energy Resilience, Mizoram does well in diversifying its electricity mix and aligning supply with demand. Yet high distribution losses and financial pressures show that day-to-day operations still need strengthening.

In Energy Equity, households are well covered, with one of the highest LPG connection rates in the country. While affordability is reasonable, continued public support remains important for many families.

Mizoram truly shines in Environmental Sustainability. With top rankings in forest cover and air quality and very low emissions intensity, the state's natural strength clearly supports its clean energy profile. Improving efficiency could further deepen this advantage.

Within the broader State Context, economic growth is encouraging, though investment levels remain modest. Overall, Mizoram stands out as an environmentally strong and community-centred energy system that now needs stronger financial and operational foundations for the future.

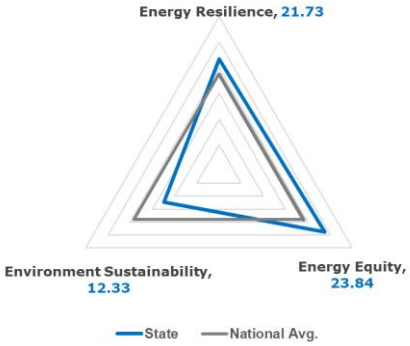
Haryana

14
Rank

B
Category

63.90
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	21.73	4
Energy Equity	23.84	4
Environmental Sustainability	12.33	28
State Context	6.00	9



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.13	2.00	1.34	20
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.35	5.00	3.29	3
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.01	2.00	1.69	9
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	11.30	2.00	1.85	6
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.09	2.00	1.31	7
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	41.87	3.00	1.61	11
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.03	5.00	4.58	4
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	4.69	5.00	4.67	4
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.52	5.00	4.68	3
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.48	5.00	4.65	3
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	139.42	3.00	2.07	5
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.06	4.00	1.58	11
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	1.50	12
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	17
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1816916.80	4.00	0.00	28
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	40.00	3.00	1.20	7

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	20.00	5.00	1.00	25
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	131.50	5.00	1.23	24
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.53	2.00	0.96	24
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	26599.62	1.00	0.16	5
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.03	2.00	1.63	10
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	72	1.00	0.68	13
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	87	2.00	0.57	13

Haryana's energy profile reflects a fast-growing and industrially active state where energy demand is closely tied to manufacturing, transport, and expanding urban centres. Strong infrastructure has helped the system remain stable, even as environmental pressures continue to rise.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Haryana performs well on infrastructure and financial management. It ranks 1st in pipeline network intensity and fuel station density, and maintains relatively controlled AT&C losses. However, renewable diversification remains moderate, indicating room to broaden the energy mix.

On Energy Equity, the state performs strongly. Electricity and fuel affordability rank among the better-performing states nationally, and LPG coverage is high. Government support is steady, helping keep household energy costs manageable.

In Environmental Sustainability, however, the challenges are clear. Emissions intensity ranks last nationally, forest cover is limited, and air quality indicators are weak. While EV readiness and ethanol blending show progress, deeper structural decarbonisation will be critical.

Within State Context, Haryana benefits from strong FDI inflows and leading logistics performance, though economic growth is moderate. Overall, it emerges as an infrastructure-strong and financially stable energy system, where future progress will depend on addressing environmental stress and expanding renewable integration.

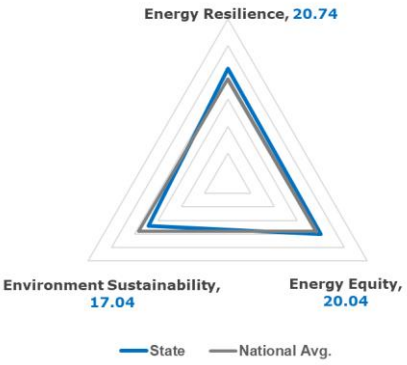
Rajasthan

15
Rank

B
Category

63.00
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	20.74	6
Energy Equity	20.04	15
Environmental Sustainability	17.04	20
State Context	5.18	15



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.65	2.00	1.68	6
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	75.00	2.00	1.50	6
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.14	5.00	1.04	18
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.05	2.00	1.36	19
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	22.08	2.00	1.29	20
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.31	2.00	1.13	18
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	28.80	3.00	1.04	18
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.07	5.00	3.51	19
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	9.43	5.00	3.78	17
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.15	5.00	3.60	19
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.99	5.00	3.64	18
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	122.92	3.00	1.56	11
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.11	4.00	2.91	2
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	75.00	3.00	2.25	8
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	657422.99	4.00	2.56	17
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	20.00	5.00	1.00	25
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	131.62	5.00	1.23	25
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.61	2.00	1.66	7
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	3169.99	1.00	0.02	9
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.07	2.00	1.20	19
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	67	1.00	0.45	18
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	121	2.00	0.84	9

Rajasthan's energy profile reflects a large and ambitious state with a strong renewable backbone, especially in solar energy. As its economy grows across industry, services, and mining, energy demand continues to rise. The state's strength lies in its resource potential, even as efficiency and environmental quality remain areas to improve.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Rajasthan stands out for its renewable leadership, ranking 1st in renewable potential and 1st in clean energy contracted capacity share. Pipeline infrastructure is also strong. However, higher AT&C losses and moderate financial indicators suggest that improving distribution efficiency and utility stability will be important going forward.

On Energy Equity, household affordability sits in the mid-range. While government expenditure on energy ranks 2nd nationally, reflecting policy commitment, electricity and fuel costs still place a noticeable burden on consumers. LPG access remains stable.

In Environmental Sustainability, the state benefits from strong clean energy integration and encouraging EV readiness. At the same time, lower forest cover and weaker air quality rankings highlight the need to strengthen environmental outcomes beyond renewable expansion.

Within State Context, Rajasthan shows healthy economic growth and solid investment potential, though social development indicators remain moderate. Overall, it emerges as a renewable-driven and growth-oriented energy system, with future progress linked to improving efficiency, affordability, and environmental quality.

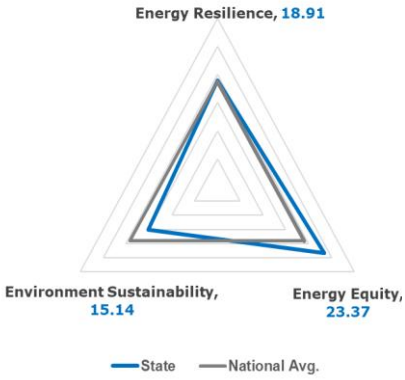
Punjab

16
Rank

B
Category

62.83
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	18.91	8
Energy Equity	23.37	5
Environmental Sustainability	15.14	25
State Context	5.41	13



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.15	2.00	1.33	21
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.21	5.00	1.82	8
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.03	2.00	1.85	6
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	10.96	2.00	1.86	4
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.08	2.00	1.31	9
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	50	3.00	1.50	14
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	43.50	3.00	1.68	9
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.05	5.00	4.25	11
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	6.79	5.00	4.28	13
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.75	5.00	4.29	13
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.67	5.00	4.27	13
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	155.17	3.00	2.55	3
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.08	4.00	2.06	4
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	75.00	3.00	2.25	8
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1763524.62	4.00	0.12	26
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	20.00	5.00	1.00	25
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	90.60	5.00	2.77	16
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.55	2.00	1.30	14
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	758.60	1.00	0.00	13
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.02	2.00	1.77	5
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	76	1.00	0.86	6
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	74	2.00	0.47	15

Punjab's energy profile reflects a state where agriculture and rural demand strongly shape electricity use. Power consumption is closely linked to irrigation and household supply, making reliability and affordability central to the system. Overall, the energy framework appears operationally stable, though environmental pressures are clearly visible.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Punjab maintains good operational control, with low AT&C losses and stable financial indicators. Fuel station density ranks 1st, ensuring strong last-mile access. However, limited renewable potential and fossil reserves suggest that long-term diversification options are relatively constrained.

On Energy Equity, the state performs well. Affordability indicators are within the upper tier nationally, and LPG + PNG coverage ranks 3rd, reflecting strong household access. Government expenditure on energy is also relatively high, helping to support consumers.

In Environmental Sustainability, the picture is more challenging. While clean energy performance and EV readiness show progress, emissions intensity remains high, forest cover is limited, and air quality indicators reflect stress. Strengthening decarbonisation efforts will be key.

Within State Context, Punjab demonstrates moderate economic growth and relatively strong social development indicators. Investment and logistics performance remain steady. Overall, Punjab emerges as an equity-strong and operationally reliable energy system, with its next phase of progress tied to improving environmental outcomes and expanding cleaner energy integration.

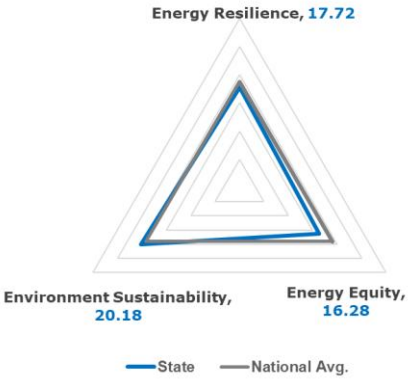
Assam

17
Rank

B
Category

59.76
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	17.72	15
Energy Equity	16.28	20
Environmental Sustainability	20.18	14
State Context	5.58	11



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.59	2.00	1.02	25
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	50.00	2.00	1.00	12
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.09	5.00	0.49	24
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.04	2.00	1.88	5
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	14.03	2.00	1.70	11
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.24	2.00	1.38	5
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	23
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	36.12	3.00	1.36	15
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.10	5.00	2.94	23
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	11.21	5.00	3.45	21
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.22	5.00	3.48	20
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.11	5.00	3.40	20
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	123.05	3.00	1.57	10
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.00	4.00	0.08	25
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	17
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	233446.90	4.00	3.50	12
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	9
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	103.75	5.00	2.28	21
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
STATE CONTEXT					
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	6.64	2.00	2.00	1
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	24.26	1.00	0.00	20
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.09	2.00	0.94	23
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	65	1.00	0.36	23
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	50	2.00	0.28	19

Assam's energy profile reflects a growing northeastern state where development needs are steadily shaping energy demand. With agriculture, oil, and services contributing to its economy, the state balances structural strengths with affordability and environmental challenges.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Assam performs strongly in diversification and infrastructure. It ranks 1st in electricity capacity diversity and 1st in pipeline network intensity, supported by relatively stable financial indicators. At the same time, gaps in per capita capacity alignment and fuel station density suggest that improving access and system depth will remain important.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains a concern. Electricity and fuel costs rank in the lower tier nationally, indicating pressure on household incomes. LPG coverage is stable, but government expenditure on energy is limited, pointing to the need for continued consumer support.

In Environmental Sustainability, Assam leads in energy efficiency and benefits from strong forest cover. However, air quality and emissions indicators reflect environmental stress that will require focused attention moving forward.

Within State Context, Assam stands out for its strong economic growth and leading logistics performance. Overall, it emerges as a growth-oriented energy system, where improving affordability and strengthening environmental outcomes will be central to long-term progress.

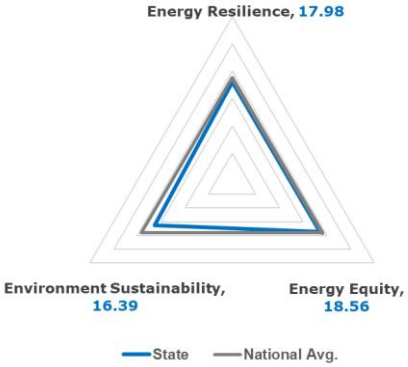
Odisha

18
Rank

B
Category

59.25
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	17.98	12
Energy Equity	18.56	17
Environmental Sustainability	16.39	21
State Context	6.32	8



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	2.86	2.00	0.12	27
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	100.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.16	5.00	1.22	15
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.03	2.00	1.50	13
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	19.53	2.00	1.42	18
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.13	2.00	1.21	14
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	57.37	3.00	2.27	4
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.05	5.00	4.07	13
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	8.94	5.00	3.87	16
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.03	5.00	3.81	17
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.94	5.00	3.74	17
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	97.77	3.00	0.79	24
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.00	4.00	0.01	26
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	75.00	3.00	2.25	8
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	17
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1789358.49	4.00	0.06	27
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	9
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	108.89	5.00	2.08	22
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	6.14	2.00	1.83	4
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	39.02	1.00	0.00	19
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.07	2.00	1.14	21
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	66	1.00	0.41	22
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	133	2.00	0.94	8

Odisha's energy profile reflects a resource-rich state where coal and heavy industry continue to play a central role. With a strong industrial base and growing economy, energy demand is intensive and supply focused. While the state benefits from its natural resources, balancing growth with sustainability and equity remains an ongoing task.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Odisha's strength lies in its resource base. It ranks 1st in fossil fuel reserves and 1st in pipeline network intensity, ensuring strong supply infrastructure. However, higher AT&C losses and pressure on capacity alignment suggest that operational efficiency can improve further.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains moderate. Cross-subsidisation performs well, but LPG coverage and government expenditure on energy are comparatively lower, indicating that household energy support could be strengthened.

In Environmental Sustainability, Odisha presents a mixed picture. Forest cover and EV readiness are encouraging, but high emissions intensity reflects dependence on a coal-heavy power mix. Clean energy integration and air quality outcomes indicate room for deeper transition.

Within State Context, Odisha stands out for strong economic growth and solid logistics performance, supported by notable investment potential. Overall, it emerges as a fast-growing and resource-backed energy system, with future progress linked to improving equity outcomes and advancing decarbonisation efforts.

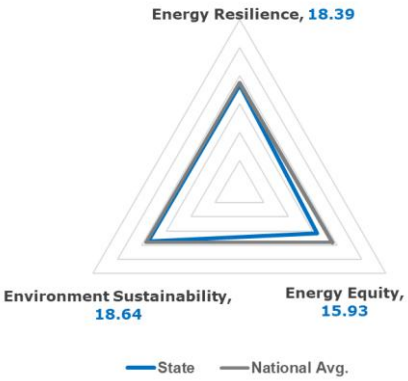
Madhya Pradesh

19
Rank

B
Category

57.41
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	18.39	11
Energy Equity	15.93	21
Environmental Sustainability	18.64	19
State Context	4.45	18



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	50.00	3.00	1.50	6
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.86	2.00	1.53	11
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	100.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.11	5.00	0.64	20
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.03	2.00	1.47	15
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	23.28	2.00	1.23	21
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.55	2.00	1.02	21
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	75	3.00	2.25	11
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	29.11	3.00	1.06	17
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.09	5.00	3.08	21
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	12.92	5.00	3.12	24
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.60	5.00	2.83	25
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.38	5.00	2.87	24
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	109.21	3.00	1.14	18
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.07	4.00	1.83	9
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	1.50	12
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	897789.30	4.00	2.03	20
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	60.00	3.00	1.80	4

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	97.59	5.00	2.51	20
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.98	2.00	1.11	21
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	502.13	1.00	0.00	15
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.09	2.00	0.89	24
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	67	1.00	0.45	18
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	141	2.00	1.00	6

Madhya Pradesh's energy profile reflects a large and resource-rich state where conventional energy continues to play an important role, alongside a growing renewable presence. With agriculture, industry, and services shaping its economy, energy demand supports development, though efficiency and affordability remain ongoing priorities.

In terms of Energy Resilience, the state benefits from strong fossil fuel reserves, ranking 1st nationally, and maintains a reasonably diversified electricity mix. However, higher AT&C losses and moderate financial indicators suggest that improving operational efficiency and strengthening utility finances will be important for long-term stability.

On Energy Equity, household affordability remains a challenge. Electricity and fuel costs rank in the lower tier nationally, and LPG coverage is moderate. While government expenditure on energy provides some support, reducing the consumer burden will remain an important focus area.

In Environmental Sustainability, Madhya Pradesh shows gradual progress. Clean energy share and waste-to-energy contribution are encouraging, but emissions intensity, air quality, and EV readiness indicate that the transition toward cleaner energy can be accelerated further.

Within State Context, economic growth and investment potential are steady, though social development indicators remain moderate. Overall, Madhya Pradesh emerges as a structurally stable and resource-backed energy system, with future progress linked to improving efficiency, affordability, and environmental outcomes.

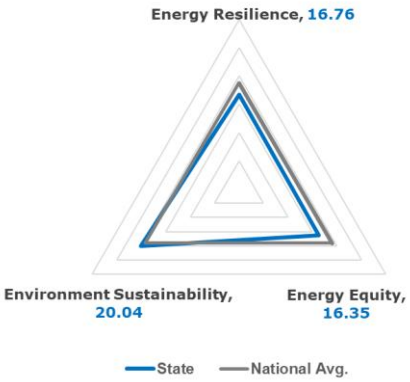
West Bengal

20
Rank

B
Category

57.26
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	16.76	18
Energy Equity	16.35	19
Environmental Sustainability	20.04	16
State Context	4.11	20



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	22
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.57	2.00	1.03	24
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	100.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.10	5.00	0.60	21
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.03	2.00	1.48	14
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	17.11	2.00	1.55	15
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-1.27	2.00	1.85	3
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	23
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	41.88	3.00	1.61	10
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.08	5.00	3.39	20
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	11.04	5.00	3.48	20
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.32	5.00	3.31	23
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.16	5.00	3.32	21
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	106.76	3.00	1.07	20
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.01	4.00	0.18	23
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	17
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	641236.05	4.00	2.60	16
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	100.00	3.00	3.00	1

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	15
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	76.72	5.00	3.29	13
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.12	2.00	1.16	19
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	2534.12	1.00	0.02	10
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.05	2.00	1.39	15
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	70	1.00	0.59	17
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	70.00	2.00	0.00	24
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	136	2.00	0.96	7

West Bengal's energy profile reflects a large and densely populated state where industry, services, and urban centres drive steady energy demand. The system benefits from established infrastructure, though balancing affordability and diversification remains important.

In terms of Energy Resilience, the state shows structural strength, ranking 1st in fossil fuel reserves and 1st in pipeline network intensity. Financial alignment is relatively stable, but limited diversity in the electricity mixes and moderate distribution losses indicate room for operational improvement.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains moderate. Electricity and fuel costs relative to income sit in the mid-to-lower range nationally. LPG coverage is stable, though government spending on energy is comparatively limited.

In Environmental Sustainability, West Bengal performs strongly in waste-to-energy contribution and shows encouraging EV readiness. Emissions intensity and air quality are moderate, while clean energy integration is progressing gradually.

Within State Context, economic growth is steady and investment potential remains strong, though logistics performance ranks lower. Overall, West Bengal emerges as an infrastructure-supported energy system, where future progress will depend on improving diversification, affordability, and environmental performance.

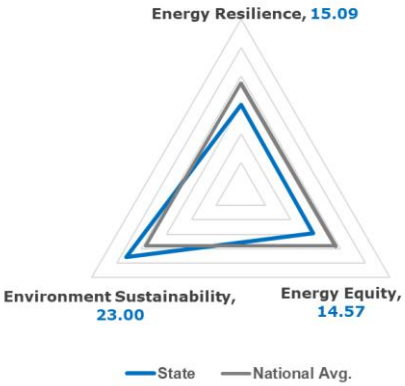
Meghalaya

21
Rank

B
Category

55.28
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	15.09	24
Energy Equity	14.57	24
Environmental Sustainability	23.00	3
State Context	2.62	27



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.88	2.00	1.52	12
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	50.00	2.00	1.00	12
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.18	5.00	1.44	13
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.19	2.00	0.50	26
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	17.51	2.00	1.53	16
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.90	2.00	0.86	23
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	26.98	3.00	0.96	19
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.10	5.00	2.95	22
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	12.35	5.00	3.23	23
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.29	5.00	3.36	22
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.17	5.00	3.28	23
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	72.09	3.00	0.00	28
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.03	4.00	0.79	19
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	17520.00	4.00	3.98	5
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	61.29	5.00	3.87	8
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.63	2.00	0.99	23
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	0.89	1.00	0.00	26
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.13	2.00	0.34	27
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	63	1.00	0.27	25
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	17	2.00	0.02	26

Meghalaya's energy profile reflects a small hill state where geography shapes both opportunity and constraint. With a modest and service-oriented economy, overall energy demand is moderate. The state benefits from strong natural assets, though infrastructure and affordability challenges remain visible.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Meghalaya shows stable diversification and reasonable fuel access. However, weaker financial indicators and moderate AT&C losses suggest that improving operational efficiency and fiscal stability will be important for strengthening the system.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains a concern. Electricity and fuel costs rank in the lower tier nationally, and LPG coverage is comparatively low, pointing to access gaps. While government spending provides some support, easing the household energy burden will remain a priority.

Meghalaya performs strongly in Environmental Sustainability, ranking 1st in clean energy share and forest cover, with low emissions intensity and relatively good air quality. At the same time, energy efficiency and EV readiness are still developing.

Within State Context, economic growth and investment inflows remain modest, and social indicators are comparatively lower. Overall, Meghalaya emerges as environmentally strong but structurally constrained, with future progress linked to improving equity and strengthening operational resilience.

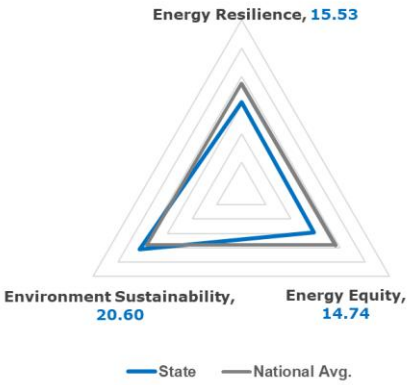
Nagaland

22
Rank

C
Category

54.53
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	15.53	23
Energy Equity	14.74	23
Environmental Sustainability	20.60	12
State Context	3.66	24



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.99	2.00	1.44	16
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	50.00	2.00	1.00	12
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.10	5.00	0.57	22
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.05	2.00	1.95	3
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	47.11	2.00	0.00	28
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.09	2.00	1.31	7
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	7.10	3.00	0.11	26
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.11	5.00	2.74	24
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	11.40	5.00	3.41	22
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.28	5.00	3.38	21
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.16	5.00	3.30	22
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	90.05	3.00	0.55	27
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.05	4.00	1.24	13
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	75.00	4.00	3.00	7
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	10675.55	4.00	4.00	2
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	83.00	5.00	3.05	14
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	40.00	3.00	1.20	28
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.16	2.00	1.17	18
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	0.41	1.00	0.00	27
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.07	2.00	1.19	20
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	63	1.00	0.27	25
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	17	2.00	0.03	25

Nagaland's energy profile reflects a small and hilly state where geography plays a major role in shaping energy access and delivery. With dispersed settlements and a modest economic base, overall demand remains limited, but ensuring reliable and affordable supply continues to be a challenge.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Nagaland performs strongly in structural diversity, ranking 1st in electricity capacity mix and showing relatively stable financial alignment. However, very high AT&C losses indicate significant operational inefficiencies that need focused attention to strengthen system reliability.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains a concern. Fuel and electricity costs rank in the lower tier nationally, and LPG coverage is comparatively low. While government spending provides some support, reducing the household energy burden will remain important.

Nagaland stands out in Environmental Sustainability, ranking 1st in forest cover and 2nd in low emissions intensity, supported by a relatively clean power profile. Clean energy share is solid, though energy efficiency and EV readiness are still developing.

Within State Context, economic growth is steady but investment inflows and social development indicators remain modest. Overall, Nagaland emerges as an environmentally strong but operationally constrained energy system, where improving distribution efficiency and equity outcomes will be key to long-term progress.

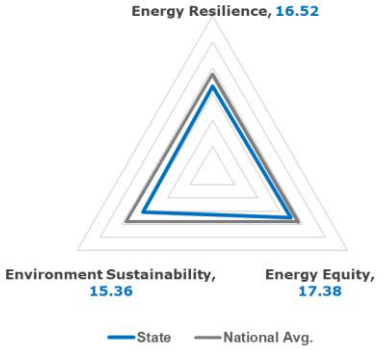
Chhattisgarh

23
Rank

C
Category

52.97
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	16.52	20
Energy Equity	17.38	18
Environmental Sustainability	15.36	24
State Context	3.71	23



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	22
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.96	2.00	1.46	14
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	100.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.14	5.00	1.03	19
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.04	2.00	1.88	4
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	15.88	2.00	1.61	13
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.02	2.00	1.28	11
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	6.26	3.00	0.07	27
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.06	5.00	3.99	14
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	10.03	5.00	3.67	18
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.08	5.00	3.72	18
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.01	5.00	3.59	19
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	107.33	3.00	1.08	19
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.05	4.00	1.26	12
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	1.50	12
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	24
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1706323.17	4.00	0.24	25
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	9
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	74.44	5.00	3.37	11
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	75.00	3.00	2.25	24
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.65	2.00	1.67	6
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	692.15	1.00	0.00	14
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.07	2.00	1.14	21
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	67	1.00	0.45	18
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	70.00	2.00	0.00	24
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	71	2.00	0.45	16

Chhattisgarh's energy profile reflects a state deeply rooted in its natural resources, particularly coal. With mining and industry shaping much of its economic activity, energy demand is closely tied to production and industrial growth. The system shows financial stability and resource strength, though the transition toward cleaner energy remains gradual.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Chhattisgarh benefits from ranking 1st in fossil fuel reserves and maintaining relatively strong financial indicators. Operational performance is steady, with moderate AT&C losses. However, limited diversity in the electricity mix suggests that expanding renewable integration will be important for long-term balance.

On Energy Equity, affordability presents a mixed picture. Electricity costs are moderate, but weaker cross-subsidisation performance indicates uneven burden sharing. LPG coverage and government spending provide some support, though reducing consumer pressure remains an area for improvement.

In Environmental Sustainability, the state faces clear challenges. A lower clean energy share and high emissions intensity reflect dependence on coal, even as forest cover remains relatively strong and air quality is moderate. Accelerating cleaner energy adoption will be key to improving environmental outcomes.

Within State Context, Chhattisgarh demonstrates solid economic growth and steady investment potential. Social development indicators and logistics performance are moderate. Overall, it emerges as a resource-strong and financially stable energy system, where future progress will depend on diversification and a stronger push toward cleaner energy pathway.

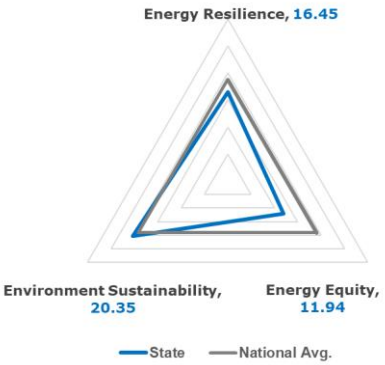
Manipur

24
Rank

C
Category

52.00
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	16.45	22
Energy Equity	11.94	27
Environmental Sustainability	20.35	13
State Context	3.25	25



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.99	2.00	1.44	17
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.08	5.00	0.37	26
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.06	2.00	2.00	1
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	13.41	2.00	1.74	10
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.25	2.00	1.15	16
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	11
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	13.96	3.00	0.40	24
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.13	5.00	2.01	26
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	16.68	5.00	2.42	26
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.65	5.00	2.76	26
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.42	5.00	2.81	25
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	112.08	3.00	1.23	17
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.01	4.00	0.31	22
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	0.75	19
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	17
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	8609.28	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	75.00	5.00	3.35	12
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	75.00	3.00	2.25	24
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.49	2.00	0.94	25
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	0.00	1.00	0.00	28
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.03	2.00	1.59	13
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	72	1.00	0.68	13
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	70.00	2.00	0.00	24
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	18	2.00	0.03	24

Manipur's energy profile reflects a small and geographically sensitive state where terrain and scale play a major role in shaping energy access. With relatively low overall demand, the system shows structural balance, though affordability and economic limitations remain important considerations.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Manipur performs strongly in structural diversity, ranking 1st in electricity capacity mix and 1st in PAT/Revenue performance. AT&C losses are moderate, suggesting reasonably stable operations. However, limited renewable potential and fossil reserves reflect the constraints of scale and geography.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains a challenge. Electricity and fuel costs rank in the lower tier nationally, indicating pressure on household budgets. LPG coverage is moderate, and government expenditure on energy is relatively limited, pointing to the need for continued consumer support.

Manipur stands out in Environmental Sustainability, ranking 1st in lowest emissions intensity and 1st in forest cover. Air quality remains stable, and EV readiness is encouraging, highlighting the state's strong ecological base.

Within State Context, economic growth and investment inflows are modest, and logistics performance remains weaker compared to larger states. Overall, Manipur emerges as an environmentally strong but economically constrained energy system, where improving affordability and expanding economic opportunities will shape future progress.

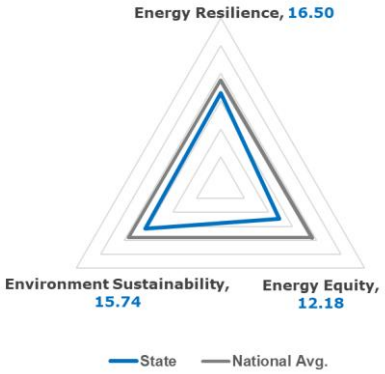
Uttar Pradsesh

25
Rank

C
Category

51.59
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	16.50	21
Energy Equity	12.18	26
Environmental Sustainability	15.74	23
State Context	6.77	6



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.18	2.00	1.31	22
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	50.00	2.00	1.00	12
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.09	5.00	0.48	25
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.07	2.00	1.23	20
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	16.39	2.00	1.58	14
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-0.83	2.00	1.65	4
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	23
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	25.61	3.00	0.91	20
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.15	5.00	1.52	27
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	17.50	5.00	2.26	27
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.86	5.00	2.39	27
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.73	5.00	2.20	27
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	128.26	3.00	1.73	7
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.04	4.00	1.17	15
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	75.00	3.00	2.25	8
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	17
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	552993.78	4.00	2.80	14

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	40.00	3.00	1.20	7
S.2 Decarbonisation					
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	20.00	5.00	1.00	25
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	135.40	5.00	1.09	27
S.3 Mobility Transition					
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
STATE CONTEXT					
C.1 Macroeconomic Environment					
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	5.34	2.00	1.57	12
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	3700.11	1.00	0.02	7
C.2 Regulations, Institutions & Governance					
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.10	2.00	0.72	25
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	67	1.00	0.45	18
C.3 Stability for Investment & Innovation					
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	269	2.00	2.00	1

Uttar Pradesh's energy profile reflects the realities of a large and rapidly growing state. With a vast population and a diverse economy spanning agriculture, manufacturing, and services, energy demand is widespread and continuously expanding. The sheer scale of the state creates both opportunity and pressure on its energy system.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Uttar Pradesh shows moderate diversification and strong infrastructure in certain areas, ranking 1st in pipeline network intensity and maintaining a relatively strong ACS-ARR position. However, fuel station density, per capita capacity alignment, and AT&C losses suggest operational strain in meeting high demand across regions.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains a key challenge. Electricity and fuel costs rank in the lower tier relative to income levels, indicating a higher burden on households. While LPG coverage is strong, government spending on energy is moderate, highlighting the need for continued efforts to ease consumer pressures.

In Environmental Sustainability, the state shows some positive movement, with encouraging energy efficiency, strong ethanol blending performance, and growing EV readiness. At the same time, lower forest cover and weaker air quality rankings reflect environmental stress that needs focused attention.

Within State Context, Uttar Pradesh stands out for its scale and opportunity, ranking 1st in investment potential and logistics performance. Overall, it emerges as a growth-driven energy system where future progress will depend on improving affordability, strengthening operational efficiency, and enhancing environmental outcomes.

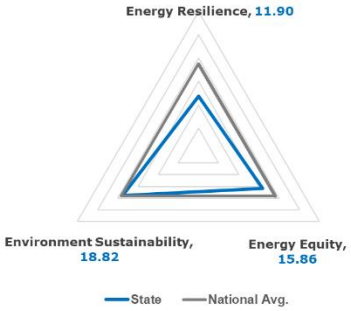
Tripura

26
Rank

C
Category

50.91
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	11.90	27
Energy Equity	15.86	22
Environmental Sustainability	18.82	18
State Context	4.33	19



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	9
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.65	2.00	1.68	7
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	0.50	17
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.07	5.00	0.22	27
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.19	2.00	0.50	25
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	24.22	2.00	1.18	23
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.97	2.00	0.82	25
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	0.75	17
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	23
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	4.58	3.00	0.00	28
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.07	5.00	3.73	18
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	10.32	5.00	3.61	19
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.99	5.00	3.87	16
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.88	5.00	3.85	16
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	92.89	3.00	0.64	26
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.01	4.00	0.16	24
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	1.50	12
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	24
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	217338.00	4.00	3.54	11
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	117.00	5.00	1.78	23
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.80	2.00	1.38	13
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	3.97	1.00	0.00	25
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.06	2.00	1.32	17
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	71	1.00	0.64	16
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	14	2.00	0.00	28

Tripura's energy profile reflects a small but evolving system shaped by limited resources and geographic constraints. Energy demand is moderate, and the state continues to work toward strengthening its operational base.

In Energy Resilience, Tripura performs reasonably in supply diversity and demand balance. However, high losses and weaker utility finances suggest that operational efficiency remains a key area for improvement.

On Energy Equity, affordability is mixed. While basic fuel access is fairly stable, lower cross-subsidisation support and limited public spending indicate that many households may still feel cost pressures.

In Environmental Sustainability, Tripura benefits greatly from its 100% forest cover ranking, which strengthens its environmental profile. Emissions intensity is moderate, though renewable capacity and clean energy performance remain limited.

Within the State Context, economic growth is steady, but investment inflows and large-scale opportunities are still modest. Overall, Tripura stands as a nature-supported energy system that now needs stronger financial health and clean energy expansion to build long-term stability.

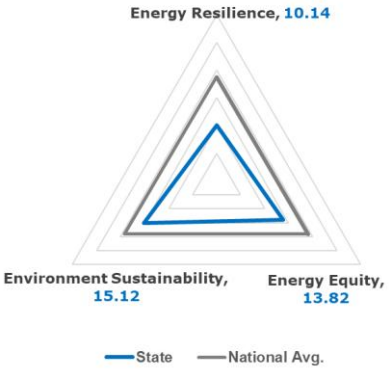
Jharkhand

27
Rank

C
Category

41.59
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	10.14	28
Energy Equity	13.82	25
Environmental Sustainability	15.12	26
State Context	2.51	28



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	22
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	3.04	2.00	0.00	28
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	100.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.10	5.00	0.57	23
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.27	2.00	0.00	28
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	31.17	2.00	0.82	25
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	2.76	2.00	0.00	28
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	50	3.00	1.50	14
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	23
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	24.78	3.00	0.87	21
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.12	5.00	2.36	25
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	13.99	5.00	2.92	25
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.50	5.00	3.00	24
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.42	5.00	2.79	26
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	95.81	3.00	0.73	25
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.04	4.00	1.15	16
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	1.50	12
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	24
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	808063.36	4.00	2.23	18
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	9
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	134.00	5.00	1.14	26
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	4
S.3.2	EBP %	75.00	3.00	2.25	24
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.45	2.00	1.27	15
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	61.07	1.00	0.00	18
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.13	2.00	0.37	26
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	62	1.00	0.23	27
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	70.00	2.00	0.00	24
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	96	2.00	0.65	12

Jharkhand's energy profile reflects a state rich in natural resources, particularly coal, which continues to shape its economy and energy system. While this resource strength provides a strong base, the overall system faces structural and operational challenges that affect performance.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Jharkhand ranks 1st in fossil fuel reserves but struggles with financial and operational stability. High AT&C losses, weak capacity alignment, and low financial performance indicators point to stress within the power sector that needs sustained reform and strengthening.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains a concern. Electricity and fuel costs rank in the lower tier nationally, and LPG coverage is comparatively limited. Although government support exists, many households continue to face noticeable energy cost pressures.

In Environmental Sustainability, clean energy integration remains limited, and emissions intensity is relatively high, reflecting heavy reliance on coal. While forest cover is comparatively strong, air quality indicators highlight environmental strain.

Within State Context, economic growth is moderate, but FDI inflows and social development indicators remain lower compared to many states. Overall, Jharkhand emerges as a resource-rich yet structurally challenged energy system, where improving financial health, expanding cleaner energy, and strengthening social outcomes will be key to long-term progress.

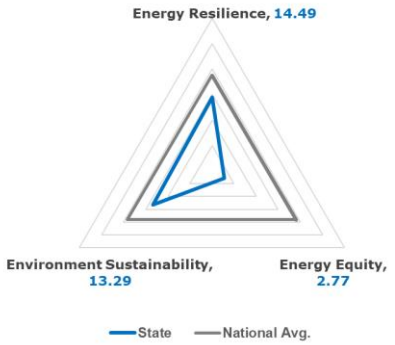
Bihar

28
Rank

C
Category

33.33
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	14.49	26
Energy Equity	2.77	28
Environmental Sustainability	13.29	27
State Context	2.78	26



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	25.00	4.00	1.00	28
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	0.75	11
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.21	2.00	1.29	23
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	75.00	2.00	1.50	6
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.05	5.00	0.00	28
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.03	2.00	1.81	7
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	20.32	2.00	1.38	19
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.02	2.00	1.26	13
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	100	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	23
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	20.25	3.00	0.67	22
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.21	5.00	0.00	28
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	29.56	5.00	0.00	28
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	3.27	5.00	0.00	28
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	2.84	5.00	0.00	28
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	101.94	3.00	0.92	22
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.04	4.00	1.18	14
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	1.50	12
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	24
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	283668.72	4.00	3.39	13
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	9

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	40.00	5.00	2.00	23
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	164.39	5.00	0.00	28
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	19
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	4.02	2.00	1.12	20
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	10.01	1.00	0.00	22
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.16	2.00	0.00	28
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	57	1.00	0.00	28
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	12
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	98	2.00	0.66	11

Bihar's energy profile reflects a large and densely populated state where energy demand is closely tied to development aspirations. With agriculture and emerging services shaping the economy, the system carries significant pressure to expand access and reliability while managing structural constraints.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Bihar shows strength in pipeline infrastructure and maintains relatively stable financial indicators. However, low diversity in electricity capacity and higher AT&C losses highlight operational gaps that need focused improvement to build a more balanced and efficient system.

On Energy Equity, affordability remains a serious concern. Electricity and fuel costs rank among the highest relative to income, placing a noticeable burden on households. LPG coverage is moderate, and government support exists, but reducing consumer cost pressure will be central to improving equity outcomes.

In Environmental Sustainability, progress is gradual. Clean energy share remains limited, and forest cover and air quality indicators are comparatively weak, reflecting environmental stress. Emissions intensity is moderate, suggesting that cleaner energy integration can be expanded further.

Within State Context, economic growth is steady, but social development indicators and FDI inflows remain low. Logistics performance is stable, and investment potential exists. Overall, Bihar emerges as a high-demand, development-focused energy system where strengthening affordability, improving system diversification, and enhancing environmental quality will be key to long-term progress.

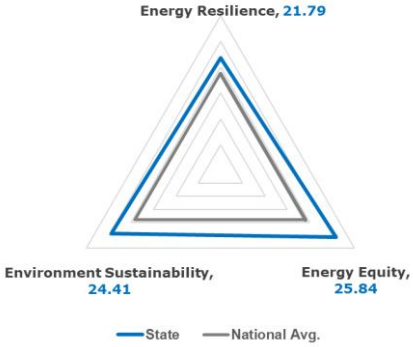
Andaman & Nicobar

1
Rank

A
Category

77.22
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	21.79	4
Energy Equity	25.84	2
Environmental Sustainability	24.41	1
State Context	5.18	2



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	7
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	1.50	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.61	2.00	1.61	3
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.60	5.00	4.00	2
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.10	2.00	1.94	4
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	20.76	2.00	1.10	6
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	2.51	2.00	1.77	7
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	4
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	10.88	3.00	0.33	6
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.18	5.00	4.37	7
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	5.39	5.00	4.54	4
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.48	5.00	4.76	3
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.45	5.00	4.75	3
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	117.43	3.00	0.86	5
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	1.00	4.00	4.00	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	1.50	2
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	50.00	4.00	2.00	4
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	586880.40	4.00	2.01	4
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	22.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	4
S.3.2	EBP %	50.00	3.00	1.50	8
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.35	2.00	0.89	6
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	8.47	1.00	0.00	5
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.01	2.00	1.67	3
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	70	1.00	0.42	4
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	70.00	2.00	0.00	7
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	12	2.00	0.10	4

Andaman & Nicobar's energy story is shaped by its island geography - remote, beautiful, and naturally constrained. Energy demand is modest, and the system operates carefully within these physical limits.

On resilience, the territory manages fairly well despite isolation. Supply diversity is moderate, and fuel dependence remains a structural challenge, but financial management and system operations remain reasonably stable.

In terms of equity, households are strongly supported. Government spending on energy is among the highest, helping keep fuel and electricity costs manageable and access steady for residents.

Environmentally, the islands have a clear natural advantage. With full forest cover and some of the cleanest air in the country, sustainability is deeply embedded in the landscape, even as renewable expansion can grow further.

Overall, Andaman & Nicobar reflects a protected, government-supported energy system - steady and environmentally rich - with future gains tied to gradually strengthening local clean energy capacity.

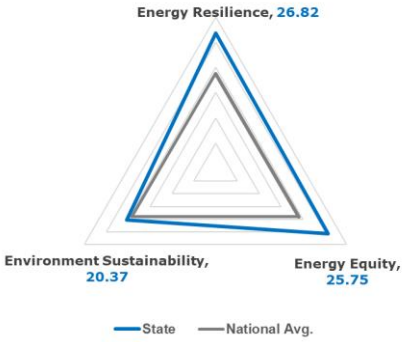
Jammu & Kashmir

2
Rank

A
Category

75.07
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	26.82	2
Energy Equity	25.75	3
Environmental Sustainability	20.37	4
State Context	2.13	8



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	4
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	50.00	3.00	3.00	1
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.25	2.00	1.17	5
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.13	5.00	0.00	8
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.61	2.00	1.77	7
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	40.50	2.00	0.10	7
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	2.11	2.00	1.79	6
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	4
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	37.47	3.00	1.24	4
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.05	5.00	4.87	6
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	12.26	5.00	3.17	7
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	1.28	5.00	3.32	7
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	1.10	5.00	3.52	7
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	143.30	3.00	1.42	3
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.11	4.00	0.25	7
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	1.50	2
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	36624.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	40.00	5.00	2.00	6
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	84.00	5.00	3.62	4
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.77	2.00	1.02	3
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	2.11	1.00	0.00	7
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.02	2.00	1.06	7
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	74	1.00	0.75	2
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	3
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	39	2.00	1.06	2

Jammu & Kashmir's energy story is deeply shaped by its natural landscape. With abundant hydropower resources and strong renewable integration, the region's energy future feels closely connected to its rivers and mountains. The potential is clearly there - clean, local, and sustainable.

In terms of resilience, the territory has a reasonably diversified electricity mix and solid supply potential. At the same time, higher distribution losses and financial strain show that the system still needs operational strengthening. The capacity exists, but improving efficiency will make it more dependable.

For households, energy remains relatively affordable compared to income levels, and clean cooking fuel access is strong. Government support helps maintain access, which is especially important in a region with challenging terrain and scattered populations.

Environmentally, Jammu & Kashmir stands out. With very low per capita emissions and a strong clean energy share, it reflects one of the greener energy systems in the country. Air quality outcomes are also comparatively stable, reinforcing its low-carbon profile.

Overall, Jammu & Kashmir reflects a region with a natural advantage in clean energy. Strengthening system efficiency and financial stability will be key to fully realising its renewable potential while ensuring reliable energy for its people.

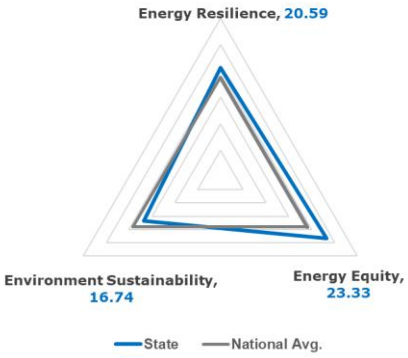
Chandigarh

3
Rank

A
Category

68.41
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	20.59	6
Energy Equity	23.33	4
Environmental Sustainability	16.74	6
State Context	7.75	1



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	1.50	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.88	2.00	0.74	7
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.45	5.00	2.74	4
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.19	2.00	1.92	6
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	13.31	2.00	1.48	4
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.10	2.00	1.91	2
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	4
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	43.20	3.00	1.44	3
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.02	5.00	5.00	1
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	3.53	5.00	4.92	2
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.39	5.00	4.93	2
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.34	5.00	4.97	2
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	105.24	3.00	0.59	6
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	1.00	4.00	4.00	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	50.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	81004.86	4.00	3.84	3
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	3
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	113.00	5.00	2.97	6
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.51	2.00	0.94	5
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	43.85	1.00	0.00	3
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.02	2.00	1.22	6
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	77	1.00	1.00	1
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	9	2.00	0.02	6

Chandigarh's energy story feels like that of a well-managed city that keeps things simple and efficient. As a compact, service-driven urban centre, its energy demand is steady, and administration plays a strong role in maintaining balance.

On resilience, the city performs confidently. Its electricity mix is well diversified, losses are controlled, and the system runs with relative stability. Even without natural fuel reserves, infrastructure and management ensure reliable supply.

When it comes to equity, Chandigarh truly stands out. Electricity and fuel remain affordable compared to incomes, and strong public spending supports consumers. Most households have access to clean cooking fuel, making energy access largely secure and inclusive.

Environmentally, the territory shows clear intent. Clean energy adoption, EV readiness, and efficiency measures are strong, and emissions remain comparatively low for an urban region.

Overall, Chandigarh reflects a city that prioritises efficiency, affordability, and responsible energy use - with governance strength forming the backbone of its progress.

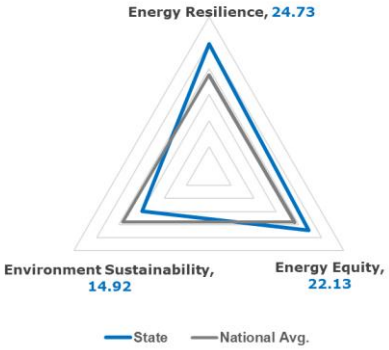
Lakshadweep

4
Rank

A
Category

65.59
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	24.73	3
Energy Equity	22.13	5
Environmental Sustainability	14.92	7
State Context	3.81	5



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	50.00	4.00	2.00	7
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	1.50	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.46	2.00	1.70	2
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.25	5.00	0.98	6
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-5.88	2.00	0.00	8
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	11.63	2.00	1.57	2
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	33.33	2.00	0.00	8
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	4
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	4.41	3.00	0.11	7
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	1.23	5.00	0.00	8
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	28.09	5.00	0.00	8
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	3.11	5.00	0.00	8
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	2.95	5.00	0.00	8
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	78.13	3.00	0.00	8
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	1.00	4.00	4.00	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	1.50	2
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	5
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	786086.40	4.00	1.29	6
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	37.00	5.00	4.67	2
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	4
S.3.2	EBP %	75.00	3.00	2.25	6
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	7.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	8.47	1.00	0.00	5
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.00	2.00	1.94	2
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	66	1.00	0.08	6
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	3
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	9	2.00	0.00	8

Lakshadweep's energy story is shaped by its island reality. Being remote and small, it does not have the luxury of large fuel reserves or diversified infrastructure. The system depends heavily on imports and strong administrative support to keep things running smoothly.

On resilience, the territory manages its operations carefully. Distribution losses are relatively controlled, and supply is maintained despite geographic constraints. However, financial sustainability is a real challenge, and the small scale naturally limits diversification options.

For residents, affordability remains sensitive. Electricity and fuel costs are high compared to income levels, which makes government support crucial. Public spending on energy plays a vital role in ensuring households continue to receive reliable services.

Environmentally, Lakshadweep's greatest strength is its pristine ecosystem. Excellent air quality and full forest cover highlight its natural advantage. Renewable integration is gradual, but protecting the fragile environment remains central to its energy future.

Overall, Lakshadweep reflects a delicate balance — a small island system that survives through careful management, public backing, and a deep need to safeguard its natural surroundings while meeting everyday energy needs.

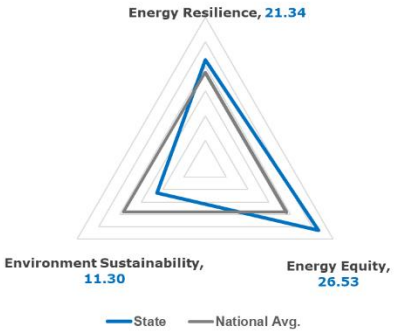
Ladakh

5
Rank

B
Category

62.47
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	21.34	5
Energy Equity	26.53	1
Environmental Sustainability	11.30	8
State Context	3.30	6



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	4
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	50.00	3.00	3.00	1
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	0.03	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.72	5.00	5.00	1
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	-0.14	2.00	1.93	5
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	42.46	2.00	0.00	8
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.44	2.00	1.89	5
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	1.28	3.00	0.00	8
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.04	5.00	4.93	5
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	5.83	5.00	4.46	5
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.55	5.00	4.64	5
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.47	5.00	4.72	5
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	215.52	3.00	3.00	1
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	1.00	4.00	4.00	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	1.50	2
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	36624.00	4.00	4.00	1
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	40.00	5.00	2.00	6
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	84.00	5.00	3.62	4
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	80.00	3.00	2.40	3
S.3.2	EBP %	75.00	3.00	2.25	6
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.00	2.00	0.78	7
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	0.00	1.00	0.00	8
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.02	2.00	1.33	5
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	65	1.00	0.00	8
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	70.00	2.00	0.00	7
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	9	2.00	0.02	7

Ladakh's energy story is shaped by its geography. Life in a high-altitude, sparsely populated region means energy demand looks very different from most other parts of the country. While overall consumption is modest, fuel use per person is naturally higher because of harsh climatic conditions. At the same time, the region holds strong renewable potential and receives substantial government support.

In terms of Energy Resilience, Ladakh benefits from strong renewable capacity and relatively low electricity demand compared to available supply. Basic energy access infrastructure is in place, and financial performance is stable. However, high AT&C losses point to operational challenges that come with difficult terrain and scattered habitations.

Energy Equity is largely supported through public spending. Government expenditure on energy is among the highest, and LPG coverage comfortably meets household needs, ensuring broad access. Fuel affordability remains reasonable, even though cross-subsidisation levels are limited.

On Environmental Sustainability, Ladakh performs very well. It ranks at the top in clean energy share and maintains very low per capita power emissions. Air quality remains comparatively good, reflecting its low industrial footprint.

Overall, Ladakh represents a renewable-oriented and government-supported energy system. The way forward lies in improving operational efficiency while continuing to build on its strong clean energy foundations.

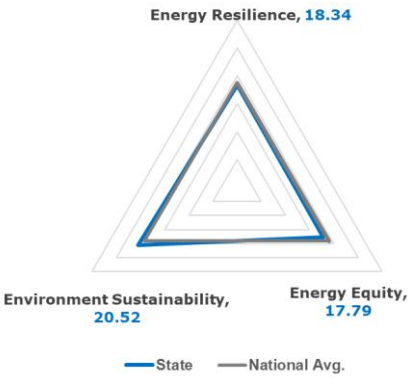
Puducherry

6
Rank

B
Category

61.54
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	18.34	7
Energy Equity	17.79	6
Environmental Sustainability	20.52	3
State Context	4.89	4



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	1.50	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.79	2.00	0.80	6
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.52	5.00	3.28	3
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.03	2.00	1.99	2
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	17.75	2.00	1.26	5
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.20	2.00	1.90	4
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	100.00	5.00	5.00	1
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	62.81	3.00	2.11	2
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.04	5.00	4.94	4
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	6.09	5.00	4.40	6
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.68	5.00	4.40	6
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.61	5.00	4.45	6
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	122.68	3.00	0.97	4
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.25	4.00	0.85	6
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	1.50	2
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	5
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	997575.15	4.00	0.53	7
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	40.00	5.00	2.00	6
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	45.00	5.00	4.49	3
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	60.00	3.00	1.80	4
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	0.42	2.00	0.00	8
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	68.21	1.00	0.00	2
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	74	1.00	0.75	2
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	3
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	10	2.00	0.06	5

Puducherry's energy story feels steady and carefully managed. Even as a small Union Territory, it has built a diversified electricity portfolio and maintains reasonably stable utility finances. Everyday energy access - from electricity to fuel outlets - is reliable, which supports both households and local businesses.

In terms of resilience, the system works quietly but effectively. While it does not have large natural reserves, it compensates through balanced supply planning and operational discipline. The foundation is stable, even if expansion opportunities are limited.

Energy equity is one of Puducherry's stronger areas. Power and fuel remain relatively affordable compared to income levels, and public spending helps ease the burden on consumers. High LPG and PNG coverage means most households have dependable access to modern cooking energy.

On sustainability, the picture is mixed but improving. Air quality indicators are relatively positive, yet deeper renewable integration and emissions reduction will shape the next phase of progress. There is clear room to strengthen the clean energy transition.

Overall, Puducherry stands out for its strong governance and social development outcomes. It reflects a small but well-governed energy system - stable, accessible, and people-focused - with its next leap tied to accelerating cleaner energy pathways while preserving affordability.

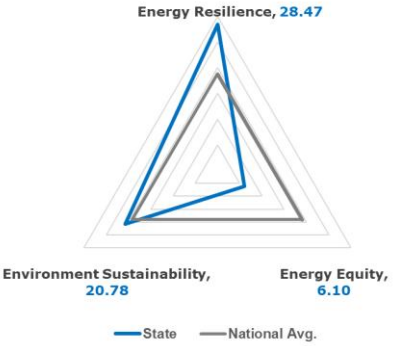
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

7
Rank

B
Category

57.49
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	28.47	1
Energy Equity	6.10	7
Environmental Sustainability	20.78	2
State Context	2.14	7



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	75.00	4.00	3.00	4
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	1.50	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	2.96	2.00	0.00	8
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.39	5.00	2.20	5
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.02	2.00	1.98	3
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	3.17	2.00	2.00	1
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	0.16	2.00	1.91	3
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	75.00	5.00	3.75	3
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	88.91	3.00	3.00	1
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.03	5.00	4.96	2
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	4.57	5.00	4.71	3
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.49	5.00	4.74	4
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.47	5.00	4.72	4
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	96.04	3.00	0.39	7
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	1.00	4.00	4.00	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	1.50	2
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	5
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	1144230.00	4.00	0.00	8
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	20.00	3.00	0.60	2

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	80.00	5.00	4.00	3
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	246.00	5.00	0.00	8
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	40.00	3.00	1.20	8
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	6.00	2.00	1.70	2
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	20.50	1.00	0.00	4
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.04	2.00	0.00	8
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	66	1.00	0.08	6
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	80.00	2.00	1.00	3
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	24	2.00	0.52	3

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (DNH–DD) have an energy system that clearly reflects their industrial character. Energy demand is high because of manufacturing activity, but despite this, the system is run with notable discipline and efficiency.

When it comes to Energy Resilience, the Union Territory's biggest strength is operational performance. It ranks 1st in keeping AT&C losses extremely low, and utility finances are relatively strong, showing tight system management. While energy consumption is high and supply diversification is moderate, day-to-day reliability remains a clear positive.

Energy Equity is one of DNH–DD's strongest pillars. It ranks 1st in cross-subsidisation and government expenditure on energy, ensuring that electricity and fuel remain affordable for consumers. The balance between industrial demand and household affordability is handled carefully.

On Environmental Sustainability, the picture is more mixed. Forest cover is healthy, but high industrial activity pushes up emissions, and the clean energy share remains modest. This indicates that future progress will depend on accelerating renewable adoption.

Overall, DNH–DD stands out as an efficiently managed and financially stable energy system. Its next step is to gradually align its strong industrial base with deeper clean energy integration for a more sustainable future.

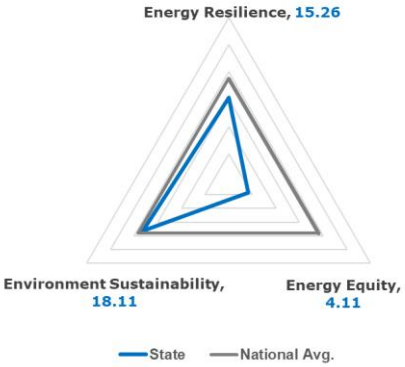
Delhi

8
Rank

C
Category

42.51
Overall Score

Dimension	Score	Rank
Energy Resilience	15.26	8
Energy Equity	4.11	8
Environmental Sustainability	18.11	5
State Context	5.03	3



Note – Dimension-wise scores are out of 30, and the state context has out of 10

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
ENERGY RESILIENCE					
R.1	**Energy Diversity & Supply Position**				
R.1.1	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	100.00	4.00	4.00	1
R.1.2	RE Potential (Mtoe)	25.00	3.00	1.50	3
R.1.3	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	1.18	2.00	1.21	4
R.1.4	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	25.00	2.00	2.00	1
R.1.5	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	0.23	5.00	0.81	7
R.2	**Energy System Viability**				
R.2.1	PAT/Revenue	0.07	2.00	2.00	1
R.2.2	AT & C Losses (in %)	11.82	2.00	1.56	3
R.2.3	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	-1.47	2.00	2.00	1
R.2.4	Pipeline Network Intensity	25	3.00	3.00	1
R.2.5	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	50.00	5.00	2.50	4
ENERGY EQUITY					
E.1	**Affordability**				
E.1.1	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	29.42	3.00	0.96	5
E.1.2	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	0.04	5.00	4.94	3
E.1.3	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	3.12	5.00	5.00	1
E.1.4	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	0.35	5.00	5.00	1
E.1.5	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	0.32	5.00	5.00	1
E.2	**Social & Regulatory Justice**				
E.2.1	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	189.50	3.00	2.43	2
E.2.2	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	0.05	4.00	0.00	8
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
S.1	**Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency**				
S.1.1	Energy Efficiency Score	25.00	3.00	1.50	2
S.1.2	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	25.00	4.00	1.00	5
S.1.3	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	778081.92	4.00	1.32	5
S.1.4	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	100.00	3.00	3.00	1

No.	Indicator	Value	Weightage	Score	Rank
S.2	**Decarbonisation**				
S.2.1	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	60.00	5.00	3.00	5
S.2.2	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	205.00	5.00	0.92	7
S.3	**Mobility Transition**				
S.3.1	EV readiness Index	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
S.3.2	EBP %	100.00	3.00	3.00	1
	STATE CONTEXT				
C.1	**Macroeconomic Environment**				
C.1.1	Growth rate of GSDP	3.53	2.00	0.94	4
C.1.2	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	51540.12	1.00	1.00	1
C.2	**Regulations, Institutions & Governance**				
C.2.1	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	0.01	2.00	1.39	4
C.2.2	SDG Index (Score)	70	1.00	0.42	4
C.3	**Stability for Investment & Innovation**				
C.3.1	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	90.00	2.00	2.00	1
C.3.2	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	66	2.00	2.00	1

Delhi's energy story is shaped by its identity as a fast-paced, densely populated capital city. Energy demand is naturally high, but the system is managed with strong administrative control and financial discipline.

When it comes to resilience, Delhi shows confidence. Utilities are financially stable, losses are relatively contained, and supply is well coordinated despite the city having almost no natural fuel reserves of its own. The strength here comes more from governance than geography.

On energy equity, Delhi performs very well. Electricity and fuel costs are comparatively affordable for residents, and access to clean cooking fuel is widespread. For most households, energy access feels reliable and within reach.

The environmental picture is more complex. The city has made progress in electric mobility and waste-to-energy initiatives, but air quality remains a serious concern. Urban density continues to put pressure on emissions and pollution levels.

Overall, Delhi's energy system reflects a city that manages well, supports its consumers, and is moving toward cleaner solutions - while still working through the environmental realities of being one of India's largest metropolitan centres.

Annexures

Data sources for indicators

Sl.	Indicators	Source	Year/ Period
1.	Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)	CEA (EMCI)	July-25
2.	RE Potential (Mtoe)	MoSPI	2025
3.	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	CEA General review, PPAC, CEA Installed capacity	2024, June 2025, July-25
4.	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	MoSPI	2025
5.	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	PPAC	2024-25
6.	PAT/Revenue	PFC	2023-24
7.	AT & C Losses (in %)	PFC	2023-24
8.	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	PFC	2023-24
9.	Pipeline Network Intensity	PPAC	Jun-25
10.	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	PPAC	Jun-25
11.	Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)	PFC	2023-24
12.	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	PFC	2023-24
13.	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	PPAC	Jun-25
14.	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	PPAC	Jun-25
15.	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	PPAC	Jun-25
16.	LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)	PPAC	Jun-25
17.	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	State Finance - RBI	2024-25
18.	Energy Efficiency Score	BEE, State Energy Efficiency Index	2024
19.	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	CEA Installed Capacity	Jul-2025
20.	Per Capita Power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	EMBER, CEA	2024
21.	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	CEA	Mar-25
22.	% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)	Forest Survey of India	2023

Sl.	Indicators	Source	Year/ Period
23.	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	CPCB	2023
24.	EV Readiness Index	IEMI Index - NITI AAYOG)	2024
25.	EBP %	PPAC	Jun-25
26.	Growth rate of GSDP	RBI	5-year CAGR (till FY23-24)
27.	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	DPIIT	Mar-25
28.	Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)	NITI Aayog	2023
29.	SDG Index (Score)	NITI Aayog	2023-24
30.	Logistics Index (Index Scores)	LEADS Index, Ministry of Commerce	2024
31.	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	India Investment Grid (IIG)	As on 09-Jan-2025

State/ UT codes

State	State Code
Andhra Pradesh	AP
Arunachal Pradesh	AR
Assam	AS
Bihar	BR
Chhattisgarh	CG
Goa	GA
Gujarat	GJ
Haryana	HR
Himachal Pradesh	HP
Jharkhand	JH
Karnataka	KA
Kerala	KL
Madhya Pradesh	MP
Maharashtra	MH
Manipur	MN
Meghalaya	ML
Mizoram	MZ
Nagaland	NL
Odisha	OR
Punjab	PB
Rajasthan	RJ
Sikkim	SK
Tamil Nadu	TN
Telangana	TL
Tripura	TR
Uttarakhand	UK
Uttar Pradesh	UP
West Bengal	WB
Andaman & Nicobar	AN
Chandigarh	CH
Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	DNH-DD
Delhi	DL
Lakshadweep	LD
Puducherry	PY
Jammu & Kashmir	JK
Ladakh	LA

ANNEXURE B

DIMENSION: ENERGY RESILIENCE

Energy Resilience measures the ability to meet current and future energy demand. It considers the following elements:

1. Energy Diversity & Supply Position
2. Energy System Viability

Indicators	Sub-Indicator	Source	Year	Description
Energy Diversity & Supply Position	**Diversity of Electricity Contracted Capacity (EMCI Index)**	CEA (EMCI)	Jul-25	Diversity of electricity supply supports greater security and independence. An over-reliance on one resource can make a system vulnerable to shocks in energy delivery. The sub-indicator used is installed capacity by fuel type (GW). Calculated using the HHI index.
	RE Potential (Mtoe)	MoSPI	2025	The Renewable Energy Potential evaluates the estimated capacity for renewable energy (RE) generation within a region. A high RE potential signifies opportunities for sustainable energy transition, reduced dependence on fossil fuels, and enhanced energy security.
	Per Capita consumption/Per Capita Contracted Capacity of Electricity	CEA GR, CEA Installed capacity	Mar-23	This indicator assesses supply adequacy against demand, reflecting reserve margins, procurement planning, and a state's capacity to withstand demand surges, disruptions, and future growth, strengthening overall energy resilience.
	Fossil Fuel Reserve (Mtoe)	MoSPI	2025	This indicator measures domestic resource availability, reflecting supply security, reduced import dependence, and the capacity to withstand external fuel shocks
	Per Capita Domestic Consumption of Petroleum Products	PPAC	2024-25	This indicator reflects petroleum demand intensity and import dependence exposure, helping assess vulnerability to global supply shocks, price volatility, and fuel disruptions.
Energy System Viability	**PAT/Revenue**	PFC	2023-24	PAT/Revenue indicates DISCOM's financial strength, ensuring reliable power procurement, infrastructure maintenance, and operational continuity, thereby enhancing the system's ability to withstand shocks and sustain long-term energy resilience.
	AT & C Losses (in %)	PFC	2023-24	It is the difference between energy input units into the system and the units for which the payment is collected. It is the actual measure of the overall efficiency of the distribution business as it measures both technical and commercial losses.

Indicators	Sub-Indicator	Source	Year	Description
	ACS-ARR (Cash Adjusted Gap)	PFC	2023-24	The ACS-ARR Gap measures the difference between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and the Average Revenue Realised (ARR) per unit of electricity. This financial metric reflects the economic viability of power distribution utilities (DISCOMs) and their capacity to recover costs sustainably.
	Pipeline Network Intensity	PPAC	Jun-25	Pipeline Network Intensity reflects gas infrastructure spread and redundancy, ensuring diversified fuel access, reduced supply bottlenecks, and improved system flexibility during disruptions
	Per 10K people Number of Petrol, Diesel & CNG Stations	PPAC	Jun-25	This indicator reflects fuel distribution density and accessibility, indicating system redundancy, last-mile connectivity, and the ability to maintain mobility and essential services during supply disruptions, thereby strengthening energy resilience.

DIMENSION: ENERGY EQUITY

Energy equity measures the ability to provide access to reliable and affordable energy for domestic and commercial use. It considers the following elements:

1. Affordability
2. Social & Regulatory Justice

Indicators	Sub-Indicator	Source	Year	Description
Affordability	**Cross Subsidisation (Commercial & Industrial ABR/ ACS)**	PFC	2023-24	Commercial and industrial ABR relative to ACS measures cross-subsidy burden, reflecting tariff balance, cost recovery, and fairness across consumer categories, supporting a more equitable and financially sustainable power system.
	ACS / Per Capita Income (1000)	PFC	2023-24	ACS relative to per capita income measures electricity cost burden on households, capturing affordability across income levels and ensuring equitable access to reliable energy services.
	LPG Price (Rs. for 14.2 kg Cylinder) - Domestic Non-Subsidised / Per Capita income (1000)	PPAC	Jun-25	The LPG measures the affordability of domestic non-subsidised Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) by comparing its price per 14.2 kg cylinder to the per capita income of consumers. This indicator reflects the economic accessibility of clean cooking fuel for households within a state/UT's
	Petrol Price in (Rs/litre) / Per capita income (1000)	PPAC	Jun-25	The Petrol Price assesses the economic burden of petrol prices on consumers by comparing the price per litre of petrol to the per capita income. This indicator provides insights into fuel affordability and its impact on household expenses, transportation costs, and economic mobility.
	Diesel Price in (Rs/litre) / Per Capita income (1000)	PPAC	Jun-25	The Diesel price measures the economic burden of diesel prices on consumers by comparing the price per litre of diesel to the per capita income. This indicator provides insights into fuel affordability and its impact on transportation, agriculture, and industrial operations.
Social & Regulatory Justice	**LPG + PNG (Domestic) Connections against number of HHs (%)**	PPAC	Jun-25	The LPG + PNG Connection measures the percentage of households with access to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections. A high penetration rate indicates improved energy accessibility, reduced reliance on traditional biomass, and enhanced living standards.
	GOV. Expenditure on energy/Total Revenue	State Finance	2024-25	Government energy expenditure relative to total revenue reflects fiscal commitment to subsidies and welfare support, ensuring affordable access to electricity and reducing inequities across income and consumer segments.

DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental sustainability measures the ability to mitigate natural resource depletion and environmental degradation. It considers the following elements:

1. Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency
2. Decarbonisation
3. Mobility Transition

Indicators	Sub-Indicator	Source	Year	Description
Clean Energy Performance & Efficiency	**Energy Efficiency Score**	BEE, State Energy Efficiency Index	2024	The Energy Efficiency Score evaluates the effectiveness of demand-side management (DSM) and energy-saving initiatives across different consumer categories. It considers the implementation of energy-efficient technologies, adherence to energy conservation standards, and the overall reduction in energy consumption per unit of output. This indicator highlights the progress in optimizing energy use and the potential for reducing electricity demand through efficiency improvements.
	Performance of Clean Energy (RE Contracted Capacity/Total Contracted Capacity)	CEA & MOSPI	Jul 2025, FY 2025	RE contracted capacity relative to total capacity measures clean energy integration, reflecting decarbonisation progress, reduced fossil dependence, and transition towards a low-carbon, environmentally sustainable power system.
	Per Capita power Emissions Intensity (gCO2)	EMBER, CEA	2024	Per capita power emissions intensity measures individual-level carbon footprint of electricity use, enabling people-centric assessment of decarbonisation progress and environmental sustainability performance.
	Waste to Energy Contribution (MU)	CEA	Mar-25	Waste-to-energy contribution reflects circular resource utilisation, landfill diversion, and renewable generation from waste, supporting emission reduction and strengthening environmental sustainability.
Decarbonisation	**% of Forest & Tree Cover (Forest Cover w.r.t total area)**	Forest Survey of India	2023	This indicator measures the proportion of a region's total geographical area covered by forests and trees, reflecting the effectiveness of afforestation, reforestation, and conservation efforts. A higher percentage indicates better preservation of biodiversity, enhanced carbon sequestration, and improved ecological balance, contributing to climate resilience and environmental sustainability.

Indicators	Sub-Indicator	Source	Year	Description
	Air Quality Index (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NO2 Emission)	CPCB	2023	The Air Quality Index (AQI) provides a comprehensive measure of air pollution levels by aggregating data from key pollutants such as particulate matter (PM_{2}.5, PM_{10}), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and ozone (O_3). Lower AQI values signify cleaner air and a healthier environment, while higher values indicate increased pollution and associated health risks.
Mobility Transition	**EV readiness Index**	EV (NITI AAYOG)	2024	The EV Readiness Index measures ecosystem preparedness for electric mobility, reflecting infrastructure, adoption, policy, and financing support-driving emission reductions, cleaner transport, and long-term environmental sustainability.
	EBP %	PPAC	Jun-25	Ethanol blending percentage reflects substitution of fossil fuels in transport, reducing emissions, lowering crude import dependence, and advancing low-carbon transition and environmental sustainability goals.

DIMENSION: STATE CONTEXT

State context measures the ability of states to balance the three core dimensions of the energy trilemma. It considers the following elements:

1. Macroeconomic Environment
2. Regulations, Institutions & Governance
3. Stability for Investment & innovation

Indicators	Sub-Indicator	Source	Year	Description
Macroeconomic Environment	**Growth rate of GSDP**	RBI	5 year CAGR (till FY23-24)	Economic Growth measures the annual growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), reflecting the overall economic performance and expansion of a state's economy. It serves as a key indicator of industrial activity, infrastructure development, and investment potential.
	FDI Equity Inflows (INR Cr.)	DPIIT	Mar-25	The FDI Equity Inflows measure the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows (in INR Crore) into a state or sector, reflecting investor confidence, economic attractiveness, and the overall investment climate.
Regulations, Institutions & Governance	**Multidimensional Poverty Index (Score)**	NITI Aayog	2023	The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Score measures the level of poverty across multiple dimensions, beyond income levels. It assesses deprivations in health, education, and standard of living, providing a holistic understanding of poverty within a region.
	SDG Index (Score)	NITI Aayog	2023-24	The SDG Index Score evaluates a state's progress toward achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It reflects the overall performance across 17 goals.
Stability for Investment & Innovation	**Logistics Index (Index Scores)**	LEADS Index, Ministry of Commerce	2024	The State Logistics Performance Index is arrived at using a ranking methodology based on a series of meetings with stakeholders and online surveys in the key areas of logistics like infrastructure, services, timelines, traceability, competitiveness, security, operating environment, and efficiency of regulation. The LEADS establishes the baseline of performance in the logistics sector based on the perception of users and stakeholders at the State level. It assesses the status of logistics efficiency in each State.
	Investment Opportunities (in USD Billion)	India Investment Grid (IIG)	As on 09-Jan-2025	The Investment Opportunities indicator reflects the potential for capital inflows into a state's energy and infrastructure sectors, highlighting avenues for domestic and foreign direct investment (FDI). It provides insights into growth prospects, policy environment, and ease of doing business, making it a crucial metric for investors and policymakers.