Uttar Pradesh, India’s most populous state, is home to 14.6 million households that are yet to be electrified. Among those who do have an electricity connection, many receive poor quality service, with limited hours of supply and frequent blackouts and voltage fluctuations.

The state’s public electricity distribution companies are also not financially sustainable—they do not collect enough revenue from their consumers or subsidies from the government to recover their costs.

The revenue gap has been increasing in recent years. GSI has highlighted the situation, with suggestions on how to address the growing challenge of energy access while closing the revenue gap.