

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3837
ANSWERED ON 05.04.2022

RISE IN THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY

3837 # DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to fulfill the demand of electricity keeping in view that the demand of electricity is likely to increase three times between the year 2018 to 2040; and
- (b) whether the less investment in inefficient transmission system in Government power plants, lower price of electricity, extreme loss to distribution companies, declining water level in addition to cheap rate electricity are major challenges of power production sector in the country, if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b): The steps taken by the Central Government to fulfill the demand of electricity are given at **Annexure**. As per the study by Central Electricity Authority, the installed generation capacity is likely to be around 817 GW by 2030 which will be adequate to meet the electricity demand by 2030.

The robust national grid is facilitating transfer of power from surplus regions to deficit regions without any transmission constraints. The inter-regional transmission capacity has been increased from 35,950 MW as on 31.03.2014 to 1,12,250 MW as on 28th February, 2022. The capacity of the electricity Grid is being expanded on a continuous basis matching with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand.

The transmission system are mostly built through tariff based competitive bidding route. However, the Central Government is also funding Transmission schemes worth around Rs.16,000 crore in UT of J&K, UT of Ladakh and North Eastern States. The intra-State transmission lines are built by the State transmission companies.

In order to meet the growing demand of the electricity consumers, the distribution network also requires upgradation and augmentation on continuous basis, which are undertaken by the distribution companies. The Central Government is also assisting the States for creation/argumentation of distribution infrastructure through its various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to enable them to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply to all consumers. The new scheme RDSS has an outlay of Rs.3,03,785 crore and an estimated gross budgetary support of Rs.97,631 crore from Central Government. RDSS aims at bringing down losses of distribution utilities.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3837 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 05.04.2022

The following steps are taken to increase the power generation:

- i. Thermal Projects totaling to 28460 MW are under construction in the country.
- ii. Presently, there are 36 Large Hydro Projects (above 25 MW) totaling to 12663.5 MW which are under implementation in the country.
- iii. Nuclear capacity amounting to 8700 MW are under construction and 7000 MW nuclear power projects have been accorded Administrative Approval and Financial Sanction.
- iv. Hon'ble Prime Minister at Glasgow COP26 Summit has set a target to achieve 500 GW installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based capacity (Hydro, Nuclear, Solar PV, Wind, Biomass etc.) by 2030.
