GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.478
ANSWERED ON 06.02.2024

INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY IN SEVERAL VILLAGES

478 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that several villages across the country are experiencing a huge increase in demand for electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government is finding it difficult to manage the huge increase in demand for electricity;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of villages facing severe electricity shortage, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by Government to meet this demand?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d): Yes. The Indian power sector has come a long way in past decade transforming from a power deficit to a power sufficient country. During the last nine (09) years, we have implemented Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development (IPDS) schemes to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply by strengthening the sub-transmission and distribution network. We have also implemented the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- (SAUBHAGYA) with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connection to all willing un-electrified household in rural area and all willing poor household in urban areas in the country. Under these schemes, with an investment of 1.85 lakh crores, 18374 villages have been electrified and 2.86 crore household were provided electricity connections. As a result 100% villages have been electrified. Besides this, 2927 new substations have been added, upgradation of 3965 existing sub stations has been carried out, 6,92,200 Distribution Transformers have been installed, Feeder separation of 1,13,938 Circuit Kilometer (CKm) has been done and 8.5 Lakh Circuit Kilometer (CKm) of HT and LT lines have been added/changed.

There is adequate availability of power in the country. We have addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 196558 MW of generation capacity since April 2014 transforming our country from power deficit to power sufficient. We have increased the generation capacity by 72.3% from 248554 MW in March 2014 to 428299 MW in December 2023.

As a result of these measures, the availability of power in rural areas has increased from 12 hours in 2015 to 20.6 hours in 2023. The details of State/UT-wise Power Supply Position in the country during the period from April, 2023 to December, 2023 including the State of Tamil Nadu is given at **Annexure**.

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(e) & (f) : We have taken following steps to meet the increased demand for power in the country:

(i) In order to ensure an uninterrupted power supply for the nation's growth, the anticipated capacity addition between 2023-32 is given below:

a) 26380 MW of Thermal Capacity is under construction, 11960 MW has been bid out and 19050 MW is under clearances. The total anticipated Thermal capacity addition by 2031-2032 will be 93380 MW.

b) 18033.5 MW of Hydro Capacity (including stalled projects) is under construction and the total anticipated Hydro capacity addition by 2031-2032 will be 42014 MW.

c) 8000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and the total anticipated Nuclear capacity addition by 2031-2032 will be 12200 MW.

d) 103660 MW of Renewable Energy Capacity is also currently under construction and the anticipated RE capacity addition by 2031-32 will be 322000 MW.

Thus, total 156073.5 MW of Capacity is under construction and the total anticipated capacity addition by 2031-2032 will be 469594 MW.

(ii) 1,89,052 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 6,88,142 MVA of Transformation capacity and 80,590 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added connecting the whole country into one grid running on one frequency with the capability of transferring 1,16,540 MW from one corner of the country to another. India's grid has emerged as one of the largest unified grids in the world. Connecting the whole country into one grid has transformed the country into one unified power market. Distribution Companies can buy power at cheapest available rates from any generator in any corner of the country thereby enabling cheaper electricity tariffs for consumers

(iii) India has committed to augment non fossil fuel based installed electricity generation capacity to over 500000 MW by 2030. Transmission plan for integration of 500000 MW RE capacity by 2030 is being implemented in a phase manner commensurate with RE capacity addition. At present about 179000 MW of non fossil fuel generation capacity is already integrated.

(iv) Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(v) We have reformed the Electricity market by adding the Real Time Market (RTM), Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM), Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM), High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) in Power Exchanges. Also, DEEP Portal (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) for e-Bidding and e-Reverse for procurement of short-term power by DISCOMs was introduced.

(vi) We have constructed Green Energy Corridors and put in place 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres. Presently Renewable Energy Capacity is 180800 MW and 103660 MW is under installation.

(vii) We have made the Power Sector viable. The AT&C losses have come down from 25.72% in 2014-15 to 15.40% in 2022-23. Since implementation of LPS Rules, legacy dues of Gencos have come down from Rs. 1,39,947 crore as on 03.06.2022 to Rs. 49,451 crore as on 31.01.2024. Further, Discoms are making payments for current overdues on time.

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ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.478 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 06.02.2024.

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The details of State/UT-wise Power Supply Position in the country during the period from April, 2023 to December, 2023 including the State of Tamil Nadu

State / Region	April,2023 - December,2023			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,406	1,406	0	0.0
Delhi	28,355	28,352	3	0.0
Haryana	50,271	50,020	251	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	9,539	9,512	26	0.3
UT of J&K and Ladakh	14,591	14,386	205	1.4
Punjab	55,758	55,753	5	0.0
Rajasthan	79,192	78,688	503	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1,17,090	1,16,766	324	0.3
Uttarakhand	11,788	11,704	84	0.7
Northern Region	**3,68,991**	**3,67,588**	**1,403**	**0.4**
Chhattisgarh	28,951	28,900	51	0.2
Gujarat	1,09,754	1,09,726	28	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	72,396	72,333	63	0.1
Maharashtra	1,53,794	1,53,620	174	0.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	7,570	7,570	0	0.0
Goa	3,813	3,813	0	0.0
Western Region	**3,83,401**	**3,83,085**	**316**	**0.1**
Andhra Pradesh	60,392	60,335	56	0.1
Telangana	60,550	60,542	8	0.0
Karnataka	67,271	67,118	153	0.2
Kerala	22,755	22,750	5	0.0
Tamil Nadu	93,581	93,570	11	0.0
Pondicherry	2,633	2,632	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	47	47	0	0.0
Southern Region	**3,07,218**	**3,06,985**	**233**	**0.1**
Bihar	32,952	32,456	496	1.5
DVC	20,031	20,026	5	0.0
Jharkhand	10,847	10,498	349	3.2
Odisha	31,894	31,874	21	0.1
West Bengal	53,004	52,934	70	0.1
Sikkim	366	366	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	287	278	10	3.4
Eastern Region	**1,49,140**	**1,48,200**	**940**	**0.6**
Arunachal Pradesh	737	737	0	0.0
Assam	9,882	9,803	78	0.8
Manipur	720	717	2	0.3
Meghalaya	1,660	1,495	165	10.0
Mizoram	485	485	0	0.0
Nagaland	711	711	0	0.0
Tripura	1,340	1,340	0	0.0
North-Eastern Region	**15,541**	**15,295**	**246**	**1.6**
All India	**12,24,291**	**12,21,152**	**3,139**	**0.3**

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