

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2709  
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2025

**POWER SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS**

**2709 SMT. SULATA DEO:**  
**SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI:**

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

- (a) whether Government has made any efforts to improve availability of power across the country, particularly in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to improve electricity supply in rural areas;
- (c) the number of villages connected with electricity in the country under various schemes to improve power supply in rural areas;
- (d) whether power supply has improved in the State of Odisha, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) number of hours of daily electricity supply in villages of the State of Odisha and other States, along with measures being implemented to improve supply?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a) to (c) :** There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 470 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 238 GW of generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. Further, addition of 2,01,088 circuit kilometer (ckm) of Transmission lines, 7,78,017 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been done since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another.

The details of All India Power Supply Position of the country during the last three years and current year 2024-25 (upto February 2025) are given at **Annexure-I**. This indicates that the gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied has declined to marginal level of 0.1% only during current year 2024-25 (upto February, 2025). Even this marginal gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to the consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/Power Utility. Government of India has been supporting the States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve availability of power in the rural areas and to provide electricity connection to all willing households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas.

Under DDUGJY, electrification of all census villages was taken up and a total of 18, 374 villages were electrified by 28th April 2018 including 3,281 villages of Odisha. Under SAUBHAGYA, as reported by States, electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 24,52,444 households of Odisha. These schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Government of India is further supporting the States for grid electrification of households left-out during SAUBHAGYA, under the ongoing scheme of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in July, 2021. In addition, all households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) identified under PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) and households belonging to tribals under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) are being sanctioned for on-grid electricity connection under RDSS as per the scheme guidelines. Till date, works amounting to Rs. 4,643 Cr. have been sanctioned for electrification of 10,19,030 households.

**(d) & (e) :** The year-wise details of power supply position, in terms of energy, during the last three years and current year (up to February 2025) in the State of Odisha are given at **Annexure-II**.

The State/UT-wise average daily hours of power supply data for FY2023-24 in Urban and Rural areas in the country is given at **Annexure-III**. The average daily hours of power supply in rural areas in the state of Odisha for FY 2023-24 was 23.4 hrs.

Government of India has taken the following steps to ensure adequate availability of power in the country:

(i) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(A) Government of India has proposed in November 2023 for setting up of an additional minimum 80,000 MW coal based capacity by 2031-32. Against this target, coal based capacity of 9,350 MW has already been commissioned in 2023-24 & 2024-25. 29,900 MW Thermal Capacity is under construction and contracts for 22,640 MW thermal capacity have been awarded in FY 2024-25. Further, 33,580 MW of coal and lignite based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 13,997.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 24,225.5 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(C) 7,300 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,53,920 MW Renewable Capacity including 84,310 MW of Solar, 28,280 MW of Wind and 40,890 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 70,210 MW of Renewable Capacity including 46,670 MW of Solar, 600 MW of Wind and 22,940 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, 13,050 MW/78,300 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction/concurred and 14,970 MW/54,803 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) are currently under various stages of construction/bidding.

- (ii) A robust national grid has been established to facilitate the transfer of power from power surplus regions to power deficit regions. Addition of 2,01,088 circuit kilometer (ckm) of Transmission lines, 7,78,017 MVA of Transformation capacity and 82,790 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been done since 2014 with capability of transferring 1,18,740 MW from one corner of the country to another. The capacity of National Grid is being expanded on a continuous basis commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand.
- (iii) Directions under Section 11 of Electricity Act have been issued to imported coal based plants to operate and generate power to their full capacity.
- (iv) Steady supply of coal to all the thermal power plants is being ensured to prevent fuel shortages.
- (v) Gas-based power plants of NTPC as well as other generators are being scheduled during high power demand period.
- (vi) All the GENCOs including IPPs and Central generating stations have been advised to generate and maintain full availability on daily basis excluding the period of planned maintenance or forced outage.
- (vii) Hydro based generation is being scheduled in a manner so as to conserve water for meeting demand during peak period.
- (viii) Planned maintenance of generating units is being minimized during period of high demand.
- (ix) New power generation capacity is being monitored closely for timely addition.
- (x) Government has facilitated power trading through regulatory framework whereby states with surplus generation can sell power to states which are in deficit through three (3) power exchanges viz. Indian Energy Exchange (IEX), Power Exchange India Ltd (PXIL) and Hindustan Power Exchange Ltd.
- (xi) Electricity market has been reformed by adding the Real Time Market (RTM), Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM), Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM), High Price Day Ahead Market (HPDAM) in Power exchange. Also, there is DEEP portal for e-bidding and e-Reverse for procurement of short-Term power by DISCOMs.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 2709 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 24.03.2025**

\*\*\*\*\*

The details of All India power supply position during the last three years and current year (upto February 2025):

| Year                              | ENERGY             |                 |                     |     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|
|                                   | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy Not Supplied |     |
|                                   | (MU)               | (MU)            | (MU)                | %   |
| 2021-22                           | 13,79,812          | 13,74,024       | 5,787               | 0.4 |
| 2022-23                           | 15,13,497          | 15,05,914       | 7,583               | 0.5 |
| 2023-24                           | 16,26,132          | 16,22,020       | 4,112               | 0.3 |
| 2024-25* (upto<br>February, 2025) | 15,47,785          | 15,46,229       | 1,555               | 0.1 |

**\*Data for February, 2025, is Provisional.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-II****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2709 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 24.03.2025**

\*\*\*\*\*

The details of power supply position, in terms of Energy and Peak, during the last three years and current year (up to February 2025) in the State of Odisha:

| <b>Power Supply Position for the State of Odisha</b> |                           |                        |                        |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <b>FY</b>                                            | <b>Energy</b>             |                        |                        |              |
|                                                      | <b>Energy Requirement</b> | <b>Energy Supplied</b> | <b>Energy Supplied</b> | <b>not</b>   |
|                                                      | <b>( MU )</b>             | <b>( MU )</b>          | <b>( MU )</b>          | <b>( % )</b> |
| <b>2021 - 22</b>                                     | 38,339                    | 38,332                 | 7                      | 0.0          |
| <b>2022 - 23</b>                                     | 42,631                    | 42,584                 | 47                     | 0.1          |
| <b>2023 - 24</b>                                     | 41,358                    | 41,333                 | 25                     | 0.1          |
| <b>2024 – 25 (upto February, 2025*)</b>              | 39,132                    | 39,108                 | 24                     | 0.1          |

\* Data for the month of February is provisional

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION  
NO. 2709 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 24.03.2025

\*\*\*\*\*

The details of State/UT-wise average daily hours of power supply in rural areas in FY 2023-24:

| State/UT Name            | 2023-24<br>(Rural) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A&N Island               | 22.2               |
| Andhra Pradesh           | 23.6               |
| Arunachal Pradesh        | 20.1               |
| Assam                    | 22.5               |
| Bihar                    | 22.2               |
| Chhattisgarh             | 21.6               |
| Goa                      | 23.8               |
| Gujarat                  | 23.7               |
| Haryana                  | 19.4               |
| Himachal Pradesh         | 23.0               |
| Jammu and Kashmir        | 19.0               |
| Jharkhand                | 22.1               |
| Karnataka                | 21.4               |
| Kerala                   | 22.4               |
| Ladakh                   | 22.2               |
| Madhya Pradesh           | 22.6               |
| Maharashtra              | 23.8               |
| Manipur                  | 22.0               |
| Meghalaya                | 21.8               |
| Mizoram                  | 22.3               |
| Nagaland                 | 18.0               |
| <b>Odisha</b>            | <b>23.4</b>        |
| Puducherry               | 22.7               |
| Punjab                   | 22.8               |
| Rajasthan                | 21.7               |
| Sikkim                   | 21.5               |
| Tamil Nadu               | 23.5               |
| Telangana                | 21.9               |
| Tripura                  | 22.3               |
| Uttar Pradesh            | 18.1               |
| Uttarakhand              | 21.4               |
| West Bengal              | 23.4               |
| <b>National Average:</b> | <b>21.9</b>        |

\*\*\*\*\*