

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2058
ANSWERED ON 14.12.2023**

PEAK POWER DEMAND

**2058. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI SUNIL BABURAO MENDHE:
SHRI BHOLANATH (B.P. SAROJ):
SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country met its highest ever peak power demand this year;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to increase production capacity between 2014-15 to 2023-24; and**
- (d) the capacity of total power generation in Year 2013?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Sir. The peak demand has gone up from 135918 MW in 2013-14 to 243271 MW in September 2023. This is a rise of almost 79% in last nine (09) years. This increase in demand is because of two factors :- (1) India has been one of the world's fastest growing major economies in recent years and (2) 2.86 Crores households have been provided new electricity connections. To meet the demand, we have added 193794 MW generation capacity in the past nine (09) years transforming our country to power sufficiency.

A series of concerted measures have led to 70 % increase in generation capacity from 248554 MW in March 2014 to 425536 MW in October 2023. As a result, the gap between Peak demand and peak demand met has come down from 4.5 % in 2013-14 to 1.4 % in 2023-24 (upto November-23) and the gap between Energy Requirement and Energy Supplied has come down from 4.2 % in 2013-14 to 0.3 % in 2023-24 (up to November-23).

The details of Power Supply Position in the country during the last year i.e. 2022-23 and the current year i.e. 2023-24 (upto November 2023) are given at Annexure.

(c) : We have taken following steps to increase the production capacity between 2014-15 to 2023-24 in the country: -

- (i) The installed capacity which was 248554 MW in March 2014 has gone upto 425536 MW in October 2023. Installed capacity of coal has increased from 139663 MW in March 2014 to 206825 MW in October 2023. Installed capacity of Renewable sector has increased from 75519 MW in March 2014 to 178983 MW in October 2023.**
- (ii) 1,87,849 circuit kilometer (ckm) of transmission lines, 6,82,767 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) Govt have constructed Green Energy Corridors and put in place 13 Renewable Energy Management Centres. Presently Renewable Energy Capacity is 178000 MW and 99000 MW is under installation.**
- (v) We have made efforts to make Power Sector viable. The AT&C losses have come down from 22.62% in 2013-14 to 15.41% in 2022-23. All current payment of Gencos are up-to-date and the legacy dues of Gencos have come down from Rs. 1.35 lakh crore to Rs. 6000 Crore. The subsidy payment to DISCOMS on account of subsidies announced by State Government are up-to-date.**
- (vi) Further, during the last nine (09) years, the Government of India has 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. The Government of India has 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 house hold in rural area and all willing poor household in urban areas in the country. Under these schemes, 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 and 8.86 Lac circuit kms of HT and LT lines have been added/ changed. 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 availability of power in urban areas is 23.6 hours.**

We have taken policy measures which has made the power sector vibrant and viable. Some of these measures are as follows:

- (vii) **Waiver of ISTS charges on transmission of electricity generated from Solar, Wind, Pumped Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems.**
- (viii) **Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and Energy Storage obligations Trajectory till 2029-30.**
- (ix) **In 2019, Government announced measures to promote Hydro Power Sector such as Declaring Large Hydro Projects (>25 MW) as Renewable Energy source, Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydropower tariff, Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/ Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs), Budgetary Support to Cost of Enabling Infrastructure i.e., roads/bridges, etc.**
- (x) **Introduction of 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.**
- (xi) **Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**
- (xii) **SHAKTI policy for transparent allocation of coal to Thermal Power plant was introduced, which enabled efficient domestic coal allocation to Thermal power plants and also ensured revival of various stressed Thermal Power projects.**
- (xiii) **Construction of the Inter-State transmission system ahead of the generation capacity.**

(d) : The total power generation capacity in the country as on 31.03.2013 was around 223 GW.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2058 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 14.12.2023**

The details of Power Supply Position of the country during the last year i.e. 2022-23 and the current year i.e. 2023-24 (upto November 2023):

Years	Energy				Peak			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2022-2023	15,11,847	15,04,264	7,583	0.5	2,15,888	2,07,231	8,657	4.0
2023-2024 (upto November, 2023*)	11,02,887	10,99,907	2,980	0.3	2,43,271	2,39,931	3,340	1.4

***Provisional**
