

FACTS VS MYTH

Relevant for: Indian Economy | Topic: Infrastructure: Energy incl. Renewable & Non-renewable

India had a massive power deficit of -16.6% in 2007-08. Even in 2011-12, it was -10.6 %. Through the multi pronged, comprehensive and aggressive interventions of the government, this deficit is near about wiped out, consistently over the last 3 years: -.4% In 2020-21, -.7% in 2019-20 and -.8% in 2018-19. The current year, up till October, it has been -1.2%; the marginal spike being attributable to the annual post monsoon pressure on power output. This is also likely to normalize by the end of the year.

This transformation from an acutely power deficit country, to a situation of demand being met, except for an extremely marginal shortfall of less than 1%, has been made possible by the following schemes brought in by the current Government to address the unhappy situation.

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), was brought in on 25th July, 2015 for infrastructure push in the rural sector – setting up of transmission and sub transmission systems. The Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), was brought in on 20th November, 2014 for to fill in power infrastructure gaps in urban areas. The Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) scheme launched on 25th September, 2017, had the vision to take electricity to every household (willing), and has been able to supply electricity connections to 2.8 to crore households which were hither to in darkness.

The augmentation to the installed power capacity in the country, consequent to these efforts, has been 155377 MEGAWATT in last approximately 7 years.

Placed below, for reference, is the power supply position of the country since 2007-08.

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Power Supply Position Since 2007-08

Year	Energy Requirement / Availability				Peak Demand / Peak Met			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
2007-08	7,39,343	6,66,007	-73,336	-9.9	1,08,866	90,793	-18,073	-16.6
2008-09	7,77,039	6,91,038	-86,001	-11.1	1,09,809	96,785	-13,024	-11.9
2009-10	8,30,593	7,46,644	-83,949	-10.1	1,19,166	1,04,009	-15,157	-12.7
2010-11	8,61,591	7,88,355	-73,236	-8.5	1,22,287	1,10,256	-12,031	-9.8
2011-12	9,37,199	8,57,886	-79,313	-8.5	1,30,006	1,16,191	-13,815	-10.6
2012-13	9,95,557	9,08,652	-86,905	-8.7	1,35,453	1,23,294	-12,159	-9.0
2013-14	10,02,257	9,59,829	-42,428	-4.2	1,35,918	1,29,815	-6,103	-4.5
2014-15	10,68,923	10,30,785	-38,138	-3.6	1,48,166	1,41,160	-7,006	-4.7
2015-16	11,14,408	10,90,850	-23,558	-2.1	1,53,366	1,48,463	-4,903	-3.2
2016-17	11,42,928	11,35,332	-7,596	-0.7	1,59,542	1,56,934	-2,608	-1.6
2017-18	12,13,326	12,04,697	-8,629	-0.7	1,64,066	1,60,752	-3,314	-2.0
2018-19	12,74,595	12,67,526	-7,070	-0.6	1,77,022	1,75,528	-1,494	-0.8
2019-20	12,91,010	12,84,444	-6,566	-0.5	1,83,804	1,82,533	-1,271	-0.7
2020-21	12,75,534	12,70,663	-4,871	-0.4	1,90,198	1,89,395	-802	-0.4
2021-22 (Upto Oct.)	824348	820706	-3,642	-0.4%	2,03,014	2,00,539	-2,475	-1.2

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