

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2648

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POWER GENERATION

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Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power projects in the country with generation capacity and actual power generated by each of them during 2005-06, sector-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether capacity addition of power is much less than the targeted figure;
- (c) if so, the steps taken to achieve actual capacity addition during the current five year plan;
- (d) the share of Union, State Governments and private sector in power generation in the country State-wise and sector-wise during the last three years;
- (e) the per capita demands and supply of power in the country as on date as compared to other developed countries; and
- (f) the efforts being made by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)

(a) : In the year 2005-06, there were 464 power stations (thermal, hydro and nuclear) and renewable energy sources of generation with aggregate installed capacity of 1,24,287 MW. Details of sector-wise, state-wise generation from the thermal, hydro and nuclear power stations during the year 2005-06 are given in Annexure-I.

(b) & (c) : During the Mid Term Appraisal of 10th Plan capacity addition target of 36,956 MW was considered feasible. A capacity of 16,909 MW has already been commissioned and a capacity of 17,115 MW is scheduled during 2006-07 out of which a capacity of about 3300 MW is under best effort scenario. Monitoring mechanism for monitoring the 10th Plan projects has been strengthened. There is one nodal officer in Central Electricity Authority for each of the project being monitored for commissioning in the 10th Plan.

(d) : The Statement showing the sector-wise & State-wise percentage shares in generation for the last three years is enclosed as Annexure-II.

(e) : The per-capita demand of electricity in India for the year 2005-06 was 571 kWh against which the per-capita supply was 523 Kwh. The developed countries generally do not have a gap between demand and supply of electricity.

(f) : Following measures have been taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power :

- Quantum jump in generation capacity addition.
- Enhancement in central plan outlay.
- Advance planning of generation capacity addition during 11th Plan.
- Strengthening / augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution system in States under Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses.
- Expediting rural electrification programme in the country under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).
- `Partnership in Excellence` Programme for adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations upto national average.

- Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation under Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP).
- Enhancement of inter-state and inter-regional transfer of power by strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission links eventually leading to formation of National Grid.
- Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.
- Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.