

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1961
ANSWERED ON:17.07.2009
PEAK HOUR SHORTAGE
Patel Shri Kishanbhai Vestabhai

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of peak hour shortage in the country during the first two financial years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan as compared to the corresponding period of previous year;
- (b) whether the per capita consumption has increased during the first two financial years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to meet this demand?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI)

(a) : The peak hour shortage in the country during the first two financial years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 16.6% & 11.9% respectively as compared to respective shortage of 13.8% and 16.6% during 2006-07 & 2007-08.

(b) & (c) : Yes, Madam. The per capita consumption of electricity during the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 has increased; the details are as under:

2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

672 kWh 717 kWh 733 kWh
Per person Per person Per person
Per annum Per annum Per annum

(d) : The following steps have been taken / are being taken to increase the availability of power in the country:

(i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources has been set for the 11th Plan. Out of this, a capacity of approximately 15,075 MW has been commissioned as on 1st July, 2009;

(ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each;

(iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan;

(iv) A target of 14,000 MW of grid interactive renewable power capacity has been set for the 11th Plan against which around 4230 MW has been added during the first two years of the Plan;

(v) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development hydro power in the country;

(vi) Renovation, Modernization & Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units;

(vii) Import of coal to bridge the gap between anticipated demand and domestic production of coal.

(viii) Reduction of T & D losses.

(ix) Augmentation of inter-regional transmission capacity for transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.