GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:75
ANSWERED ON:25.11.2011
SHORTAGE OF POWER
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Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during 2010-2011, source, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there has been acute shortage of power in the country, particularly in the backward and the tribal dominated areas;

(c) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power, during the peaking and non-peaking hours, in the country in 2010-2011, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of power and provide uninterrupted power supply in the country, particularly in the backward and the tribal dominated areas?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 75 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 25.11.2011 REGARDINGSHORTAGE OF POWER.

(a): The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2010-11 was 811.143 BU. The source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below :

Source Gross Energy Generation (BU)

2010-11

Thermal 665.008

Hydro 114.257

Nuclear 26.266

Bhutan Import 5.611

Total 811.143

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during 2010-11are given at Annex-I.

(b) & (c): There is an overall shortage of power in the country, primarily due to growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in availability of power. The shortage varies from State to State on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. Further, shortage of electricity in rural, backward and tribal dominated areas is generally attributable to inadequacy of sub-transmission and distribution network or their healthiness. Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers including backward and tribal dominated areas lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The details of power supply position in the country during the current year (April- October, 2011) are given below :

April-October, 2011

Energy#				Peak#			
Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	Shortage (%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Shortage (%)
533,332	498,265	35,067	6.6	128,907	114,233	14,674	11.4

MU = Million Unit # Provisional MW = Mega Watt

(d): The details of State-wise requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2010-11 are given at Annex-II.

(e): The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power and provide uninterrupted power supply in the country include the following:

(i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.

(ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.

(iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment.

(v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.

(vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

(viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

(ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.

(x) Thrust to rural electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

(xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.