GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:147
ANSWERED ON:23.03.2012
SUPPLY OF POWER TO STATES
Kaswan Shri Ram Singh;Vijayan Shri A.K.S.

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power supplied to various States in the country from the Central Power Generating Stations during the last three years and the current year is less than the projected requirement of States;

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

(c) the details of the States whose share of power from the unallocated power of the Central Power Generating Stations was reduced during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and Year-wise;

(d) whether a number of States have requested the Union Government to supply additional power from Central Power Generating Stations; and

(e) if so, the details of such States and the action taken by the Union Government thereon along with steps taken to improve power supply in the power deficient States in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)

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

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 147 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.03.2012 REGARDING SUPPLY OF POWER TO STATES.

(a) &(b) : The requirement of power in a State is met with their own generation, their share in the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the States against their allocation of power from CGSs, therefore, caters to part of their requirement. The quantum of energy scheduled from the Central Generating Stations to various States in the country and their energy requirement during the last three years and current year is given at Annex.

(c) & (d) : The 15% unallocated power in CGSs, kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc. As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing shortage of power, various States/UTs, request for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs are received from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT necessitates equivalent reduction in the allocation of other States. For example, in the Northern Region, the demand for electricity in the hilly States like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand increases during the winter season and the availability of hydro power in these States also gets reduced. Requirement of power in Rajasthan is also more during the winter season for rabi crop. The allocation of the aforementioned States is, therefore, enhanced during the winter season with corresponding reduction in the allocation of other States. Similarly, during the summer season, there is enhancement in allocation of (i) Punjab and Haryana in view of enhanced requirement of power for paddy crop and (ii) Delhi due to high demand, with reduction in allocation of hilly States. From time to time requests are received for enhancement in allocation of unallocated power from different States of all the regions due to emergent/overall requirements, because of which the unallocated power allocated to States/UTsundergoes revision. Usually, as the cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is more than the unallocated power, additional allocation of unallocated power to the extent of their request isnot always possible.

(e) : The following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to improve power generation with a view to reduce the demand supply gap in the country :

(i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.

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

(iii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 12th Five Year Plan.

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

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

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

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

(viii) Strengthening of Inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity.

(ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.

(x) Energy Conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.