

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:286
ANSWERED ON:31.08.2012
SURPLUS POWER
Karunakaran Shri P.

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the assessment made by the Central Electricity Authority, a number of states are expected to generate surplus power, after meeting their own requirements by the end of the current plan period;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether sufficient transmission and distribution network is available to supply surplus power to the deficit States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for meaningful utilization of the surplus power in the power deficit States?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY)

(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. 286 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 31.08.2012 REGARDING SURPLUS POWER.

(a) & (b) : Central Electricity Authority (CEA) carries out generation and transmission planning at the national level to estimate the generation capacity and transmission network addition required in the country based on the projected demand for electricity. The assessment of demand for electricity in various States and Union Territories as well as on All India basis is carried out by CEA through Electric Power Surveys. The requirement of power in a State is met by generation from its own sources, supply against its share in central generating stations and power procured from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) under Case-1 and Case-2 bids, trading licensees, power exchanges as well as bilateral agreements. While, the demand for power in a State varies from season to season, month to month, day to day and hour to hour basis, the availability of power in the State also varies depending on the level of generation in the available units and the arrangements made by the State for availing power from various sources. Surplus power, therefore, accrues in some of the States on seasonal basis or for a few days in a month or for certain hours in a day/year, depending upon the requirement and availability of power during the period. The States generally dispose off the surplus power through power exchanges, trading licensees and bilateral agreements.

(c) & (d): The development of transmission and distribution network within a State falls in the domain of Power Utilities in the State; development of inter-regional and inter-State transmission falls in the domain of Central Transmission Utility (CTU).

There are five regional electrical grids in India, namely Northern, Western, Eastern, North-eastern and Southern with an inter-regional transmission capacity of about 27,750 MW (details are at Annex.). The NEW Grid (comprising of Northern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern Regional Grids) is operating in synchronous mode and the Southern Regional (SR) Grid is connected to NEW grid asynchronously through HVDC links. Generally, there is no constraint in inter-State transmission of power within the synchronously connected systems; transmission capacity from NEW grid to SR grid at times, particularly when there is very high demand, is constrained due to limited capacity of the HVDC inter-connected links. While the transmission planning is done on the basis of anticipated generation addition and projected demand forecast on all India basis, the deficit States have to firm up their long-term power procurement and apply to the CTU for long-term access in advance so that point to point inter-State transmission infrastructure could be ensured.

(e) : The steps initiated by the Government for utilization of the surplus power in the power deficit States inter-alia include (i) synchronous inter-connection of Southern Grid with the NEW Grid, (ii) creation of additional inter-regional transmission capacity of 38,000 MW during the 12th Plan, (iii) strengthening / development of inter-State transmission lines including high capacity transmission corridors for transfer of power from generation rich areas to power deficit areas, (iv) setting up of power exchanges, (v) regulations for operationalisation of open access, etc.