

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1713

ANSWERED ON:07.03.2013

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POWER

Bali Ram Dr. ;Bhagat Shri Sudarshan;Deo Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh;Karunakaran Shri P.;Kashinath Shri Taware Suresh;M.Thambidurai Dr. ;Mahto Shri Baidyanath Prasad;Mitra Shri Somendra Nath;Pandey Saroj;Putul Kumari Smt. ;Rajbhar Shri Ramashankar;Sampath Shri Anirudhan;Shukla Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Balu Shukla;Vijayan Shri A.K.S.

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of electricity generated including the surplus power generated, if any, during the last three years, source, sector and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the demand and supply of power in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has received request from the various States for additional allocation of power due to shortage and increasing demand of power;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise and the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the reasons for less supply of power to the various States along with the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA)

(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 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April, 2012 to January, 2013) was 771.551 BU, 811.143 BU, 876.887 BU and 762.667 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source Gross Energy Generation (BU)

2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 #

Therma 1640.877 665.008 708.806 631.436

Hydro 106.680 114.257 130.510 99.071

Nuclear 18.636 26.266 32.287 27.450

Bhutan Import 5.358 5.611 5.284 4.710

Total 771.551 811.143 876.887 762.667

up to January, 2013

Includes provisional figures for the month of January, 2013

The State-wise, source-wise and sector-wise details of electricity generation are at Annex-I.

(b) The details of power supply position in the country during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Up to January,2013) are given below:

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MU)	Shortage (MU)	Requirement (%)	Availability (MW)	Shortage (MU)
	MW	%				
	MU	%				

2009-10	119116	104009	15157	12.7	830594	746644	83950	10.1
---------	--------	--------	-------	------	--------	--------	-------	------

2010-11	122287	110256	12031	9.8	861591	788355	73236	8.5
---------	--------	--------	-------	-----	--------	--------	-------	-----

2011-12	130006	116191	13815	10.6	937199	857886	79313	8.5
---------	--------	--------	-------	------	--------	--------	-------	-----

2012-13 (Up to January 2013)	135453	123294	12159	9.0	833230	759849	73381	8.8
------------------------------	--------	--------	-------	-----	--------	--------	-------	-----

Provisional

The details of state-wise power supply position during the last three years and the current year (April, 2012 to January, 2013) is given at Annex-II.

(c) & (d): As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing power shortages, various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. The cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is invariably more than the unallocated power available. Further, at any point of time the entire unallocated power of Central Generating Stations remains allocated to the States/UTs, enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times. The state-wise details of the allocation from CGSs as on 31.01.2013 is at Annex-III.

(e) The main reasons for shortage of power in various states inter-alia are :

i) Growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in generation and capacity addition.

ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units, mostly in the State Sector.

iii) Less generation due to fuel shortage.

iv) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.

v) Poor financial position of State Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system and at times even unable to purchase power due to financial constraints.

The steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include inter-alia the following :

(i) Proposal of capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).

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

(a) Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon`ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, CEA, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.

(b) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.

(iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.

(iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

(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 indigenous 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.