

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:797

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DEMAND AND SUPPLY 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 each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether there exists a huge gap between the demand and supply of power, both during peak and non-peak hours, resulting in shortage of power in most of the States/UTs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country, State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Union Government is contemplating to increase power supply to power deficient States from Central Generating Stations and if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE 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 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto June,2013) are given below:

(b) & (c): There is an overall shortage of power in the country. The gap between energy requirement and availability vis-à-vis gap between peaking and non peaking during April-June, 2013 was 15,498 Million Unit (6%) and 8,597 Mega Watt (6.3%) respectively. The gap in demand and supply of power in the country, is inter-alia, mainly due to growth in demand for power being higher than the growth in availability of power, inadequate availability of coal and gas, etc. The State/UT-wise details of energy requirement, availability and peak demand and peak met along with surplus/deficit in the country during April-June, 2013 are at Annex-II.

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

(i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW (excluding 30,000 MW renewable) against an achievement of 54,964 MW during 11th Plan.

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

(iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.

(iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.

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

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

(vii) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been advised to import coal.

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

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

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

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

(e) : To increase the power supply to power deficit States from Central Generating Stations, the steps initiated by the Government inter-alia include (i) synchronous inter-connection of Southern Grid with the NEW (Northern-Eastern- Western) 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. The States generally dispose off the surplus power through power exchanges, trading licensees and bilateral agreements