

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
POWER  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:143

ANSWERED ON:17.07.2014

SHORTAGE OF POWER

Singh Shri Sushil Kumar;Solanki Dr. Kirit Premjibhai

**Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether there is shortage of power both peaking and non-peaking in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the gap between demand and supply of power during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the reasons for shortfall in power have been assessed and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of power projects commissioned and capacity realised thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether a number of thermal power plants in the country are reportedly facing shortage of coal, if so, the details thereof and the corrective action being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of quality power to the consumers?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER, COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY ( SHRI PMUSH GOYAL )

(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. 143 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 17.07.2014 REGARDING SHORTAGE OF POWER.

(a): Yes, Madam.

The State/UT-wise details of energy and peak demand and supply with shortage of power, during the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and for the current year ( April, 2014 to June, 2014), as given by the States/UTs, are given at Annex-I.

(b): The reasons for shortfall in power, inter alia, are:

(i) Less generation due to fuel shortage in some power plants.

(ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units.

(iii) Transmission and Distribution constraints

(iv) Less Hydro generation because of poor monsoon in some areas.

(v) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of State Discoms.

(vi) Poor financial health 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. At times State Utilities are even unable to purchase power due to financial constraints.

(c) : The details of power projects commissioned during the last three years and the current year (upto June 2014) is at Annex-II. As a result of commissioning of the power projects, the electricity generation has increased from 811.14 BU during 2010-11 to 876.89 BU during 2011-12, 912.06 BU during 2012-13 and 967.15 BU during 2013-14.

(d) : As on 09.07.2014, out of the power plants monitored by Central Electricity Authority, 45 power plants had coal stock of less than 7 days. The coal based generation capacity has increased from 77,649 MW, as on 31.03.2009, to 1,13,280 MW, as on 31.03.2014, i.e. an increase of 46% whereas domestic coal supply has increased from 342.6 Million Tonne (MT) during 2008-09 to 419.6 MT during 2013-14, i.e. an increase of only 22.5%.

The corrective action being taken by the Government in this regard, inter-alia, are:

(i) Multi-dimensional efforts are underway by Coal India Ltd. to enhance production of domestic coal beyond current year's targets.

(ii) Power utilities have been advised to use imported coal wherever necessary.

(iii) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely at the highest level in the Government.

(e) : The steps being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of quality power to the consumers, inter alia, are:

(i) Acceleration in generation capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW from conventional sources and 30,000 MW from renewable energy sources.

(ii) Undertaking a massive programme for strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power.

(iii) A new scheme has been announced in this year's Budget for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders.

(iv) Expeditiously resolving issues relating to environmental and forest clearances for power projects under implementation.

(v) Bridging the gap of indigenous coal availability through coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.

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