

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1904

ANSWERED ON:04.12.2014

POWER GENERATION BY INDUSTRIES THROUGH DIESEL GENSETS

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Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that huge diesel gensets are used by industrial units to generate their required power availability;
- (b) if so, the quantum of such power used by heavy, medium and small industries during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether this has resulted in wastage or more usage of diesel for varied purposes and if so, the loss incurred due to such usage during the same period;
- (d) whether the usage of diesel genset is increasing cost input of products and if so, the percentage thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken to increase the supply of power along with the details of the target year for electricity to all?

Answer

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

(a) & (b): Major industrial units have their own Captive Power Plants either to supplement the electricity purchased from utilities or to overcome the problems of unreliable supply from grid. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) collects and compile data regarding Captive Power Plants from industries having demand 1 MW and above. Based on the information supplied by various industries, power generation from diesel captive power plants for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are 7753.53 GWh, 6244.31 GWh and 8205.22 GWh respectively. The State-wise details are at Annex-I.

(c) : Total annual diesel consumption by diesel captive power plants for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 are 2348424.95 KL(kilolitres), 1891305.43 KL & 2485233.57 KL respectively. The State wise detail are at Annex-II.

(d) : Power generated by diesel gensets is more than Rs. 15/- per unit, which is costlier as compared to the tariff of power drawn from the State Discoms. Therefore, this would result in increase of cost input of the products. The percentage of cost of power vis-à-vis the total cost of inputs for producing a product is different for different products. Therefore, this cannot be specified.

(e) : The measures being taken to increase the supply of power, inter alia, are:

(i) Capacity addition of 1,18,537 MW (including 88,537 MW conventional and 30,000 MW renewable) by 2016-17. As against this, about 48,390 MW from conventional sources has been achieved till 30.11. 2014 and 8297 MW from renewable sources.

(ii) Construction of 1,07,440 ckm transmission lines and setting up of 2,82,740 MVA transformation capacity by 2016-17. As against this, 45,570 ckm of transmission lines and 1,56,354 MVA of transformation capacity have been achieved till October, 2014.

(iii) Government of India has taken initiative to prepare Action Plans for providing 24X7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States.

(iv) Two new schemes have been approved by the Government of India, namely, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Integrated Power Development Scheme for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply and reduce line losses.

(v) Renovation & Modernization (R&M) and Life Extension / Upgrading of a total of 29,367MW old thermal power plants is planned by the concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of existing power stations.

(vi) The gap in indigenous coal availability is being met through enhanced coal production and coal imports for increased generation by thermal plants.

(vii) Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures is being undertaken.

(viii) In order to support financial viability of State Distribution Utilities (Discoms), the Central Government had notified a Financial

Restructuring Plan (FRP).

(ix) Expeditious resolution of issues relating to environmental and forest clearances to facilitate early completion of generation and transmission projects.