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Title : Need to overcome the shortage of power in the country.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (DINDIGUL): India, the Asia's third largest economy, faced a power deficit of 73,050 million units in 2008. The 73,050 million-unit deficit was largely in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

These states accounted for 80 to 90 percent of the total power demanded.

Given the fact that only around 56 percent of India's rural population or 78 million households do not have access to electricity, the mismatch between demand and supply will widen in time to come if the supply side is not improved.

The Government has estimated that India will require an installed capacity of over 200,000 megawatt (MW) by 2012 to meet the electricity demand, which will be 60 percent more of what the country has at present.

At present, about 26 percent of installed power generation capacity in India is hydropower against 50 percent in the 1960s, while around 66 percent is thermal generation including gas.

The nuclear energy constituted only about three percent of the country's total power generation, and non-conventional energy sources, of which wind energy is predominant, accounted for about five percent.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take concrete steps to mitigate the difference in supply and demand of power in the country.