Region	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Bihar	1,952	1,786	-166	-8.5	1,399	1,068	-331	-23.7
DVC	2,708	2,655	-53	-2.0	1,650	1,594	-56	-3.4
Jharkhand	1,011	948	-63	-6.2	631	616	-15	-2.4
Orissa	4,098	4,028	-70	-1.7	2,547	2,487	-60	-2.4
West Bengal	6,974	6,841	-133	-1.9	4,703	4,606	-97	-2.1
Sikkim	52	51	-1	-1.9	40	40	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar#	60	45	-15	-25.0	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	**16,795**	**16,309**	**-486**	**-2.9**	**10,491**	**9,980**	**-511**	**-4.9**
Arunachal Pradesh	56	54	-2	-3.6	72	71	-1	-1.4
Assam	1,037	941	-96	-9.3	752	677	-75	-10.0
Manipur	108	102	-6	-5.6	98	97	-1	-1.0
Meghalaya	333	255	-78	-23.4	291	181	-110	-37.8
Mizoram	57	53	-4	-7.0	69	64	-5	-7.2
Nagaland	86	81	-5	-5.8	77	74	-3	-3.9
Tripura	190	170	-20	-10.5	169	136	-33	-19.5
North-Eastern Region	**1,867**	**1,656**	**-211**	**-11.3**	**1,369**	**1,152**	**-217**	**-15.9**
All India	**168,152**	**152,514**	**-15,638**	**-9.3**	**95,583**	**83,309**	**-12,274**	**-12.8**

\# Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availablity.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Supply of power from captive power plants

57. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to feed upto 1000 MW electricity from captive power plants into the main grid by 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to relax the criteria for terming a power plant as a captive power plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) A large number of captive and standby generating stations in India have surplus capacity that could be supplied to the grid continuously or during certain time periods. These plants offer a sizeable and potentially competitive capacity that can be harnessed for meeting the demand for power. The National Electricity Policy recognizes the need to harness surplus captive power capacity in the country which could be supplied to the grid for meeting the demand for power.

Under the Electricity Act, 2003; captive generators can supply electricity to licensees and to consumers who are allowed open access. The National Electricity Policy emphasizes the need for facilitating grid interconnections for captive generators and institutionalising appropriate commercial arrangements between licensees and the captive generators to enable fuller utilization of available capacities.

The Tariff Policy stipulates that supplies may be bought from captive plants by distribution licensees using the guidelines issued by the Central Government under section 63 of the Act. Alternatively, a frequency based real time mechanism could be used and the captive generators could be allowed to inject into the grid under the ABT mechanism.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification Corporation

58. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for Rural Electrification Corporation during 2006-07;

(b) whether outlay for the current year has been reduced as compared to the preceding year;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some States particularly Andhra Pradesh is likely to be affected adversely due to this reduction; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?