THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Diversion of surplus power to deficit States

56. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States having power generation more than their demand;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide the surplus power to those States which generate less power;

(c) the steps taken to generate power as per demand in those States which are generating less power; and

(d) the success achieved by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of power in the country. The shortages varied from State to State, month to month and hour to hour. Surplus power in available on sustained basis in Himachal Pradesh during summer and monsoon months and in the Eastern Region except for the evening peak period of the day. State/System-wise power supply position in the country during 2006-07 (upto June, 2006) is given in the Statement enclosed (See below).

The following measures have been taken to provide power to the deficit States:

(i) The 15% unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is allocated to the needy States/UTs to meet the emergent/seasonal requirement of the power.

(ii) A part of the unallocated power from CGSs in the Eastern Region as well as part of the firm power of DVC of Eastern Region has, been allocated to various States in other regions.

(iii) The surplus power available with the States is also being availed by the needy States through power trading companies or under bilateral agreements.

(c) and (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a state is the responsibility of the concerned state government/ state power utility which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/araas in the states. Government of India supplements the efforts of the state government by way of adding capacity in generation in the Central sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The following steps/measures have bean/are being taken to improve the generation as per the requirement; of power in the country:

(i) At mid term appraisal (MTA) stage for the Xth plan capacity addition target of 36,955 MW has been envisaged.

(ii) Currently projects aggregating over 39,000 MW are under construction.

(iii) Maximization of generation through better performance in plant load factor (PLF) of thermal power stations.

(iv) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units.

(v) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation

(vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.

(vii) Enhancement of inter-state and inter-regional transfer of power by strengthening of inter-regional transmission links eventually leading to formation of National Grid.

(viii) Strengthening/augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution system.

While, the energy shortage reduced from about 8.8% in 2002-03 to about 8.4% during 2005-06 there was marginal increase in peaking shortage from 12.2% in 2002-03 to 12.3% in 2005-06 mainly due to shortage of gas. But for the generation loss of 23.88 Biilion Units (BU) due to shortage of gas, the energy and peaking shortage during 2005-06 would have reduced to about 4-6% and 9% respectvely.

Statement

Power Supply Position

Figures in MU net Figures in MW net

State/ System/ Region	April, 2006-June, 2006				April, 2006-,		June, 2006	
	Require-ability	Avail-Deficit (-)	Surplus/ Demand		Peak *Peak* Met	ment	Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Chandigarh	359	356	-3	-0.8	264	234	-30	-11.4
Delhi	6,208	6,091	-117	-1.9	3,843	3,736	-107	-2.8
Haryana	6,473	5,898	-575	-8.9	4,550	4,235	-315	-6.9
Himachal Pradesh	1,142	1,139	-3	-0.3	715	715	0	0.0
Jammu & Kasnmir	2,568	1,909	-659	-25.7	1,400	1,175	-225	-16.1
Punjab	S,454	8,806	-648	-6.9	7,700	6,080	-1,620	-21.0
Rajasthan	7,909	7,535	-374	-4.7	4,763	4,291	-472	-9.9
Uttar Pradesh	14,200	11,183	-3,017	-21.2	8,114	6,399	-1,715	-21.1
Uttaranchal	1,373	1,318	-55	-4.0	939	897	-42	-4.5
Northern Region	49,686	44,235	-5.451	-11.0	29,648	26,283	-3,365	-11.3
Chhattisgarh	3,522	3,274,	-243	-7.0	2,„157	1,817	-340	-15.8
Gujarat	15,128,	13,835	-1,293	-8.5	8,993	7,611	-1,382	-15.4
Madhya Pradesh	8,621	6,972	-1,649	-19.1	5,581	4,077	-1,504	-26 9
Maharashtra	27,520	22,395	-5,125	-18.6	15,854	11,956	-3,898	-246
Daman & Diu	376	330-	-46	-12.2	203	182	-21	-10.3
D.N. Haveli	700	671	-29	-4.1	399	359	-40	-10.0
Goa	619	619	0	0.0	367	367	0	0.0
Western Region	56,486	48,096	-8,390	-14.9	31,049	24,535	-6,514	-21.0
Andhra Pradesh	14,254	13,748	-506	-3.5	8,599	8,140	-459	-5.3
Karnataka	9,582	9,379	-203	-2.1	6,130	5,611	-519	-8.5
Kerala	3,685	3,604	-81	-2.2	2,672	2,602	-70	-2.6
Tamil Nadu	15,339	15,029	-310	-2.0	8,609	8,449	-160	-1.9
Pondicherry	458	458	0	0.0	256	256	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	6	6	0	0	5	5	0	0
Southern Region	43,318	42,218	-1,100	-2.5	25,165	23,520	-1,645	-6.5

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	-34
Jharkhand	1,011	948	-63	-6.2	631	316	-15	-2.4
Orissa	4,098	4,023	-70	-1.7	2,547	2,487	-60	-2.4
West Bengal	6,974	6841	-133	-1.9	4,703	4,606	-97	-2.1
Sikkim	52	51	-1	-1.9	40	40	0	0.0
Andarnan-Niccbar#	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	5S	-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 1	52,514-	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;