Statement-II

Hydro-electric Schemes under examination

(Submitted during year 2011*)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	State	Sector/Developer	Installed capacity (MW)
1.	Jelam Tamak	Uttarakhand	Central	3×42.66=128
2.	Demwe Upper	Andhra Pradesh	Private	4×272.5+1×50=1140
3.	Luhri	Himachal Pradesh	Central	4×194=776
4.	Naying	Andhra Pradesh	Private	4×250=1000
5.	Chango Yangthang	Himachal Pradesh	Private	3×46.67=140
6.	Miyar	Himachal Pradesh	Private	3×40=120
7.	Gongri	Andhra Pradesh	Private	2×72=144
8.	Pemashelpu	Andhra Pradesh	Private	3×30=90
9.	Ratle	Jammu and Kashmir	Private	4×195+1×30=810
	TOTAL:			4348

Shortage of coal for power generation

2913. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several coal based power plants in the country are running at half of their optimal capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether coal-based power plants are allowed to import raw materials on their own or they depend on Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries for the same; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that power plants generate adequate power and that the shortage of raw material is met in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The performance of coal based thermal power stations is dependent on a number of factors like installed capacity, design and age of the units, outages for repairs (forced) and

planned maintenance, quantity and quality of fuel, water, etc. Plant Load Factor (PLF) is an index of utilization of the capacity of a thermal power plant. The main reasons for low PLF include vintage of the units, technological obsolescence, long duration forced outages, supply of coal having coal quality at variance with the design coal, etc. The average Plant Load Factor, an index of utilization of thermal power stations, during the current year 2011-12 (upto July, 2011) was 75.0%. A Statement indicating coal-based power stations having registered PLF less than 50% during the period April-July, 2011 is enclosed in the Statement.

(c) Under the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), Coal India Limited (CIL) has been obligated to import coal for power utilities in the event of domestic availability of coal from CIL falling short of normative requirements of thermal power stations. However, in view of inadequate availability of coal from the domestic sources, power utilities have been advised to import coal (raw material) to bridge shortfall between requirement and its availability from the domestic sources. The agency through which coal is imported by the Power Utilities is decided by them on their own.

(d) The following steps are being taken by the Government of India to bring improvement in power generation:—

(i) To bridge the gap between coal demand and indigenous coal availability, power utilities are being advised to import coal depending on the anticipated requirement and availability of coal from the domestic sources.

(ii) Rigorous monitoring of import of coal by Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority.

(iii) Renovation, modernization and Life extension of old and inefficient generating units.

(iv) Allocation of captive coal blocks to Power Utilities.

Statement

Coal-based Power Stations having PLF less than 50 % *during* 2011-12 *(April-July,* 2011*)*

State	Sector	Station	Capacity as on 31.07.2011 (MW)	PLF (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	Central	Indira Gandhi STPP	500	37.5
Punjab	State	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440	46.0
Uttar Pradesh	State	Obra TPS	1372	31.6
		Panki TPS	210	49.2

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	State	Koradi TPS	1040	45.3
Tamil Nadu	State	Ennore TPS	450	31.7
Bihar	Central	Muzaffarpur TPS	220	18.5
	State	Barauni TPS	310	5.3
DVC	Central	Durgapur TPS	340	48.8
Jharkhand	State	Patratu TPS	770	5.1
West Bengal	Pvt.	Chinakuri TPS	30	38.2
	Pvt. Utility	New Cossipore TPS	160	23.6
	State	Bandel TPS	450	49.3
		D.P.L. TPS	690	24.6
		Santaldih TPS	980	32.5

Increase in power tariffs in the capital

2914. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has addressed the issue of conflict between the Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and the distribution companies in the capital whereby the former has claimed fudging of accounts by these companies to justify revisions to higher pricing; and

(b) if so, the reasons for increased tariffs proposed to be implemented soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Electricity Tariff is determined by the Appropriate Commission as per the Sections 61 to 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) is the Appropriate Commission in this case. Procedure for determination of tariff has been prescribed in the Section 64 of the Act. Section 64(2) of the Act provides that all suggestions and objections received from the public will be considered by the Appropriate Commission while issuing the tariff order.

DERC has informed that the Commission considers the tariff petitions submitted by the respective distribution utilities, information available from the audited accounts, in particular the cash flows available to meet the various heads of expenditure, comments received from stakeholders during Public Hearings conducted by the Commission etc. besides various other