THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is purchasing surplus power from three hydroelectric projects (HEPs) in Bhutan i.e. Chukha HEP (336 MW), Kurichhu, HEP (60 MW) and Tala, HEP (1020 MW).

(c) and (d) This imported power is not being allocated to Maharashtra as long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have already been signed with the beneficiary States of Northern and Eastern Region as per the following details:

Hydro Project	Date of PPA	Validity
Chukha HEP	21st August, 2002	31st March, 2017 (15 years)
Kurichhu HEP	2nd August, 2002	30th September, 2017 (15 Years)
Tala HEP	27th September, 2006	September, 2041 (35 years)

Shortage of Power in Jammu and Kashmir

310. PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir has been facing acute shortage of power throughout the year;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the shortage of power in the State becomes intolerably acute in winter months; and

(c) whether Government would therefore consider to provide a special package to augment the power supply in the State from the National Grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Jammu and Kashmir experienced shortage in terms of energy and peak in the range of 23.6% to 25% during 2011-12 and 25% during 2012-13 (April, 2012-January, 2013). During winter season from October to January, the energy and peak shortages increase from 23.6% to 25%. The details of the power supply position in terms of Energy and Peak for Jammu and Kashmir and *vis-a-vis* that for the country as a whole is given in statement (*See* below) which reveals that shortages in Jammu and Kashmir are more than the average shortage of the country.

(c) The demand of power in the States is met by generation from State's own sources, share in central sector stations and power availed under bi-lateral agreements. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the States Governments by way of generation capacity addition through Central Public Sector Undertakings. Jammu and Kashmir has been allocated 1518 MW firm power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and 364 MW from unallocated power of CGSs.

The details of allocation to Jammu and Kashmir from Central Generating Stations during winter season of 2011-12 and 2012-13 during peak hours are as given below:

Particulars of Power	During Peak Hours 2012-13	During Peak Hours 2011-12
Firm power	1450 MW	1256 MW
Dedicated Station Power	33 MW	33 MW
Non-Firm Power (Power from RAPS Unit 3 and 4)	35 MW	35 MW
Allocation from unallocated Power of Tala	18 MW (11.8%)	18MW (11.8%)
Allocation from Unallocated Power Pool	305 MW (22%)	290 MW (22%)
Specific allocation from UA Pool	41 MW	41 MW
TOTAL ALLOCATION	**1882MW**	**1673 MW**

Keeping in view the shortage of power in Jammu and Kashmir and to meet its increased winter demand, Ministry of Power has made a specific allocation of 41 MW to Jammu and Kashmir from October to February every year from Unallocated Pool of Northern Region vide Ministry of Power order dated 20th July, 2005. Further, Firm share (131 MW of IGSTPS, Jhajjar) surrendered by Delhi has also been reallocated to Jammu and Kashmir from 19.01.2013 to 15.03.2013.

Statement

Energy and peak for Jammu and Kashmir and vis-a-vis that for the country as a whole

(Figure in MU)

	Year		Winter Season	
	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Jan, 2013*)	Oct, 2011 to Jan, 2012	Oct, 2012 to Jan, 2013*
Requirement	14250	12792	5198	5638
Availability	10889	9594	3901	4228
Shortage	3361	3198	1297	1410
%Shortage	23.6	25	25	25
% Shortage (All India)	8.5	8.8	10.9	9.2

*Provisional

Peak

(Figure in MW)

	Year		Winter Season	
	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Jan, 2013*)	Oct, 2011 to Jan. 2012	Oct, 2012 to Jan, 2013*
Peak Demand	2385	2422	2361	2422
Peak Met	1789	1817	1771	1817
Shortage	596	605	590	605
%Shortage	25	25	25	25
% Shortage (All India)	10.6	9.0	11.7	9.4

*Provisional